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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON D. C.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Editor*

The American Monthly Magazine

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor, 657 Woodland Hills Ave., Cleveland, O.
Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1901.

NO. 1.

MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,

PRESIDENT GENERAL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Fairbanks was born in the Buckeye state, at Marysville, in Union county. Her father, Judge Philander B. Cole, was one of the prominent men resident there, was often called to high stations and commanded the respect of all who knew him. He believed in the higher education of women, consequently sent his daughter, Cornelia, to college. She entered Wesleyan College in 1868, taking the classical course, and was graduated in 1872. Like many of the Western girls, she was as active in the athletic field and the gymnasium as she was in the historical and literary societies of the college. She was also connected with the college paper, of which Charles Warren Fairbanks, one of the students of the university, was the editor.

Mrs. Fairbanks became, as a girl, familiar with parliamentary law and "the position of the platform," which early training gave her an excellent basis for her work in clubs and political affairs. Two years after obtaining her degree she became the wife of Charles Warren Fairbanks, her former college editor.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks took up their residence in Indianapolis. Mrs. Fairbanks became president of the first literary club of the city, and was the first woman appointed on the Indiana state board of charities. She organized the "Fortnightly Literary Club" and belonged to art and musical associations—all of this in addition to caring for her little family of five children.

When Mr. Fairbanks was elected senator from Indiana,

Mrs. Fairbanks became one of the winter residents of Washington and joined the "Washington Club," and founded, together with a number of other progressive and enterprising women, the "Woman's League" to aid and assist the "Junior Republic." Later, she accompanied her husband on a trip to Alaska, when, as a member of the British-American Joint High Commission, he traversed that northern country.

During the Spanish war she did an incalculable amount of work for our soldiers, was made president of the Indiana aid society, and sent nurses, hospital supplies, and commissary stores to the front. Meanwhile her work was interspersed by frequent visits throughout the states and across the Pacific coast, and, later, by a tour through Europe.

In 1900 Mrs. Fairbanks was elected director of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, which convened at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She has been connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution six years, having served twice as a delegate, and two terms as vice-president general. Among her chief aims is the promotion of the Continental Hall, in which she is most actively interested. Other measures that Mrs. Fairbanks will strongly advocate, now that she has become President General, are the commemoration of the historic spots of the country, which she thinks may be made into object lessons in love of country to those who have not had early patriotic training. In a recent interview she stated:

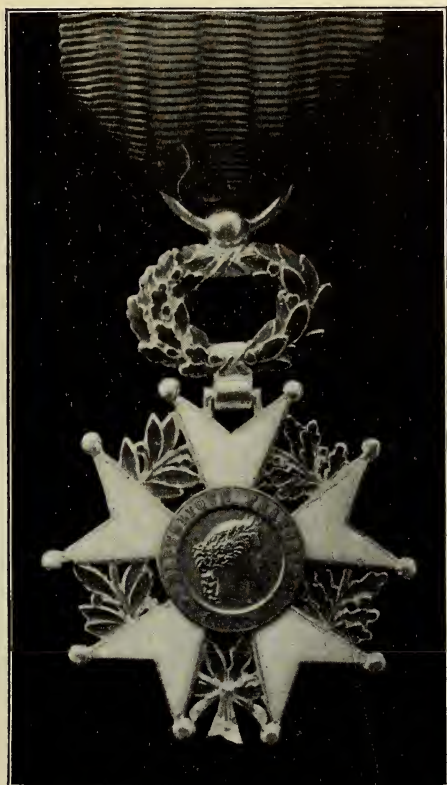
"I desire to work for the benefit of the society, for the good of the country, and the cause of history, for the preservation of all that is historic in our country, for all that serves to awaken interest in the great battles of liberty fought by the first Americans. I desire to further all of the causes which encourage the true spirit of patriotism. I only hope I can follow in the footsteps of those who have preceded me in my office, and do my work faithfully and well—for I want to do the greatest good I can."

In carrying out her high and noble aims, Mrs. Fairbanks will have the cordial and undivided support of the members of the organization whose honored chief she has become. Where she leads, the Daughters of the American Revolution will follow.

MRS. MARY MARGARETTA MANNING,

HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The flag of the new nation, emblem of union, one and indivisible, had scarcely had time to straighten its ruddy folds on the winds of the free, when Lafayette, the boy-soldier of



THE MEDAL OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
Bestowed on

Mrs. Mary Margareta Manning.

France, came to the aid of Washington not only with his sword, but with his fortune.

And so the day of days for the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris exposition was also the day of days in the United States, July 4th, when the American flag for the first time floated from the pinnacle of the Eiffel tower, along with the tri-color, and the American flag was everywhere in evidence. On that day was dedicated the great statue of Lafayette, pre-

sented by the women and children of America to the French Republic. It was as the chosen representative of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution that Mrs. Manning, president general, crossed the ocean, bearing also an official commission from the President of the United States to lend her presence at the presentation of this statue and that of Washington to France.

As a lasting memento of a year of brilliant successes the



LOVING CUP.

Presented to Mrs. Mary Margareta Manning.

medal of the Legion of Honor was bestowed by the president of the French Republic upon Mrs. Mary Margareta Manning, the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This decoration, which is held by but few women, is

scarcely as old as the century just closed, but it is highly valued. It was instituted by Napoleon in 1802, after he was elevated to the position of first consul. All the old orders of knighthood had been abolished as inconsistent with the principles of the revolution, but some system of rewards was necessary to keep up the enthusiasm of the army. Since its institution dynasties have risen and fallen and the maps of the world have been changed many times, but the decoration of the Legion of Honor remains the same. It has been the only French decoration for half a century or more.

The decoration is in silver, white and green enamel. The inscription above the head is *Republic Francaise*, below the date, 1870. The other side has the words *Honneur and Patrie*.

Thus was Mrs. Manning honored abroad, but it remained for the Daughters of the American Revolution to bestow upon her the crowning honor of her administration—a golden loving cup. It bears the following inscription:

Presented to

Mary Margaretta Manning, President General,
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
in loving appreciation of her distinguished services in the
cause of patriotism and noble example in upholding
the highest standard of womanhood.

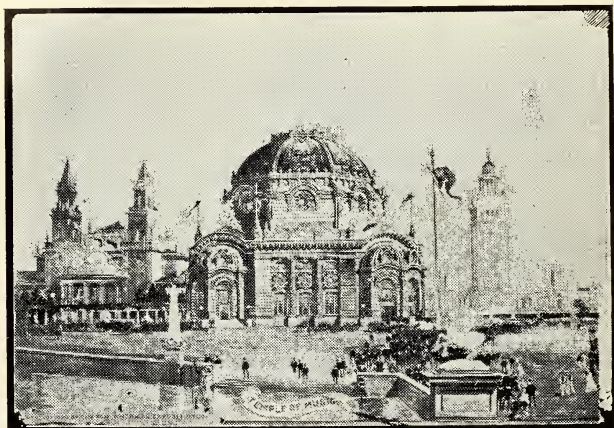
February 22nd, 1898-1901.

FLAG DAY.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, JUNE 14, 1901.

“Years of peace and war have rolled away since the Stars and Stripes first floated as the flag of a free land. Thousands have died for it, millions would die for it. The symbol of the supreme passion of life, it is the emblem endeared in every heart as Old Glory. Since Freedom, from its mountain height, unfurling its standard to the air, tore the azure robe of night and set the stars of glory there, the anniversary of its adoption as the flag of this country has been ob-

served. Yearly this celebration of its birth has grown until this year it was a universal day of honor throughout the Nation, a day crowned with ceremonies in which the official representatives of every government on the Western Hemisphere joined out of respect to the Nation and in glory to the flag.



TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

“Gray-haired women wore it on their breasts where sons were nursed who went forth and died for it. Bent, feeble men wore it on sleeves that had been emptied for it. Headstones wore it on graves that were filled for it. Children wore it over hearts that would give their life-blood for it. Spires wore it above buildings that have risen under it. Cities wore it on institutions that were created through it. The skies of day wore its crimson and white and the skies of night wore its stars and blue. Earth and sky united in homage to it. There are no more on earth than there are beyond the skies who have lived and loved and died beneath it. In the azure of the night shone the silver stars as if each gleamed for a commonwealth beyond the clouds, where those of the past, like those of the present, were banded together in the might and majesty it symbolizes.”

Stately ceremonies were held in its honor at the Pan-

American exposition. The mothers of the country, daughters of the line whose mothers suffered and stood staunch and true in the days of revolution for a new republic, led in the exercises. The bishop of peace and the general of war spoke from the same platform. A hero of the navy, who took his life in his hand and offered it to Death for his country's sake, paid his tribute. The audience that filled the great temple of music to overflowing numbered, beside distinguished foreigners, plain folk of the Nation, mothers and fathers and sons and daughters who sang the glory of the flag and cheered the tributes of the speakers. It was inspiring, magnificent.



MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON.

Early in the day a flag floated out over the esplanade. It was a grand banner of the Stars and Stripes, the largest ever unfurled. Near it floated another. Proudly it waved as if conscious of the fact that it is the only flag in the world, except a French flag, that has flown over the city of Paris since the Prussian war. The French unfurled it as a token of love and esteem, and on the Fourth of July last it floated from the Eiffel Tower.

One thousand pigeons were released at 1 o'clock from crates by the court of fountains and in one compact flock they darted to the triumphal causeway and circled above the flag, a fluttering, feathery wreath, hovering over it like a strange halo of pale purple.

The great temple, where the exercises of Flag Day were held, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was not one-third large enough for the thousands who desired to enter. It was packed to the outer

doors, even the stairs to the balconies being filled. It was an audience of badges. But most prominent and beautiful of all was the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sousa and his great band sat by the big pipe-organ. On the stage were many famous people. In the front row sat Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, regent of Buffalo Chapter; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, National Society; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Bishop Walker.

Mrs. John Miller Horton presided. She is vice-regent of the Buffalo Chapter, a member of the Women's Board of Managers, and to her much of the success of the day was due.

The program opened by a signal from Mrs. John Miller Horton to Sousa, and at once his magnificent band broke out with Weber's "Jubilee Overture," and when it changed to "My Country 'Tis of Thee" the whole audience rose with waving of handkerchiefs, hats and fans.

Mrs. Horton then introduced the Rt. Rev. William D. Walker, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Western New York, who made a fervent prayer.

The first speaker of the day was Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, regent of the Buffalo Chapter. The words of her introduction by Mrs. Horton were touchingly beautiful, "It scarcely seems necessary to introduce to you such a well-known and familiar face as that of our beloved and highly esteemed regent of our Buffalo Chapter, with its 430 members, of which we are so proud." Mrs. Thompson was met with a storm of applause as she stepped forward and in graceful words greeted in the name of the Buffalo Chapter the patriotic societies present. She urged the Daughters of the American Revolution to take up the work which dropped from their mothers' willing hands, not in kind, but in purpose. Nothing was so dear to those mothers, she continued, as the cause of education. She urged that the organization by its influence prevent intrusion of anything which threatens to lessen the dignity or the value or the influence for good and the upbuilding of character of our public school system.

Mrs. Thompson's address concluded with the recital of the verse, "O Flag of the Free."

Mrs. Horton introduced as the next speaker Judge Advocate Joseph E. Ewell, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Ewell wore the Grand Army of the Republic uniform. His speech was loudly applauded and he reviewed many phases of patriotic work in eloquent words.

When Judge Ewell sat down all the audience suddenly stood up. Mrs. Horton had introduced Mrs. Fairbanks and the president general received an ovation from the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was some time before she could begin her speech. She spoke as follows:

"Mrs. Chairman, Managers of Pan-American Exposition, Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends:

"I feel it a great honor and privilege to respond to the gracious and cordial welcome to which we have just listened, and to remark with what pleasure and agreeable surprise I have viewed this beautiful exposition, which is magnificent in its ideal, colossal in its dimensions, whose stately buildings, glittering with myriads of electric lights, call to mind Aladdin's fairy castle or the beauty of an architectural dream. Despite the full and varied bulletins which have been issued describing its many attractions, one who comes not hither to see for himself can know little of its magnitude and interest, for of it truly 'the half has not been told.'

"The Daughters of the American Revolution have a profound interest in this anniversary, and have made a special pilgrimage to this beautiful city in devotion to this national day, as gladly as the Oriental journeys to his Mecca, for on the 14th of June a century and a quarter ago there came into the family of national standards a brilliant banner, the standard of liberty and progress under whose protecting folds the Revolutionary patriots carried the war for human right, equal representation and liberal government to its glorious finish upon the field of Yorktown.

"This banner has outlived all its contemporaries and floats to-day the oldest of national standards. In addition to all its proud history it holds the sacred interest of being in

itself a memorial of the struggles, the patriotism and loyalty of the unshrinking army of the Revolution and the noble men and women who as patriots rendered material aid to the War of Independence. For by act of congress the number of alternate red and white stripes in the flag was placed at 13, never to be changed, as a memorial to the devotion, gallant services and loyalty of the '13 Original States,' with an azure field, on which scintillates an ever-increasing galaxy of brilliant stars, 'one for every State, a State for every star.' Sentiment delights to weave about the colors of our loved flag symbolic expression; so therefore the red stripe signifies valor, the white is an emblem of purity, the blue of the field is for truth and constancy. To celebrate the anniversary of the national banner is an honor and privilege. To unite in protecting it from desecration, is a special duty of every patriot, every Daughter of the American Revolution.

"Patriotism is one of the loftiest virtues planted in the human breast, it is the motive power of disinterested human action—zeal for the interest of country, courage in its defense. 'Vital condition of national supremacy,' always shown in national emergency. It is not a special endowment of any one class, nation or race, but in its universality, in the glory of its height, in its genuine simplicity and faith it is the eternal heritage of all humanity. Being such, it is a fitting theme for the lovers of country to discuss upon an anniversary so sacred to freedom as Flag Day—at a place of such intense interest to America, North, South and Central, as a Pan-American exposition.

"The development and history of patriotism in our own country is so familiar and is so fondly loved by us all that there is scarcely more than need to mention the name of a battle, a march, a campaign, and there rise before us the heroic acts of our Revolutionary worthies, generals, officers and soldiers, each fired with generous zeal and with unalterable determination to free his country. The name of Greene, mentioned always next to that of Washington, brings to mind Eutaw Springs and Cowpens, as well as the famous double-quick march of five miles in forty-five minutes, which saved the patriot army from rout at the fiercely contested

battle of Brandywine, and in many another hotly contested field won or signalized by this devoted patriot-general.

"The sturdy old farmer, Israel Putnam, leaving his plow in the furrow and hastening to answer his country's call; 'Mad Anthony Wayne,' the brave and adroit Marion, the gracious Warren, all too soon lost from Liberty's service, and the courtly St. Clair; each awakens memory of a thousand thrilling conflicts to bring freedom and peace to home and country.

"But the prolonged war of our sister republics in South America to come to the enjoyment of freedom is not so well known to us. Through the privations, the terrible sufferings and the undoubted heroism of these peoples the fifteen years of fierce contest with the disciplined armies of Old Spain was closed forever by the famous Sucre at the decisive battle of Ayacucho, the South American Yorktown. This war is so filled with deeds of valor, so lightened by acts of self-sacrifice—so intensified by devotion—so renowned for its unparalleled marches over the almost impassable Andes, that volumes might easily be filled with the recital.

"But we must lightly dwell upon the less prominent actors in this great drama of liberty, and speak of those who towered above their faithful aids and armies, as the mountain peaks above the plain.

"The repeated repulses of the patriots of the *other* Americas are not unlike to the repulses of our own countrymen in our own war for independence from kingly prerogative, and like them they rallied with a more determined resolve to gain their freedom.

"In the illustrious records of the patriots who sought freedom from Spain, the broad nature, the heroism of the good priest Hidalgo, stand clear and bright. First of the Mexicans to revolt against Spain, considering his duty to humanity and progress as far above the usual duties of his office, he proclaimed to his flock, from his pulpit, the Mexican Declaration of Independence, and led her army against their persecutors, whose course had been ever one of cruelist oppression against his countrymen. After arduous and varying combats he was defeated, betrayed to his foes, degraded from

sacerdotal rank and executed for his devotion to his country, but to-day our sister republic rejoices that Hidalgo lived and his deeds of sacrifice and patriotism are embalmed in the loving memories of grateful people.

“Francis Morazan was eminent in the statesmanship and wars of Central America. He made it his business to divorce church and state in Guatemaula, and desired greatly to reëstablish federal unity between Central American republics, but lost his life in the effort. Among those who labored most effectually for South American republicanism and thus indirectly for all colonies under Spanish rule, must be always enumerated the political society ‘Gran Reunion Americana,’ founded by that most ardent of Venezuelan patriots, Francisco Miranda. When the Creoles assembled in London, they were first initiated in this society: unheedless of frontiers, they learned to consider enslaved South America as one people, with one aspiration, with one love, and with one hatred for the Spanish master.

“These names, dear to South American patriotism, were O’Higgins, of Chili; Navino, of New Granada; Monterfas and Rocafuerto, of Quito; Caro, of Cuba, who represented Peru, and Alvear, an Argentine. These men formed a society whose union ensured the eventful triumph of liberty in South America. In this society the future great liberators, Bolivar and San Martin, took an oath to accomplish the emancipation of South America. How nobly they redeemed their vow all the world knows.

“To Francisco Miranda belongs the honor of sounding the bugle call of revolt. According to the eminent German, Dr. Ernst, ‘he was the ablest and most brilliant figure in South American history and the ablest Venezuela has produced.’ He was a scion of one of the oldest and wealthiest of the Venezuelan families, and being sent to Spain for education, his strong nature revolted at the treatment of the colonists by the government at Madrid, and he left the Spanish army.

“He was in Paris when Lafayette was preparing the second time to go to the assistance of the army of Washington, and so, Miranda, fired by his enthusiasm and by the eloquence of Benjamin Franklin, then minister to France, joined

Lafayette and offered his sword and services to Washington until independence was declared.

"In 1791 he published his famous letter to the South American people, declaring that they were free by natural verdict received from the Creator, that the moment had arrived to open up a new era of prosperity and with the aid of Providence to raise up for America a grand family united by common interest.

"A celebrated Argentine historian describes him as a dreamer, with confused ideas and undisciplined attainments, but a generous-minded warrior, above all a man of strong will, soldier of Washington, comrade of Lafayette, a general in the army of the French Directory; confidential friend of Pitt, who sympathized with plans of insurrection in the Spanish-American colonies; was distinguished by Catherine the Second; was comrade of Madame Roland and her distinguished friends in prison, was called by Napoleon a madman 'with a spark of divine fire,' such was Francisco Miranda, a native of Caracas—the first to see the great destinies of Republican America, and the first to raise the banner of freedom on the Southern Continent. After striving in vain to enlist the aid of other countries in freeing his own, he raised an expedition unaided, and landed at Ocumare, where he unfurled the standard of liberty; but his countrymen, held in the thralldom of priests as well as armies of Spain, did not respond to his call, neither at Ocumare, nor later at Coro, so this most noted of Venezuelans, whose career reads like that of a veritable soldier of fortune, fled to England, where he wandered penniless, dispirited and destitute, until some years later, joining with Bolivar, he became the commander-in-chief of the armies of Venezuela and provisional president of the Republic.

"For but a short time this glorious regime prevailed for Miranda, but through defeat by overwhelming numbers and by inexcusable treachery, he was betrayed to the Spanish and carried to the castle of Ceuta, one of their convict prisons, where he died in chains, denied Christian burial, and there was then cast into the sea one to whom history has given the lofty title of 'The Precursor of the Emancipation of South

America,' and fame has granted him eternal remembrance as one who gladly gave his life to the service and freedom of his country.

"In the present market-house of Caracas, which was formerly the residence of the Spanish governor (as the gifted Wm. Elroy Curtis, in his 'Venezuela' recounts) there hangs the famous 'Declaration' of Francisco Miranda, and though 'faded and frayed, and some of the lines almost illegible, it is the most precious historic relic of the country and is preserved with religious care.'

"And in this connection, it may be of interest to state that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, mindful of the services of Miranda in our Revolution, sent in February, 1900, a beautiful wreath of immortelles, to be placed to his memory in the Pantheon at Caracas.

"A fact noticeable in the Republican leaders of both South and Central America was their willingness and zeal in aiding one another to throw off the Spanish yoke although belonging to different states and governments. Such was the course of Bolivar after Venezuela was liberated; he freely gave his strength and arms to the deliverance of Columbia and New Granada, Peru and Bolivia; San Martin undertook the same course in Chili, the Argentine Republic and Peru.

"But the two South American characters which stand out preëminent above all others, are these two great liberators—Bolivar and San Martin—of whom their biographer Mitre, declares: 'They were both great men, the greatest after Washington that America has produced.' However, being military leaders only, and somewhat tainted by kingly ideas, they knew not, as did their example, Washington, how to lead their armies from war into peace, prosperity and obedience to law. Two great Republics led by San Martin, carried their victorious arms from sea to sea, from the Temperate Zone to the Equator. There the entire forces of the Revolution of South America met, there the two liberators embraced and separated forever. Their fate was the same, dying in exile, driven forth by the countries to whom they had devoted all that with which fortune had endowed them, estate, power, influence, home, life itself. But in later times

the merits of the two liberators and the long line of their compatriots have been recognized, their failures forgotten, and the South American republics have vied in doing honor to their illustrious dead, while their tombs are marked with eloquent inscriptions, their glorious deeds are recounted, imitated and applauded by their admiring countrymen.

"The student of history of the American republics finds that the sentiment of the great body of the people is for the sturdy principles of liberty, equality and human progress; they do not desire and will not accept the class affiliations and distinction of effete monarchies, because against such, the clear visioned founders of these republics led a successful resistance; and left a government to them which is for the people, where the requisite for distinction is *merit*.

"Let us remember, in building monuments, founding societies, raising spires and erecting classic memorials, that in so doing it is our duty to perpetuate the principles of liberty and progress, and the heroic memory of the men and women of the Revolution, whose toil, sufferings and devotion ensured to us this broad and stately domain, which is our native land, our country. Let us build all over the land memorials of our remembrance and affectionate appreciation of the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Republic, who have contended under this Flag, emblem of the free, for the honor and glory of the republic, under every sky and on every sea. Let it be our most grateful duty to provide for the declining years of those who have given youth and strength to the service of our country.

"At this period in our history it behooves us to follow the exhortation of George McDonald, 'Americans be yourselves, beware of imitations.' Let us adopt and cleave to the declaration:

'I shall know but one country, my aims shall be my country's, my God's and truth.

'I was born an American—I shall live an American—I shall die an American.'"

At the close of Mrs. Fairbanks's speech Mrs. Daniel Manning, honorary president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in behalf of Mrs. Clark Waring, of

South Carolina, vice-president general, presented to Mrs. Fairbanks a palmetto wreath, saying: "Madam President General: I have the honor to present to you in the name of our honored vice-president general, Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina, a 'warrior's wreath' of palmetto leaves as a tribute to grace this occasion, and as an expression of her loving interest, deeply regretting her absence, but with assurances that she is with us in spirit to-day." Mrs. Fairbanks, in graceful words, presented it to Mrs. Horton for the Buffalo Chapter. Mrs. Horton received the wreath with courteous thanks, while the band played "Dixie."

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was then introduced by Mrs. Horton, the audience rising to its feet, waving handkerchiefs, hats and fans and cheering the hero. Sousa and his band breaking out into "Hail to the Chief."

He began by saying: "It is an honor and a privilege to be present on this anniversary of a most important event in our history, which is being celebrated amid such beautiful surroundings under the auspices of this society of noble and patriotic women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, who are doing so much to keep alive the spirit of 1776, when the people of the new world established a new nation dedicated and consecrated to liberty, independence and the equality of man."

He recited the triumphs of the Stars and Stripes, ending with:

"Embrace it, Oh, mothers, and heroes shall grow,
While its colors blush warm on your bosoms of snow;
Defend it, Oh, fathers, there's no sweeter death
Than to float its fair folds with a soldier's last breath,
And love it, Oh, children, be true to the sires
Who wove it in pain by the old camp fires."

As the poem came to an end the whole audience was on its feet again cheering General Miles, and Sousa played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and for an encore "The Red, White and Blue," ending with "Dixie."

Mrs. Horton then presented Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson of the U. S. N., who spoke for the "American Navy," centering all the glory round the beloved Star Spangled Ban-

ner. He soon put out to sea and had every man and woman in the audience pitched to the highest tension as he rehearsed the naval battles with the proud names which have placed that of America at the head of all.

In closing he said: "Since I have spoken of what the navy is to the flag, may I say a word as to what the flag is to the navy? On my two-year cruise as midshipman, on a fete day in Corfu, off the coast of Turkey, when we came on deck in the morning and looked out over the flag-dressed city, we saw on one of the hoists on the city's flagpole the United States flag, half way up among the other flags. Admiral Walker, in command of our squadron, instantly sent an officer ashore to inform the authorities that the American flag could not remain half way up. If used at all, it must be at the top. I remember so well the feeling that crossed us all—no flag shall fly above that flag. There is, however, one exception to this rule. On Sunday morning, in an American fleet, when you hear the bell begin to toll for divine service, you will see the flag lowered a bit and the church pennant hoisted above it, the red cross on the white background, emblem that our nation is a Christian nation, and bows its head in humility before the Divine presence, for our nation in every element of its increasing greatness is but working out, as we believe, divine purposes upon this earth.

"One thought more in conclusion. Astronomers from time to time hail with delight the discovery of a new invisible star. I can picture how 125 years ago to-day, the spirits that watch over the destinies of this earth, clapped their hands in delight to see the birth of a whole constellation. I can see them watching without lens or telescope, as new stars appeared from time to time in that constellation. I can see them watching now with delight for the birth of new stars still, though the original thirteen have grown already to forty-five, for this happy constellation need have no limit. No star interferes with its sisters, but derives reflected glory from the union of all. Shall we not keep our eyes uplifted to this constellation, set in the blue vault of heavens; shall we not point it out to our children and grandchildren; shall it not be for us and for all the myriads of the Milky Way and

the whole vaulted dome of heaven; shall it not be for all the universe, the grand constellation of the Great Bear, with Liberty, its pole star, standing unmoved, a steadfast guide forever?"

Mrs. Horton then announced that she had received a request from the audience for Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, to speak.

Mrs. McLean responded to the request and spoke for a few minutes in her well-known and emphatic style. She expressed her gratification at the extent and the success of the Flag Day ceremonies. She praised the exposition and heartily congratulated the Daughters of the American Revolution on the growth, progress and bright outlook for the future of the order.

A brief address was made by Wilber F. Brown, adjutant of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York, the post to which belongs the honor of originating Flag Day.

Then came Bishop Walker's benediction, reverent and solemn. Then came "The Invincible Eagle," Sousa's new march. Suddenly Sousa struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," the song of the flag. The high, clear tenor of Robert Burton took up the words. The organ joined in. "The audience, standing with heads up, eyes lifted, caught the chorus. Loud they sang, louder and still louder. Old women, white-haired and weary, sang in their sweet voices the song that strengthened their hearts in dark days of awful war. Veterans sang, their bent bodies straightening as, borne on the flood of melody came again the visions of the by-gone days when they followed the flag with eyes steadfast on its stars and faith unflinching. Some were crying. The children's voices could be heard, the fresh, high treble ringing clear and true. Up welled the song, swelling stronger and stronger, surging about the flag all bright in the afternoon sun. Band and organ and people joined in the mighty chorus. It went echoing and re-echoing throughout the temple, out into the sunshine and the open air, up among the flags that fluttered from the peaks and spires, up above the tower, above the goddess, up into the vast space where the songs of all the worlds mingle in the chorus in the starry skies."

After the formal exercises, the women's board of managers of the Pan-American exposition entertained the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, and the members of the Buffalo Chapter at an informal tea in the women's building. The guests were received by Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. E. R. Rice, Mrs. Oscar L. Harries and Mrs. G. Barrett Rich, Mrs. William Hamlin, president of the women's board of managers, Pan-American, and the members of the board who are also members of the Buffalo Chapter; Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, Mrs. Herman Mynter, Mrs. William A. Rogers, Mrs. Tracy C. Becker, Mrs. William H. Hotchkiss and Mrs. John Westervelt Bush. The entire celebration was conducted with dignity and splendor.

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Helen Tilden Wild.

Medford, July 4, 1776. Whereas there is occasion for the immediate payment of a certain Sum of Money to be raised by Tax for the encouragement of procuring a Number of Men viz^t Thirty (to goe to Canada) besides the Sum already granted as a Bounty by the Province, it is thought necessary by a number of the Inhabitants of this Town to have a Town Meeting

We the subscribers Petition for the above.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Aaron Hall | Trans ^s Burns | Thomas Brooks |
| Jon th Patten | Simon Tufts | John Bishop |
| Seth Blodgett | Willis Hall | Joseph Tufts. |

July 5, 1776. Voted to raise the sum of Two Hundred & Forty Pounds (by a Tax) for an Encouragement to the 30 men who does Enlist to go to Canada.

July 8, 1776. Voted that Lieut. Moses Tufts & Mr. Sam'l Tufts be a committee to go out in Hampshire Government (or Elsewhere) to Enlist the Men to go to Canada.

March 3, 1777. Voted to grant unto Moses Tufts & others who petitioned for a further allowance the Sum of Six pounds per Man.

N. B. said Petitioners are Lieut. Tufts, Francis Tufts, Abel Butterfield, Nath'l Pierce, Nath'l Francis, Timothy Hall, Hezekiah Blanch-

ard, Jr., Isaac Dixon, Uriah Darius Wait, Sampson Yearney, Peter Mitchell and Jonathan Antony.

October 22, 1779. To Hezekiah Blanchard, Jr., and Eben^r Cutter, Eight Hundred Twenty Dollars Each. Thos. Binford, Paul Dexter, Will^m Tufts 4th, William Polly, David Tufts & And^w Floyd Eight Hundred & Twenty Dollars Each, for their Joining the Contin^l Army at Cloverick for 3 months.

Selectmens' Order Book.

Medford, October 21, 1779. Received of Benj. Hall Esq^r one of the Select Men of Medford Twenty Pounds Each, for our Mileage Money from sd Town to Cloverick being 200 Miles to join the Continental Army for 3 months.

Paul Dexter
William Poley
Wlimtu fts
David Tufts

Ebenezer Cutter
Hezekiah Blanchard Jur^r
Thomas Binford
Andrew Floyd.

£160.0.0

THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

From the Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain in Col. John Paterson's Regiment.

June, 1776.

1. Saturday. Express returned from Montreal about midnight with orders to burn Canasedaga & put *all* to ye sword & repair to La Chine & there wait further orders. A council of war was called & determined it best to repair to La Chine immediately & not to make an attack on ye Indian Village. Accordingly we burnt Capt. Montane's house at ye post on account of his commanding ye Canadians against Sherburne & set off about half after 4 & ye batteaus reacht La Chine about 11 o'C—but ye chief of ye detachment tarried a little back. We had a very heavy rain and east wind.

2. L's day. Ye detachment came up ys morning. Twelve arrived at Caughnawawaga from ye Six Nations on a treaty of friendship to ye collonies. Express returned from Montreal with orders to send all ye sick & artillery to St. Johns by way of Laprarie. Prayed wh ye army.

3. Monday. The detachment marched to Montreal. Hear

General Thomas died at Chamblee with ye smal pox. General Sullivan has just gone from here to Sorrell. General Arnold has seized several articles of merchantdize from ye Tories & sent them to Longuelle—all ye sick are sent to Laprarie hospital.

4. Tuesday. Cpts. Noble and Wyman with two men from each company went over to Laprarie to get the baggage of ye Regt. Col. Haas set off to Sorrell. Prayed with ye army.

5. Wednesday. Prayed wh ye army. Col. d. Haas is sent for back in consequence of a report that ye Enemy were near La Chane & about to attack ye breastworks where we had a 140 men. Ys eveg. we hear by express ye report of ye approach of ye enemy is false. Prayed wh army.

N. B. Night before last ye Tories opened a Sally Port thro ye wall of ye town & carried out a large quantity of arms, ammuniton, &c. undiscovered by our centuries.

6. Thursday. Prayed wh army.

7. Friday. Our men came in from La Chane last night. Ys morning ye troops were ordered to go over ye river. Several hundreds went to Longuelle—at night forty ordered back.

8. Saturday. Powder, Flower, &c., were sent for back to Montreal last night. We are ordered to return to Montreal. The merch'tdise go to Chamblee under a guard from Col. Poor's Regt. Dr. Childs & I with several sick & Invilids went to Chamblee—was exceedingly glad to find Mr. Breck here.

9. L's day. Prayed wh a large No. of sick people wh smal pox.—Preacht from 1. Pet. 3.12.—Dr. Childs went to St. Johns. Prayed wh Lt. Moore.

10. Monday. Weather prevented praying wh ye sick out doors. Mr. Breck went to St. Johns. Visited a No. of Sick. Prayed wh ye army. Col. Williams set off for Sorrell with a gandalo ye evg.

11. Tuesday prayed wh ye army. Visited ye sick. Dr. Childs returns & informs that two of ye Regt. have died at St. Johns, one with small pox, ye other with a sore leg. Prayed wh ye army.

12. Wednesday. Prayed wh army. Sergt. Grace informs

yf General Thompson had a battle at ye 3 rivers last Saturday.—Visited ye sick. Prayed wh army.

13. Thursday. Mr. Breck prayed wh ye army. Visited ye sick. Prayed wh army. Dysinteria took me to-day.

14. Friday. Mr. Spring arrived from Sorell. We exceedingly glad to see him after so long an absence. Very ill to-day.

15. Saturday. General Sullivan with all ye army began his Retreat yesterday from Sorell at 12 o'C—ye sick are to go forward to St. Johns immediately. The General arrived ys evg. Ye army got within 5 miles.

16. L's day. Ye enemy took two schooners, a gandlo with several batteau, last night. The officers and men worked hard all night in getting ye boats across ye carrying place. Ye morning left Chamblee wh Mr. Breck and marcht to St. Johns. Ye sick went forward to Isleneaux. We buried one man at St. Johns wh makes 5 dead of ye Regt. at ys place. I set off ys evy. for Isleneaux.

17. Monday. Arrived at Isleneaux about sunrise, having been out all night. Two of the Regt. buried to-day with small pox. Visited the sick wo are in ye most wretched condition.

18. Tuesday. Ye sick all came up. Visited the sick.

19. Wednesday. Ye whole of ye army arrived last night & ys morning wth all ye Stores, &c. Prayed ys evg. wth ye Regt. Visited the sick.

20. Thursday. A man of Capt. Sloane's company died last night of ye small pox. The sick all ordered to repair to Crown Point immediately. Colo. Paterson's Regt. all ordered off. I embarked on board Capt. Ashley's boat. Arrived at Islemot.

21. Friday. Drew Wine, Rice and Molasses for ye sick. Rowed near Gilliland's creek.

22. Saturday. Arrived at Bason Harbor.

23. L's day. Arrived at Crown Point about noon. No provision made for ye sick, except *only* horse stable cleaned of dung & ye sick laid on ye floor of ye stinking stable.

24. Monday. Horsford, of Capt. McKinstry's company died on the passage of fever. Ys morning Obed Hatch of Do's

company died here of the small pox. Visited the sick, who are in a most shocking situation. Another of ye Regt. died of ye small pox.

25. Tuesday. Visited ye sick. Went to Colo. Strong's ys evg. & bo't two Qua'ts milk & gave to ye sick near midnight.

26. Wednesday. Visited ye sick. The Regt. beg. tented in order, we attended prayers ys evg.

27. Thursday. Prayed wh Regt. Mr. Stevens of Capt. Wyman's Co. died to-day of a secondary fever to ye small pox. Visited ye sick. Got for yem 6 Qrts. milk. Mr. Hall prayed wh Regt.

28. Friday. Prayed wh Regt. Visited ye sick. Abbot of Capt. Sullivan's Co. died of ye small pox. An alarm of Indians across ye bay. Prayed wh Regt.

29. Saturday. Prayed wh Regt. Mr. White, of Patridgefield, Armourer, died of ye small pox. Visited ye sick. Prayed wh Regt.

30. L's day. Prayed wh Regt. Visted ye sick. Preacht from Isa. 63, 10, one sermon. Three of ye Southern Officers left ye meeting out of contempt. Prayed wh Regt. Hear yt one of ye Regt. died lately at Ticonderago of ye small pox.

TO THE MINIATURE OF DOROTHY WENTWORTH.

By Mrs. Grace Hiliard.

Dedicated to Mrs. Isidore Burns and La Puerta del Oro
Chapter :

Beautiful ancestor mine
Come from thy oval frame,
Dorothy, Dorothy come,
Listen, I call thy name.

Come in thy empire gown,
Necklace and frills of lace,
Come with thy high-dressed hair
Crowning thy fair young face.

Sit in the gas log's glow,
Not ingle deep and wide—
Rest on the cushion soft,
Dorothy, at my side.

Speak of colonial times,
Tell of our nation's strife,
Didst thou see patriots march
To sound of drum and fife?

Didst thou on a pillion ride
In quaint old-time array?
The minuet didst thou dance?
And on the spinet play?

Tell me of some titled youth
With braided, powdered queue,
Suit of satin, dangling sword—
I'm only a girl like you.

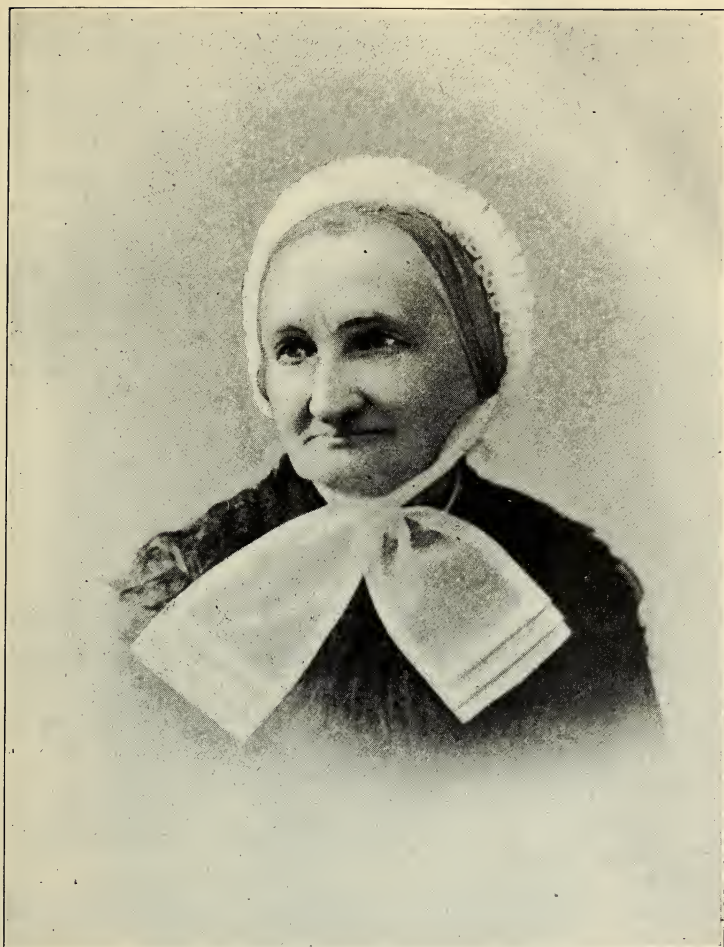
A star in some far-off sky
For me thou still dost shine,
Though a hundred years there are
Between thy life and mine.

Thou cam'st to me as a thought—
Else why did I call to thee
To come from thy oval frame,
Dorothy, unto me.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. ANNE MERCER SLAUGHTER.

In the nine years of our existence as the Mary Washington Chapter we have been honored in having on our rolls the names of three real "real daughters," namely, Mrs. Jane Stevenson Marshall, Mrs. M. Ambler, and Mrs. Anne Mercer Slaughter. They have all passed away, Mrs. Slaughter, the last of the number, having died on the 24th of September, 1900, a few days after completing her 90th year.



MRS. ANNE MERCER SLAUGHTER

Born Sept., 1810. Died Sept., 1900. Daughter Capt. Philip Slaughter, of Virginia; granddaughter Col. James Slaughter. Honorary member Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Slaughter, who was born on the 7th of September, 1810, was the nineteenth and youngest child of Captain Philip Slaughter, of the famous "Culpeper Minute Men" of the Revolutionary war, who was only sixteen years old when he entered the army. He received a captain's commission for bravery. Besides participating in many battles, he spent that dreary winter with Washington at Valley Forge. He came of good fighting stock, for his grandfather, Col. James Slaughter, was one of the committee of safety, and his father was also a colonel in the Revolutionary army. This latter gentleman kept a journal all during the Revolution, which would be of inestimable value now. Alas! it with other valuables was stolen from Mrs. Slaughter's home by some of the Federal soldiers stationed on the place in 1862-63. Captain Slaughter's home, "Springfield," was northwest and at the foot of Slaughter's mountain (sometimes called Cedar mountain), and was a large, old-fashioned house of fifteen or more rooms. Here Captain Slaughter exercised the old-fashioned lavish hospitality for which Virginians have always been celebrated.

Growing up in such associations it would have been next to impossible for Mrs. Slaughter to have been other than a cultured, broad-minded lady. She attended a ball given in honor of Lafayette on his last visit to this country, and often spoke entertainingly of him, his courteous and noble bearing and fine address.

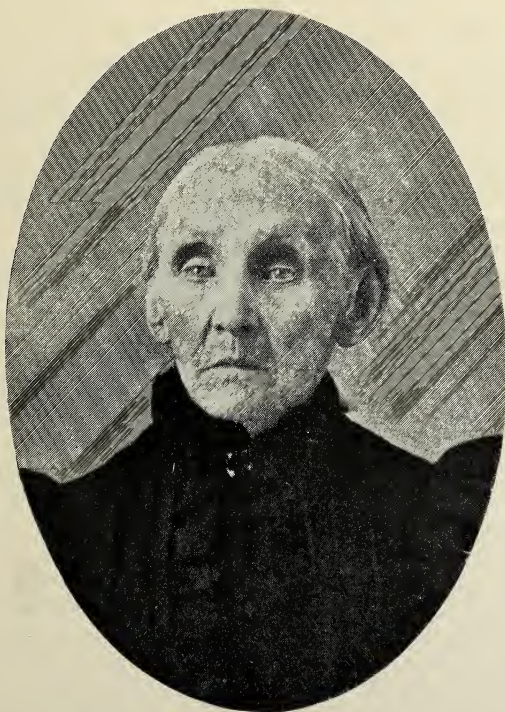
She was married twice, first to Edward Robertson, of Culpeper, by whom she had one daughter. Her second marriage was to her cousin, Philip Slaughter, of "Clover Hill," Culpeper, by whom there were several children. Mrs. Slaughter was a sister to one of the men of whom Virginia has always been proud—the Rev. Dr. Philip Slaughter, the historiographer of the Virginia Council of the Episcopal Church, and also author of "St. Mark's Parish," a genealogical volume of great interest in connection with the oldest and most distinguished families of his section of the state.

In the latter years of her life Mrs. Slaughter became blind, but to the last her mind remained clear and active. After a long life she was laid to rest among her own people, the

funeral services taking place in the chapel which rests at the base of Slaughter's mountain, which was the scene of the great battle of that name on the 9th of August, 1862. A pathetic incident of her burial was the presence of six or eight of the descendants of old negroes belonging to the family, who manifested their grief at the death of "old mistress."

It is sad to think that brought up in such abundance and luxury, her latter years should have been clouded by poverty, but such was the case. Her income was limited to the small pension allowed her by the government as the daughter of a Revolutionary hero.—VIRGINIA MILLER.

MRS. CATHARINE ROBARDS STIRMAN.



MRS. CATHARINE ROBARDS STIRMAN.

Mrs. Catharine Robards Stirman was born November 15, 1815, in Mercer county, Kentucky; moved to Marion county,

Missouri, in 1836; was married to James Harvey Stirman August 29, 1838; moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in May, 1839, where she has lived since, honored and respected by all.

Her father, Capt. George Robards, was born August 5, 1760. He enlisted for three years in Capt. Moses Hawkins's company, fourteenth regiment continental regulars, Col. Chas. Lewis commanding, in February, 1777; engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Stony Point. He was commissioned a lieutenant by Gov. Thomas Jefferson in 1780 in Col. Lucas's fourth Virginia regiment, state line; engaged in the battle of Camden and was appointed captain in 1781, and served under Gen. Lafayette in Virginia until the close of the war. He was married to Elizabeth Barbary Sampson in 1785 and moved to Mercer county, Kentucky, where he died in 1833.

Mrs. Stirman was a member of Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Van Buren, Arkansas, and an honorary life member of the Mildred Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Catharine Robards Stirman died November 19, 1900, and the chapter, at a special meeting on the 24th, passed resolutions of sympathy for her family.—CLEMENTINE BOLES, *Historian*.

“Unfurl the flag! let the winds caress
And lift it in rippling loveliness
Over all the wide west-world we claim
By cross and sword and in Freedom's name.
Unfurl the flag! let it curl and kiss
The zephyr that faints in the summer bliss;
It was born in storm, and its glory sprung
Where the bolts of battle shrieked and sung.
God bless the flag! let it float, and fill
The sky with its beauty; our heart strings thrill
To the low, sweet chant of its wind-swept bars
And the chorus of all its clustered stars.”

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN TENNESSEE.

The following list contains the names of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been identified by Miss Susie Gentry, Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee:

Hardin Perkins, family cemetery, at the "Meeting of the Waters;" Samuel Henderson, family cemetery near Bethesda; Moses Cannon, Governor Cannon farm, near College Grove; George Neeley, Neeley farm, near Franklin; Peter Leslie, near Nolensville; Jacob Grimmer, on the Jacob Grimmer farm, near Triune; James Turner, in the Webb cemetery, near Kirkland; John Allen and James Potts, near Peytonsville; Moses Lindsey, who fought in eleven battles, in the Frost cemetery, near Brentwood; Robert Guthrie, on the Maberry farm, near Franklin; Andrew Goff, who was with Sevier, on the McEwen place, near Franklin; D. McMahon, on the old "Dr. Ewing farm;" David Squires, in the old cemetery, in Franklin.—From LUCY HENDERSON NORTON, *Secretary Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee.*

A PRISON SHIP MARTYR.

Gilbert Tompkins enlisted as sergeant of marines on the ship *Alfred* at Little Compton, R. I., October, 1776. He was with Lieutenant Paul Jones when he raised the American flag for the first time on American waters. The *Alfred* carried letters of *marque* and *reprisal* with liberty to prey upon British commerce. In 1776 several valuable prizes were captured and Gilbert Tompkins was sent on board to manage one of them. In a short time he with his crew were retaken by the British ship *Milford* and were carried to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and detained as prisoners at Windsor for six months, were then exchanged as prisoners of war and returned to Little Compton, R. I., December, 1777.—MRS. MARTHA TOMPKINS WARD, *a granddaughter of Gilbert Tompkins.*

NAMES OF SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF
KETTLE CREEK, FEBRUARY 14, 1779.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In behalf of Georgia history and to aid registrars general, chapter registrars and would-be "daughters" in search of forefathers, please publish the appended list of soldiers who fought in the battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia, a hundred and twenty-two years ago. It is the work of what was the Wilkes County Chapter, and what is the Kettle Creek Chapter, of which Mrs. T. M. Green is regent. The chapter has purchased the battlefield and will erect thereon a monument.

Any daughter whose search has met success through this list may send as a thank-offering one dollar to the Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, towards building the monument.—ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, *Historian, Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution.*

There were 500 Americans in this battle. Some were from South Carolina, but most of them were from what was originally Wilkes county, but now includes the territory of Lincoln, Oglethorpe, and parts of Taliaferro, Warren, Greene, Hart and Madison. The commanders were General Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, and Colonels John Thomas Dooley and Elijah Clarke, of Georgia.

The list, though not complete, is correct, having been carefully compiled from the records of Wilkes county and those in the office of secretary of state, Atlanta, Georgia.—From MRS. T. M. GREEN, *Regent, Kettle Creek Chapter.*

Anderson, Alexander; Anderson, Elijah; Anderson, Henry; Andrews, John; Andrews, George; Anglin, William; Alexander, Asa; Alexander, James; Alexander, Samuel; Aycock, Richard; Aikins, John; Austin, Richard; Aldridge, James; Antony, John; Antony, Alexander.

Bird, John; Barnes, Richard; Barnes, William; Brown, James; Bird, Benjamin; Bazlewood, Richard; Brannon, Moses; Barnett, Nathan; Butts, Solomon; Butler, William; Butler, Edmund; Branham, Samuel; Beasley, Richard; Beasley, Ambrose; Beasley, William; Bedell, Absolum; Beddingfield, Charles; Beesley, James.

Clarke, John (afterwards governor); Catchings, Benjamin; Catchings, Joseph; Catchings, Seymour; Coleman, Daniel; Coleman, Thomas; Coleman, Benjamin; Coleman, John; Coleman, James;

Crosby, William; Crutchfield, John; Cheshire, John; Compton, William; Clowes, Peter; Carter, James; Chandler, John; Cade, Drury; Carr, Henry; Cantey, Zachariah; Cochran, Cornelius; Clark, John; Clark, Gibson; Cloud, Ezekiel; Cloud, Nehemiah; Cloud, Jeremiah; Cain, John; Combs, John; Craine, Spencer; Cook, George.

Davis, Samuel (father of Jefferson Davis); Davis, Absolom; Davis, Joel; Davis, Hardy; Dantham, Elijah; Dulins, Henry; Downs, William; Downs, Jonathan; Dooley, George; Dooley, John; Darden, George; Day, Robert; Day, Joseph; Dabney, Austin; Durkee, Nathaniel.

Eidson, Shelton; Evans, Daniel; Evans, Stephen; Evans, Daniel; Evans, Benjamin; Ellis, Jerry.

Favours, John; Ferington, Jacob; Freeman, John; Freeman, Daniel; Freeman, Coldress; Freeman, Hollman; Freeman, James; Freeman, William; Flynn (or Flynt), John; Franklin, David; Franklin, David, jr.; Farr, John; Farr, Benjamin; Fowler, Peter; Fowler, Henry; Foster, Francis; Foster, William; Fluker, John; Fluker, Owen.

Gilloms, James; Gowze, Henry; Glass, John; Glass, Joel; Glass, Joseph; Grant, Thomas; Graves, James; Graves, William; Graves, Thomas; Griffin, Randolph.

Howard, William; Howard, John; Huggins, Robert; Hamilton, William; Hawkins, Stephen; Holiday, William, sr.; Hubbard, John; Harvey, James; Harvey, Joel; Hill, James; Heard, Richard; Heard, Barnard; Heard, George; Heard, Joseph; Hart, John; Harris, John; Harris, David; Harris, Buckner; Harper, Samuel; Harper, Robert; Heard, Jesse.

Jordan, Demsey; Jordan, Samuel; Jiles, Thomas; Jiles, Samuel; Johns, Thomas; Johnson, John; Jones, Jesse; Joiner, Benjamin; Joiner, Thomas.

Kitty, Daniel.

Lowe, Jesse; Lowe, William; Lamar, James; Lamar, Zachariah; Lamar, Samuel; Lamar, Basil; Loyd, John; Loyd, James; Little, James; Little, Archibald; Little, David; Lindsey, Denis; Lindsey, John; Line, Denis.

McLendon, Jacob, sr.; McLendon, Jacob, jr.; McLendon, Isaac; Marney, Thomas; McLean, James; Manaduc, Henry; Meriwether, Daniel; McCall, Hugh; McCall, Thomas; Mathews, Isham; Mercer, Jacob; Mercer, James; Mercer, Joshua; Mercer, William; Morgan, Asa; Morgan, William; Morgan, Luke; Moseley, William; McBurnett, Daniel; McMurray, Frederick.

Nelson, John.

Ollens, Daniel; Oliver, Dionysius; Oliver, Peter; Oliver, John.

Powell, Joshua; Pritchett, William; Pritchett, John; Persons, Samuel; Persons, Henry; Pratt, Edward; Pickens, Joseph, from

South Carolina; Poullain, Antony; Poullain, William; Phillips, Joel; Phillips, Zachariah.

Roberson, Hugh; Roberson, David; Rogers, Reubin; Redden, Scott; Rice, John; Rice, Nathan; Rice, David.

Smith, Peyton; Smith, Nathan; Smith, James; Summerlin, Samuel; Summerlin, John; Summerlin, Demsey; Summerlin, Richard; Summerlin, James; Stots, John; Stots, Peter; Smith, Thomas; Sinkfield (or Sinquefield), William; Sinquefield, Samuel; Spikes, Nathan; Simmons, William; Surlock, George; Stewart, William; Swan, John; Stephens, John; Stubblefield, Peter; Saffold, ———; Sutton, William; Stroud, Thomas; Simpson, Archibald; Samson, William; Simpson, James; Snelson, James; Strozier, Peter; Simmons, James; Snead, Dudley; Stone, Charles; Stone, Joshua; Stephens, Benjamin; Stripling, Francis; Shannon, Thomas, sr.; Shannon, Thomas, jr.; Shepperd, Benjamin; Sinby, William; Sinby, James; Sinby, Thomas.

Thompson, Reuben; Turner, Samuel; Turner, Henry; Thompson, Benjamin; Thompson, Peter; Terrell, David; Triplett, Francis; Tyner, Benjamin; Tyner, Richard; Tunis, Nicholas; Tate, Richard.

Veazey, James; Vance, Patrick.

Weller, Jacob; Wood, James; Worth, Thomas; Williams, John; Williams, James; Whatley, Samuel; Whateley, William; Whateley, Walton; Wilkinson, Benjamin; Wilkinson, Elisha; Walton, George; Walton, Jesse; Walton, John; Walton, Nathaniel; Walton, Robert; Wright, John; Wilson, Andrew; Wilson, Robert; Welbourne, Daniel; Walker, Thomas; Walker, John; Williamson, Micajah, sr.; Williamson, Micajah, jr.; Welbourne, David; Wallace, John; Waller, Benjamin; Wooten, Thomas; Willis, Robert; Willis, Brittain; Willis, Josiah; Winn, Benjamin; Wheeler, Zachariah; Watson, Benjamin; Watson, George; Watson, John; Watson, Jacob.

“We sit here in the promised land,
That flows with freedom, honey and milk;
But 'twas they won it, sword in hand,
Making the nettle danger soft for us 'as silk.”

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Peter Forney Chapter (Montgomery, Alabama).—The Peter Forney Chapter took the initiative in making a testimonial to the battleship *Alabama* from the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution, and headed the list with a contribution of \$25. Our state regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, gave her hearty wishes for our success. Every chapter in the state was advised of our plan, except the Talladega Chapter. They are now doing a great patriotic work in erecting a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried there, and we knew they were heavily burdened. From other chapters of the state came hearty responses, which resulted in the following contributions:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Alabama, | \$25 00 |
| State Treasury, Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution, | 10 00 |
| General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, | 10 00 |
| Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Alabama, | 10 00 |
| John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Alabama, | 10 00 |
| Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Alabama, | 3 00 |
| Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston, Alabama, | 5 00 |
| Tuscaloosa Chapter, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, | 3 50 |
| Selma, Eufaula and Eutaw Chapters not fully organized. | |

With the above contributions we succeeded in securing a sum sufficient to purchase a handsome loving cup. The three handles gave to the cup three panels. One bore the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On the next panel were the words "Presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Alabama, 1901." The third bore the simple inscription, "U. S. S. Alabama."

On the 4th day of March the loving cup was presented to Captain Brownson by special messenger bearing the following communication:

March, 1901.—Captain Brownson, U. S. S. Alabama, Pensacola, Florida.

Dear Sir: The Daughters of the American Revolution beg that

you accept this Loving Cup as their testimonial to the battleship Alabama.

We have no boasted pride as to number for we are few, but we do boast of hearts ever loyal to the sailor boy who, placing his name on the roll-call of his country, risks his life for her on the briny deep.

May the Alabama with her gallant crew of officers and sailors anchor safely in every port, and should a foreign foe attack her, may the God of battle inscribe victory on the banner that is nailed to her masthead. This is the earnest prayer of every Daughter of the American Revolution of Alabama.

Most sincerely,

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,
State Regent.

MRS. AMELIA C. WYLY, *Chairman.*

Captain Brownson acknowledged the gift in these graceful words:

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, South Highlands, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Madam: There has come to this ship to-day, addressed to my care a beautiful Loving Cup, the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the battleship named after their great state.

That so distinguished a body of women should have paid the ship so marked a compliment is peculiarly gratifying to us, and if anything was needed to inspire the officers and crew with a desire to keep her in a high state of efficiency at all times, in peace or war, it would be the kindly interest shown by the gift.

The Alabama will probably remain in this port for some days, and if your organization will designate some day in the near future when they will do us the honor of visiting the ship, we will esteem it a privilege to greet them on board, and we will do everything in our power to make their visit a pleasant one. The beautiful Loving Cup awaits their coming for its christening.

Trusting that we may have the pleasure of seeing you all and thanking you warmly for your kind thought of us, I am, my dear madam,

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. BROWNSON,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Pensacola, Florida, March 4, 1901.

—MRS. AMELIA C. WYLY, *Regent and Chairman.*

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter (Van Buren, Arkansas).—

When memory opens her golden gates,
 And the misty past unfurls,
 How gladly we hear familiar names,
 Like echoes from distant worlds.
 We follow the path our grandsires led
 On New England's rocky shore.
 They built their homes in the forest glades,
 The humble homes of yore.

The saintly men sang an anthem of praise,
 With the solemn group around;
 The red man paused to hear the song,
 And the wild deer leaped at the sound.
 The patient matron plods her way,
 Through busy cares for household weal,
 And oft is seen through the open door
 Priscilla, at her spinning wheel.

A countless host has risen to bless
 The freedom that our grandsires won,
 On battlefields, in halls of state;
 Their mighty work is done.
 Remembered be the natal hour,
 When peace gave evidence of power,
 And history paused to note the name
 Immortal on the roll of fame.

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Be valiant still in pride of place,
 'Neath sheltering folds of rainbow hue,
 And gathering stars, a Nation's dower,
 Resplendent on the blue.
 Through circling years thy fame shall be,
 Land of the brave and home of the free;
 A wide domain beneath the sun,
 The glorious land of Washington.

The Mary Fuller Percival Chapter sends this tribute dedicated to Mary Fuller Percival, by her granddaughter, Mrs. Eudora E. Knox.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—
 Mrs. William Mosely welcomed the chapter March 2d,
 to hear the reports of the delegates from Washington. Mrs.
 C. H. Platt gave an account of the arrival and the weather;

this was followed by Mrs. Mary Kerns on the reports of the national officers. Mrs. Henry Champion, the regent, then gave a very concise and instructive account of "The Business Accomplished," which was followed by a paper by Miss Ida Darrow on "The Congress from the Parliamentary, the Common Sense and Christian Point of View," which showed much insight of human nature and dispelled the halo of indignity with which the press had surrounded the proceedings of the congress. This was followed by a delightful paper on "The Social Side of the Congress," by Mrs. C. W. Pickett, and the "stay-at-home" daughters felt they had been transported in imagination to Washington.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

The Wadsworth Chapter (Middletown, Connecticut).—The appointment of the first regent of this chapter, Mrs. D. Ward Northrop, was made in Washington by the state regent, Mrs. Randolph deB. Keim, verified by the National Board and signed by the president general, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, on October 20, 1891. We have the honor of being the first chapter formed in Connecticut, and the second in New England.

To Mrs. Goode and to her husband, the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, director of the National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia, is due the first suggestion of forming a chapter in Middletown, their former home.

Mrs. Northrop was succeeded as regent by the late lamented Miss Susan C. Clarke, who later became state regent of Connecticut. Her worthy successor was Mrs. O. V. Coffin, the wife of Governor Coffin, who, on retiring from the regency, presented her successor, Mrs. James H. Bunce, with a silver-mounted gavel made of wood from the homestead of Gen. James Wadsworth. Mrs. Bunce efficiently directed the chapter through two years of active work, including the Spanish war relief work. Our present regent is Mrs. Wm. W. Wilcox, the president for Connecticut of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association.

The work accomplished has been varied and effective. The liberty bell and the fund for the portrait of Mrs. Harri-

son were among the first to receive our contributions, the latter to the amount of \$25. The project of enclosing and repairing the old Riverside cemetery was begun and constantly aided by the chapter. To its fund has been given \$240, of which \$100 was received from two lectures. A relief fund for the Spanish war was raised, amounting to \$152, garments were made and sent with other supplies to hospitals and camps. The Cuban orphans were helped from \$50 of this fund, and our gift was the beginning of forming a permanent home for destitute children in Cardinas, Cuba. The proposed Middlesex county hospital has received our contributions to its fund. For the Lafayette monument in Paris we gave \$20. For the Connecticut book "Patron Saints" we gave \$25, with an illustrated biographical sketch of Gen. James Wadsworth, prepared by Mrs. W. T. Elmer. For the Continental Hall in Washington, \$50; for the Nathan Hale school house in New London, \$25 was given. To build the Groton relic room we contributed \$25, which sum our regent doubled. The National Mary Washington Memorial Association has received from us the sums of \$25 and \$50. By the efforts of our regent, Mrs. Wilcox, the reception room of the Mary Washington house at Fredericksburg, Virginia, has been furnished with rich, old furniture given by Connecticut women alone. A prize of \$10 is to be given by us to the girl of the graduating class of the Middletown high school who shall write the best essay on Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. A second prize of \$5 was added by our regent.

A handsome flag was given to the high school on the acquisition of its new building. The fairs held in Boston for the benefit of the New England hospital for women and children have twice been helped by us, and books and magazines sent to the state hospital for the insane and to the industrial school for girls.

Interesting historical papers have been prepared and read at our meetings, some of which have been sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and to the "Connecticut Quarterly."

A delightful reception was given at the house of our regent, Mrs. Coffin, in June, 1897, to the state regent, Mrs.

Kinney, and the chapter regents and other officers of the Connecticut chapters.

The interesting celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Middletown, held October 10, 11, 1900, was first suggested by a "daughter" of our chapter. Its fine loan exhibition of historical relics, its colonial rooms, its generous hospitality, bore witness of the thought and labor of many of these daughters, nineteen or more of whom have traced their lineage to the men who first settled Middletown. For this celebration a fund of \$145 was raised among us. A relic of value to us is the family Bible of Gen. James Wadsworth, presented by Mrs. Gatzmer, of Durham, to our chapter.

The entire list of members, past and present, is one hundred and twenty-three, including five "real daughters," or women whose fathers served in the Revolutionary army. Their names are: Mrs. Mary McLean Willis, of Glastonbury, Connecticut; Mrs. Amelia Adeline Watrous, of East Hampton, Connecticut; Miss Mary J. Deming, of East Haddam, Connecticut; Mrs. Laura Markham Skinner, of East Hampton, Connecticut; Mrs. Abigail Foote Loomis, of East Hampton, Connecticut.—MARY E. LYMAN, *Historian*.

The Army and Navy Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—The special work of the chapter is outlined in the following extracts from the annual report presented May 13, 1901, by the regent, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Among other things she says:

Our work has been quite as extensive and far-reaching as during the year 1899-1900. Although the first enthusiasm and excitement of our Spanish war has long ere this worn itself out, and among civilians become nothing more than a matter of history, to us—wives, widows, and daughters of army and navy officers—it is very far from being a thing of the past, and the bereavement and sufferings of many of our members keep it a real and ever-present trouble.

While our luncheon and tea room did not prove the financial success which our ambition craved, it was nevertheless a good work, and brought forth the heartiest commendations from the public. Our relief committee was untiring in its

efforts, but it has seemed wiser to dispose of it than to attempt to carry it on through another summer. We feel that the chapter has been benefited by the experience, and we know that we were able to hold out a helping hand to many poor women who needed it, by giving them employment.

The circulars which the chapter authorized the relief committee to send out last June brought us many contributions, as well as words of sympathy and encouragement for our work. The first to respond was the Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter, of Henderson, Kentucky. Then followed the Che-mung Chapter, of Elmira, New York; the Le Roy de Chau-mont Chapter, of Watertown, New York; the Lansing Chapter, of Lansing, Michigan; Bellefonte Chapter, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Washington County Chapter, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Chester County Chapter, of Pennsylvania; Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, New Hampshire; Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio; Ascutney Chapter of Windsor, Vermont, and last but not least, Trent Chapter, of New Jersey, which sent us a check for \$275. One hundred dollars of this money was sent to the wife of a surgeon in the army, serving in the Philippines, to be used for the relief of cases reported by her. Smaller sums have been sent to other places where they seemed to be most needed.

It appears to us that this relief work must be continued indefinitely, now that a large part of our army is certain to be stationed in the far-away islands of the Pacific.

At the sessions of the continental congress in February, our chapter gave \$35 toward the Continental Hall fund. Our committee on literature has sent weekly supplies of papers and magazines to Manila throughout the year.

Eleven members have been added to our chapter, while we have lost only two from our roll.

In making my last report as your regent, I cannot find words in which to express the gratitude I feel for the thoughtful kindness which you have ever shown me, and I would fain impress upon your minds the great work which belongs to us, and to us alone, owing to our especial relation to the army and navy of our country.

The Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia) came into existence a few days before the congress of last year, and its regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, there made its first contribution to the work of the National Society—a donation of one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund. It began with fifteen members, and at the close of the year had one hundred and eight, of whom three are life members and thirty-three are “real daughters.” It is one of the best known chapters in the South, and its prominence is in a great measure due to its work in the columns of the *Atlanta Constitution*, in the Sunday issues of which is an historical and genealogical department, established by the chapter in May, 1900, and conducted in its name and under the supervision of an editorial committee consisting of Mrs. Peel, the regent, Miss Helen M. Prescott and Miss Laura Nina Hornady. In it are published genealogical queries from all parts of the country, and answers, historical papers and other matters of interest to the Daughters. This, the first undertaking of its kind in the state, has been of incalculable benefit to our organization throughout the South. In this region, rich in tradition, and unpublished genealogical data, it has brought to light much valuable family history and other matters of historical interest which have never before appeared in print. More than a hundred persons who have become members of other chapters than our own have been gratuitously assisted by the editors of this department in preparing papers for membership and establishing their claims to eligibility. The success of this department, not only from our standpoint as Daughters, but from that of the publishers of a thoroughly up-to-date newspaper of immense circulation, who set a high value on their space, has been such as to warrant the continuance of the department as a permanent feature of the paper.

A number of interesting papers, on subjects selected by the regent, have been read at the chapter meetings, some of them by gentlemen of the advisory board. The following is a list of these papers, and of others in course of preparation. They are at the disposal of our state historian, for temporary use by any chapter in the state:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Joseph Habersham, | Mrs. Preston H. Miller |
| Things in which Georgia was First, | Mrs. A. D. Candler |
| Different Nationalities Represented by First Settlers, | |
| | Miss Helen M. Prescott |
| The Great Baptist Emigration of 1751, | |
| | The Rev. Dr. W. W. Laudrum |
| First Settlers of Wilkes County, | Mrs. H. B. Tompkins |
| Land Grants and Head Rights, | The Hon. Philip Cook |
| Early Parishes and First Counties, | Miss Annie Northen |
| The Indians in Georgia, | Mrs. Thos. Peters |
| Colonial and Royal Governors of Georgia, | |
| | The Hon. Allen D. Chandler |
| Georgia Forts and Battle Grounds, | Mrs. A. L. Byers |
| Georgia Women in the Revolution, | Mrs. Laulie R. Parrott |
| Our French Allies in the American Revolution, | |
| | Col. John W. Huger. |
| Executive Council, | Miss Katharine Woolten |
| Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, | The Hon. E. W. Martin |
| The Unwritten History of Button Gwinnett, .. | Mrs. Chas. A. Whitner |
| Slavery in Georgia, | The Hon. Harvey Johnson |
| Colonial and Revolutionary History in Georgia, | |
| | The Hon. James E. Brown |
| Social Life in Georgia, | Miss Nina Hornady |

The chapter has turned over much important data to the state, notably the splendid donation of Colonial and Revolutionary records of Georgia, in manuscript, illustrated by pen and ink sketches, which was received by the regent from Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania. These records are a valuable supplement to the manuscript list of seven thousand soldiers already secured for the state by our regent, containing as they do two thousand names of Georgians who served in the Revolution. A like disposition has been made of nine volumes of "Pennsylvania Archives," received from Mrs. Peter J. Hughes of that state.

With a view to effective co-operation for the purpose of securing from the legislature, then about to convene, an appropriation for the printing of the Georgia records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, the chapter held a meeting last October, at which were present Governor Candler and other prominent state officials. The governor, in his message to the legislature, recommended the appropriation.

During the state conference held in Atlanta last Novem-

ber, this chapter contributed to the entertainment by a brilliant reception at the executive mansion.

Through the courtesy of the Governor and Mrs. Candler, our vice-regent, the chapter meetings have been held at the executive mansion.

Upwards of one hundred dollars has been expended in the work of discovering "real daughters" and in paying initiation fees which the National Society requires of them, the chapter itself undertaking the payment of this fee. Of our "Real Daughters" more may be said hereafter in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—AUGUSTA STRONG GRAHAM, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Illinois).—As no report from Lincoln Chapter, No. 212, has appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE recently, I am pleased to say the chapter in many ways is prospering. Our able regent, Mrs. Adeline G. Bates, has given the best of her services to the work.

Flag day was publicly observed. Mrs. L. L. Morrison, the delegate to the state conference in Chicago, June 1st, gave a very interesting report of the meeting. In June, 1900, the regent invited the Daughters to her country home, and a delightful afternoon was enjoyed. The special work of the two years has been \$25 sent to the Lafayette fund, \$25 to the Continental Hall, \$25 towards the furnishing of a room in the local new hospital, and lastly, an interest has been created in favor of a county historical society. This the Daughters have started and assisted in its organization, sending a delegate to the second annual meeting of the Illinois historical society, in Springfield, Ill., January 30-31, 1901.—MATILDA GILLESPIE, *Historian*.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa).—Wishing to be in line with the spirit of the century, we chose for our year's work one form of civic patriotism—the building of a public library.

It was decided that the first three meetings should be cooking lessons, the cooking to be done by the hostess in the presence of the chapter and the invited guests, the pro-

ceeds to go to the library fund—Mrs. Nancy Hosford Curtis to be chairman of the committee. Our first cooking lesson was given at the beautiful home of Mrs. James Dwight Lamb. Our hostess, assisted by Mrs. Helen V. Seaman, conducting the demonstration—oysters cooked in a chafing dish, our regent giving us an instructive talk on the delicious bivalve. The oysters and fragrant coffee, and the recipe were sold to the chapter and their invited guests at a nominal sum, thereby increasing our library fund.—HANNAH PUTNAM GOODWIN, *Historian*.

The Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa) is just entering upon its fourth year. The chapter has responded to all patriotic calls.

At our monthly meetings we have discussions of the prominent historical novels, magazine reviews, current topics, historical papers and talks with musical numbers. At our last meeting, at the home of the regent, Miss Penrose, we had a talk on "Washington at Valley Forge," by Mrs. Frank A. Millard, and the members very appropriately voted to join in the movement to have a bill passed to make this historical spot, "Valley Forge," a national park. At this meeting it was also resolved to erect a stone over the grave of a Revolutionary hero buried in our beautiful cemetery, Aspen Grove, and to mark and preserve "Black Hawk" rock, a large boulder, which stands on the brow of one of our beautiful bluffs. It was around this rock the celebrated Black Hawk, chief of the Sacs and Foxes, held his councils and tarried with his Indian warriors.

Washington's birthday is marked on our calendar for a social afternoon at the home of one of our charter members, Mrs. Frank A. Millard.—ABBIE MACFLYNN.

John Marshall Chapter (Louisville, Kentucky).—John Marshall day was of special interest to the chapter which has the honor of bearing his name, and it was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. The charter of John Marshall Chapter was the fourth granted by the National Society to its founder, Mrs. Sallie Ewing Pope, the widow of the grandson

of the distinguished jurist. Among the charter members are several descendants of the chief justice.

The chapter is in a flourishing condition under the administration of the present regent, Mrs. John T. Bate. After the regular chapter meeting many of our representative citizens joined us in doing honor to the distinguished chief justice.

Gen. Basil Duke, as a grand-nephew of Chief Justice Marshall, was chosen to deliver the main address, following which was an eulogy by the Hon. Walter Evans, judge of the United States court in Kentucky. The meeting closed very appropriately with the presentation of a loving cup to Mrs. Pope, by Mrs. Bate, our regent, in behalf of the chapter.—SARAH THURSTON HUGHES, *Historian*.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Maine).—Although the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter did not find it practicable to send a delegate to the "General Congress" in February, the desire to keep in touch with the sister chapters of the society leads us to the most direct means of communication remaining, the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

After a two years' course of study in United States history, with due emphasis on the Revolutionary period, we have given the past year to local history, and despite the fact that Maine lies outside the area of Revolutionary battle grounds, we have found that it was well within the area of Revolutionary patriotism; of homes that sent forth continental soldiers, as well as of the many homes founded by the "returning brave," and scattered among the small towns and villages are many of the hitherto unnoticed last, "narrow homes" which it is the duty and the privilege of the Sons and the Daughters of the Revolution permanently to mark.

Meanwhile we have not neglected the social pleasures. On one occasion a verandah party was given, and a small admission fee being charged the chapter was enabled to purchase a handsome secretary of pre-revolutionary manufacture. Does it not seem fitting that its term of usefulness should be rounded out as a conservator of documents of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

For the past three years we have had a special meeting on Washington's birthday. At the first the literary exercises consisted of poem and prose relating incidents in the life of the hero of the day. We were also shown a collection of the various portraits of Washington.

The second celebration was also in a private home, where beneath the national colors in every variety of tasteful arrangement, to the inspiring sound of our loved, if not altogether lovely, patriotic airs, we sharpened our wits to an entertaining (albeit to some of us humiliating) contest. Upon the walls of several of the rooms, were hung a very discouraging number and variety of pictures. Leaders—military, ecclesiastic, legal, literary, financial and political—stared at us from the walls in the most mystifying manner; buildings, localities, events prominent in our history, representations of the thousand and one things which “we all know, of course,” but straightway proceed to forget, until called for; these gave us a puzzle worse than Adam's, for he could name the beasts of the field as he chose, with no one to dispute him. The prize was appropriate to the day—a cherry tree (of the Jerusalem variety), bearing a little silver hatchet tied to one of its fruitful branches.

This year the chapter gave a Washington's birthday reception in the central church parish-house to the Sons of the American Revolution in Bangor, the officers of the historical society and other friends. For the edification of visitors and our own satisfaction, Mrs. Henry K. White prepared and read a paper answering the question, “Why are we Daughters of the American Revolution?” and Mr. F. H. Costello read a paper prepared by another of the Sons, Professor Denio, on the subject, “The Work of the Sons of the American Revolution.”

Such is the record of our doings small and few. But if it be now “the day of small things” with us, the establishment and maintenance of the chapter, the marking, recording and resurrecting of unknown, forgotten or unregarded items of the past, may win for us a gratitude in the future, which will satisfactorily answer the question, “Why were we Daughters of the American Revolution?”—ESTHER P. P. (H.) ESTES, *Historian*.

Frederick Chapter (Frederick, Maryland).—In a few months the Frederick Chapter will have passed the ninth milestone of its existence, for the first ink upon our calendar reads, organized September 28, 1892, hence we are the second oldest chapter in the state. Amid the passing of years we have accomplished much in the way of perpetuating the memory of our heroic forefathers, preserving documents and relics, identifying, locating and marking historic spots and graves—as well as promoting educational and patriotic growth; for true it is, nothing appeals so much to one's pride and intellect as the delights of genealogical research, by means of which we of to-day find ourselves so closely allied to the great past. In the ages past, even Plutarch has said, "it is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, even though the glory belongs to our ancestors."

Our old town is full of memories of the long ago, a legacy and a trust of magnificent heritage, the memory of which will be as lasting as the overhanging mountains of blue, which shadow this historic valley.

The day the chapter has selected as one for special observance and honor is the 23d day of November, being the anniversary of the day, November 23, 1765, when the Stamp Act was repudiated by the Frederick county court, such action being the first public defiance and great blow which British supremacy received on this side of the Atlantic, and thus the first great act in the drama of the Revolution. Our present court house stands upon the historic site where stood the old court house, in which sat those twelve fearless and immortal judges, who, on that memorable day, proclaimed for the first time the invalidity of the Stamp Act.

The names of these "Immortal Twelve" are as follows: Thomas Beatty, Peter Bainbridge, William Luckett, Charles Jones, David Lynn, Thomas Price, James Dickson, William Blair, Samuel Beall, Josiah Beall, Andrew Hughes and Joseph Smith. In our chapter are several descendants of these illustrious men. In the memory of their fearless adjudication, we of the Frederick Chapter are working to erect in our court house a tablet in bronze, thus perpetuating and immortalizing for all time the heroic decision of the "Im-

mortal Twelve." There is yet another day of single event sufficient to greatly increase our pride in the memories that cluster about our early history, for true it is, that whatever glory or honor Maryland attained by being one of the immortal thirteen states, not a small portion of the same is due to the earnest and patriotic utterance of our forefathers at a meeting held on the 17th of June, 1776. What a timely voice it was that sounded in old Fredericktown—and no sooner uttered, than the fleetest horsemen bore the same to Annapolis. These spirited and defiant resolutions, coming as one voice from old Frederick county, proved a great inspiration, and precipitated the action of the Maryland convention eleven days later.

In commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when the shot, which was the cradle song to the infant republic, was fired from Lexington, Miss Eleanor M. Johnson, regent, tendered to the Frederick Chapter and her friends a most charming reception at her home, graciously opened for the occasion. Many guests thronged the rooms during the afternoon, which proved one of interest and enjoyment to all who were present.

With June the meetings close for the summer.—SYBELLE M. ECHISON, *Historian*.

The Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter (Nantucket, Massachusetts).—At the beginning of the year 1900 the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter by indefatigable efforts had accumulated a small fund toward the erection of a memorial to Abiah Folger, the mother of Benjamin Franklin. This finally took the form of a granite drinking fountain to mark on the roadside the site of the house where this brave and loyal woman was born.

In reply to appeals for aid, most gratifying responses came from men and women of Nantucket ancestry, from individual members of Massachusetts chapters and from the Onondaga Chapter, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose regent is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin. The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames and the Pennsylvania historical society gave our little fund a most inspiring uplift.

All these kindly donations made it possible for us to have the stone work set when in September, 1900, the Old Colony commission—three men appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to mark historic sites in the Old Colony—gave to us in the name of the commonwealth a beautiful bronze tablet fastened to a slab of granite, for the insertion of which at the back of the fountain provision was made in the design. Our work is not yet done. We are hoping for a little more aid to enable us to place the chapter's inscription on the pedestal of the fountain, to do some grading on the roadway and to plant a few shrubs and trees. The kindness of Miss Sara Whittemore Daggett has interested many Massachusetts chapters in our work.

The fountain was dedicated on September 3, 1900. The beautiful tablet which forms the back of the granite drinking fountain given to the town by the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, of Nantucket, contains the following inscription:

This tablet is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in commemoration of Abiah Folger Franklin, daughter of Peter Folger, wife of Josiah Franklin and mother of Benjamin Franklin. She was born August 15th, 1667, in a house which stood 225 feet north, 52 degrees west from this spot, and died in Boston in 1752.

The chairman of the meeting, in his capacity as secretary of the board of selectmen, accepted the tablet for the town.

Miss Sara Winthrop Smith, regent of the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, presented to the town in the name of this chapter the granite drinking fountain now in position on the Madaket road. After the acceptance of this gift the chairman introduced Miss Sara W. Daggett, who gave a very fine address. Then followed a paper by Allen Coffin, Esq., on "Peter Folger as a Pioneer," and a few words by Dr. Arthur E. Jenks. The Star-Spangled Banner was then sung by the audience and choir, all standing. The Rev. J. O. Rutter, pastor of the church in which the services were held, pronounced the benediction.—SARAH W. WINTHROP SMITH, *Regent*.

Lucy Knox Chapter (Gloucester, Massachusetts).—The chapter held a pleasant and interesting meeting at the resi-

dence of Mrs. Howard F. Smith, February 17th. The regent, Miss Marietta M. Wonson, presented Mrs. George H. Newell, past regent, in behalf of the chapter with two ancestral bars and a souvenir spoon as a token of their appreciation for her efficient services. A literary and musical program was presented, including an interesting account of the "Fighting Parson of '76," by Mrs. William A. Procter, followed by another interesting paper upon the "Life of Benjamin Franklin," by Mrs. Howard F. Smith.—LILLIAN A. TARR, *Secretary*.

Old Newbury Chapter (Newburyport, Massachusetts).—One of the most attractive outings ever taken by the chapter was the "Field Day" at Fatherland farm, South Byfield, October 15, 1900. This house, long the seat of the Parsons family, was built by Jacob Parsons, the Boston merchant. Its present owner is Mrs. Alexander Forbes, a descendant of Jacob Parsons, and a member of Old Newbury Chapter.

In November a glowing report of the state meeting at Lowell was given by the delegate, Miss Susan I. Adams, and a paper on "Samuel Adams" was read by Miss Lizzie Adams Smith.

In December Dr. George W. Worcester gave an account of his visit to the Paris exposition and Oberammergau passion play.

January was signalized by the visit of Miss Sara W. Daggett, the state regent. The Hon. John J. Currier gave an address on "Newbury in the Revolution."

A most timely paper was prepared and read at the February meeting by Mrs. Walter Andrews, subject, "Washington's Interest in Education." And in March the Hon. William H. Swasey gave us much unwritten history about the privateers of the Revolution.

The chapter has contributed ten dollars toward the fund for a memorial to Governor Wolcott; has presented a suitable picture to the new school house, and kept the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in the public library. It is about to take part, through two delegates, and through a contribution of \$10, in the efforts to celebrate fittingly the city's semi-cen-

ennial the coming summer. It has placed thirteen markers on the graves of Revolutionary patriots and sent several boxes of suitable reading matter to our soldiers and sailors in the Philippines.—ALICE B. G. BOYNTON, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—Mrs. C. D. Hutchinson extended the hospitalities of her home from three to five o'clock p. m. to the members of the chapter on February 22d. A large number were present, among them the "real daughter," Mrs. Ruth Naomi (Baxter) Hobart. During the afternoon she was presented with the golden souvenir spoon from the National Society, by Mrs. Nellie Blake Appleton.

A fine program was carried out on the subject of Martha Washington, instead of her husband George. Able papers were read by Mrs. H. N. Tower and Mrs. Swasey, interspersed with piano solos by Mrs. John O. Bennett.

A collection was taken for the Wolcott memorial fund.

The annual meeting of the chapter was held April 19th. Miss Shattuck then gave her report, which was a resume of the work since the formation of the chapter, and during her regency. The meeting was then adjourned to April 23d, at the residence of Col. S. P. Shattuck. Miss M. L. P. Shattuck, the retiring regent, very pleasantly introduced to the chapter her successor, Mrs. Heald, as the new regent. Mrs. H. N. Tower gave a talk on "John Hancock, His Book," which was followed by a reading of Alice Morse Earle's "Marriage Customs of the Early Puritans," by Mrs. H. B. Shattuck.

It is expected the Prudence Wright Chapter will some time have a home of its own, as the town, at their annual meeting in March, gave them the use of the old brick building at the northeast corner of the common, formerly the school house at Pepperell Centre.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—In commemoration of one of our city's historic events, our chapter, on March 17th, placed a tablet on the new building which has been erected on the site of the old Dagget House. The inscription reads:

"On this site
stood the house in which Nathaniel, David, Thomas and Josiah Brad-
lee, with John Fulton, assisted by
Sarah Bradlee Fulton,
disguised themselves as Mohawk Indians and took part in throw-
ing the tea into Boston Harbor, Dec. 16, 1773.
Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf,
the Mohawks are coming.
Placed by the Boston Tea Party Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
March 17, 1901."

Our regent, Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles, introduced Mr. Samuel Daggett, whose ancestors have preserved the old home from 1771. Mr. Daggett spoke entertainingly of colonial Boston and incidents connected with the Tea Party.

Dr. James Thornton, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented the chapter with a picture of the old house and a cane made of wood which had been reverently saved from the ruins.

Miss Wild, regent of the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, brought us fraternal greetings.

Mrs. Louise Peabody Sargent, a former regent of the Tea Party Chapter, spoke briefly of patriotic work, and gave an exquisite rendering of Kipling's Recessional.—MAY HOLLAND, *Historian*.

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Michigan).—The chapter was organized January 4, 1900. We have offered two prizes for the best essays on American history by Pontiac grammar and high school pupils, and have sent books, papers and boxes to soldiers at Manila. We have also adopted by-laws and united with the Michigan conference of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Papers have been read on "Literature of the Revolution," "Famous Heroines of the Revolution," "History of the Flag," "Mode of Revolutionary Warfare," "Social Life of the Revolution," "Mount Vernon," "Sketch of General Israel B. Richardson," in memory of whom the chapter is named. We have collected some Revolutionary relics.

The historian wrote for the chapter a complete history of

Pontiac, the celebrated Indian chief for whom this town is named.

A reception was given to the Grand Army of "Dick Richardson Post," and the Woman's Relief Corps, on General Richardson day, November 3d, at the home of the regent. Personal reminiscences of General Richardson and war songs were the program.

The regent, Mrs. Ada L. Smith, in a speech explained why the Daughters of the American Revolution chose a Civil War soldier for whom they named the chapter. Pontiac had no claim to any Revolutionary history, while 'mid the thousands Michigan sent out in 1861 to keep the country undivided there was one, and only one, who reached the eminence of major general, and he from Pontiac. To Mrs. Edwards, state regent of Michigan, is due the suggestion that we name our chapter after General Israel B. Richardson. General Winfield Scott valued his worth in the Mexican war by naming him "Fighting Dick."—MARCIA M. RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter (Jefferson City, Missouri).—The chapter entered upon its third year under most happy auspices, January 6, 1900, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, who delightfully entertained the Daughters in honor of the dual anniversaries—Washington's wedding day and the organization of the chapter.

The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter is a patriotic, congenial band, numbering twenty-seven. During the year the chapter met the second Saturday in each month except during the heated season. The study of the principal battles and important generals of the Revolution, which had been commenced two years before, was finished.

Washington's birthday was celebrated Sunday, February 17th, at the state house in the hall of representatives, which was well filled with an interested audience. On the date of Washington's death in December, beautiful memorial services were held in Grace Episcopal church, by the Rev. George L. Neide. In December the "Boston Tea Party" was also remembered in a pleasing way. Interesting papers were

read, national airs sung, and tea was partaken of during the social hour. In order to arouse the spirit of patriotism in the young, the chapter resolved to offer prizes for the best essays upon some patriotic subject. The prizes, gold medals, to be competed for by the school children in certain grades in all the schools in the city. The time for preparing the essays was so brief that the offer was laid over until next year. "Flag Day" is always celebrated in June, at "Edgewood," the country home of Mrs. Ellen C. Edwards, and is anticipated with pleasure by the Daughters.

A notable reception was given by the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter at the home of Mrs. T. O. Towles, chapter regent, February 22, 1901, complimentary to the members of the legislature, the supreme judges, the incoming administration, their wives and daughters. The members of the chapter wore colonial gowns, powdered hair a la pompadour. Many of the gowns, as well as the jeweled ornaments, were precious heirlooms of antiquity.—BEAUREGARD HARDING FERGUSON, *Historian*.

Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis Missouri).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held on January 26, 1901, at the home of Mrs. Harriet U. Dalton and Miss Louise Dalton. Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, regent, reviewed the history of the chapter from its beginning over a year ago, when the Missouri state regent, Mrs. George H. Shields, requested Mrs. Winn to organize a chapter. The chapter was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, to whom the United States is indebted for the Louisiana purchase, one of the most important events in American history.

An important action was taken by the Jefferson Chapter at a called meeting two days later, at which it was resolved that the commissioners of the "Louisiana Purchase" celebration, or the World's Fair, expected to be held in St. Louis, in 1903, should be asked to recognize the Daughters of the American Revolution. They also asked that a representative from the Daughters of the American Revolution be placed at the head of a department of historical relics and all other matters of historical and patriotic interest.

Mrs. Ed. Burke Pickett and Mrs. Edwin Campbell entertained the chapter, February 28th. The chapter's delegate to the continental congress, Mrs. Pepper, read an exhaustive report of the meeting of the National Society.

The next meeting occurred at the residence of Mrs. Winthrop G. Chappell. By a unanimous vote it was resolved that Mrs. George H. Shields, state regent of Missouri, be endorsed as the Daughters of the American Revolution representative on a board of woman managers for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903. Mrs. A. D. Chappell read from Maurice Thompson's story of the Revolution in the West, "Alice of Old Vincennes," choosing the chapter which described the campaign of General George Rogers Clark against Vincennes.

Mrs. John A. Lee, wife of the lieutenant governor of the state, entertained the chapter on May 10th. Miss Louis Dalton read a paper on the pre-Revolutionary movement in North Carolina, the "War of the Regulation," which culminated in the battle of Alamance, May 16, 1771, between the Regulators and the King's troops under General William Tryon, governor of the province. In his history of the United States, George Bancroft says: "The blood of 'rebels' against oppression was first shed among the settlers on the branches of the Cape Fear river." This was at the battle of Alamance, near the headwaters of the Cape Fear river.

It was decided that the June meeting take the form of an outdoor picnic at the country residence of Mrs. Taylor.—MARY LOUISE DALTON, *Historian*.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebraska).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held January 7, 1901.

In her report the historian acknowledged the gift of relics from Mr. W. H. Woods, of Calhoun, and spoke of the work of marking the historic spots of the state as an important work of the year. An account of the awarding of the medal to Miss Vera Fink, of Lothrop school, for the best essay on "Religion in the Colonies," was given and it was decided that a regular sum be set aside each year for such a medal. The chairman of the committee to investigate the site of the pro-

posed monument at Fort Calhoun reported sufficient brick and other material used in the original buildings of old Fort Atkinson (1819) obtainable to construct a foundation for the monument.—ALICE DWIGHT WILLIAMS, *Historian*.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, New Jersey).—The chapter held a Revolutionary dinner, January 22d, at the residence of Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees, Bound Brook, which was attended by its members, their husbands and friends. The chapter's large flag was draped over the doors of the connecting rooms, and a painting of General George Washington occupied a conspicuous place, draped with another flag. At the close of the dinner the regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor, made a graceful address of welcome. She then called upon the state regent, Miss E. E. Batcheller, who was the guest of honor, for a speech. She responded with a few pleasant thoughts, and gave the following toast: "May the success and prosperity of this chapter be commensurate with the chivalry of the gentlemen, their guests." Many of the gentlemen responded with pleasant, bright and witty speeches. The historian read a poem, "One Hundred Years Ago." Then "America" and "Yankee Doodle" were heartily sung. It was a memorable occasion in the history of Camp Middlebrook Chapter.—EMELIE MESSLER, *Historian*.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter (Flemington, New Jersey).—On June 22, 1899, we organized our chapter at the home of our regent, Mrs. H. E. Deats, with twelve charter members.

We hold our meetings at the homes of the members. After the transaction of business we enjoy a social time and light refreshments are served. Our programs include music and short readings on Revolutionary topics.

Our annual meetings are especially enjoyable, as they are always held at the beautiful country home of our regent. An interesting program is prepared and a fine collation served.—CAROLINE R. HILL, *Historian*.

The Essex Chapter of the Orange (East Orange, New Jersey).—At the meeting of the chapter, December 13th, at

the home of Mrs. Robert Dun Douglass, the study of the year was taken up. The subject for this meeting was the battle of Springfield. A paper by Mrs. Thomas was given and each member contributed a fact in relation to the event. It was an interesting fact in connection with the subject of the day, that an ancestor of the hostess took part in the battle.

The January meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, had for its subject the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The chapter was honored by the presence of Miss Batcheller, the state regent, who gave an interesting account of the Wallace house.

The James Madison Chapter (Hamilton, N. Y.).—The James Madison Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday, February 22d, by a reception and program at the home of the regent, Mrs. George Barker, at Madison, N. Y. The time was pleasantly occupied by the regular program of meetings of this society, and the reading of papers written by members, on the early and married life of James Madison, after whom the chapter was named, from which it appears that the early life of our fourth president of the United States was an active and political one. A poem was read entitled "Lafayette at Washington's Tomb," and also the letter of General Washington to his niece, Miss Eliza Parke Custis, on "the tender passion," after which a collation was served by the hostess in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated with curious articles of Revolutionary times.

This chapter was but recently formed, but has seventeen members in good standing.—ROSALIA R. BARKER, *Regent*.

The Jane McGrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, N. Y.), has issued an attractive year book for 1901. The list of members shows that the chapter has more than doubled in size since its organization two years ago. The literary program for the nine meetings of the year promises to be one of more than usual interest. Three papers are to be read at each meeting. The topics consist of studies of famous Revolutionary characters, and also of the

life of colonial times in its religious, social, industrial and educational aspects.

The first meeting of the year was held on January 28th, chapter day, at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. E. King, of Fort Edward. The officers of the chapter were re-elected for another year. The charter was presented by the regent, and several valuable historical works were donated by friends to the chapter. A letter was read from one of the surviving members of the McCrea family, and photographs were shown of the McCrea castle and burying ground in Scotland.

James A. Holden, of Glen Falls, kindly permitted his able monograph of Col. Ephraim Williams to be read before the chapter.

Plans were discussed for raising money for the monument to be erected to the memory of Jane McCrea, near the spot where she met her death. Mrs. Derby, of Sandy Hill, kindly offered her house, and it was decided to give a progressive whist party on the afternoon of February 6th. This proved to be a very successful affair, both socially and financially.

An enjoyable meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Sheldon, Sandy Hill, on Washington's birthday. His character was discussed in three interesting papers. "Washington—the Man," was presented by Miss Platt; "Washington—the General," by Miss Cheesman; "Washington—the Executive," by Mrs. Devine.

The next meeting was in Fort Edward, at the home of Mrs. Bascom, on April 19th. The regent gave a report of the Daughters of the American Revolution congress, and Mrs. Nash read a paper on "Colonial Customs and Manners," and Mrs. Achenbach gave a comparison of the first and the last presidential inaugurations.—GRACE KELLOGG PARIS, *Historian*.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter (Seneca Falls, New York), has entered upon its fifth year, with a membership of fifty.

The first meeting of the season was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. E. W. Addison, October 29th. The evening's program, "Our Ancestors," was well carried out. Wills written during the years 1600 and 1700 were read by

Mrs. E. W. Addison, Mrs. L. R. Sanford, Mrs. A. G. Snaby, Mrs. F. Lester, Miss Corning and Miss Avery. Miss Janet Corning read a letter in rhyme, written one hundred years ago. Family relics were shown of homespun linen, a very beautiful sample, rare laces, miniature portraits and silver.—
MARIA GREENOAK LAURENCE, *Historian*.

The Mecklenburg Chapter (Charleston, North Carolina).—The first work of this year was the presentation, February 22, 1900, of the Washington portraits to the schools of the city. On the same occasion two prizes in gold were offered to the tenth grade for the best essay on Revolutionary subject, and which were worthily won by Misses Lillie Durant and Mary Ezell.

At the April meeting it was resolved to erect a monument at "McIntyre's," seven miles from the city, where, October 3, 1778, Gen. George Graham with only twelve men repulsed the British with four hundred infantry and sixty cavalry. "They say" that it was from this action the Mecklenburgers were dubbed "Hornets" and Charlotte the "Hornet's Nest," by Cornwallis. In July a number of the chapter with members of the historical society, drove out to the ground, and in the moonlight, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses, placed on the spot an iron marker with a hornet's nest on it. A substantial stone monument is to replace this.

Our chapter celebrates for its birthday the anniversary of the battle of Charlotte, September 26, 1780.

To cultivate an interest in the minds of the young, the chapter has undertaken to plant in the school grounds trees from the important Revolutionary battlefields of North Carolina; first from Alamance, where was shed the first blood of the American colonies in resistance to unjust and cruel oppression, May 16, 1771. This, also called the "Battle of the Regulators," was a desperate struggle against British tyranny and malfeasance in office under General Tryon; second, from Moore's creek, where, February 27, 1776, Clinton and the Tories were repulsed as to lose all hope of holding eastern North Carolina; third, from King's mountain, where on October 7th were defeated the British under Ferguson and

Tarleton, turning the tide of liberty in the southland, as did the victory of Trenton in the northern colonies.

Others from battle ground of Ransom's Mill, June 20, 1780, and from Elizabethtown, Bladen county, July 17th, 1781, and again, from Locke's Hollow, where fell the gallant George Locke, and lastly from Guilford court house, whence March 15th, 1781, Cornwallis began that retreat which ended only with the surrender at Yorktown, November 4, 1781.—*MRS. RUFUS BARRINGER, Historian.*

Old Northwest Chapter (Ravenna, Ohio).—A little circle of ladies gathered around the open fire at the charming home of Mrs. Ellesif Reeves Beebe, on the evening of February 22d, to celebrate at once the birth of the "Father of his Country" and the organization of the Old Northwest Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A brief business meeting, adopting national constitution, appointing officers, being held, the guests adjourned to the dining-room. In the place of honor resting upon a pewter platter, reposed the cake, a frosted pyramid, adorned with flags, and "chopped" in generous slices, each one retaining its little hatchet, from whose handle floated a ribbon of "true blue" bearing the golden inscription: "The Old Northwest, February 22, 1901," presented as a souvenir by Mr. Beebe, and for which, as well as beautiful calendars, also his gift, a vote of thanks was at once returned.

With delightful ten-minute talks on subjects assigned, and story of olden time, the moments flew. We closed with "America" and said good-night, congratulating one another that our "chapter" was happily begun and that it was very delightful to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. May we be true to its teachings, and all that it stands for, remembering those who "fought and suffered for dear Liberty's sake," and who wear upon their breasts its stars of the Legion of Honor.—*ELEANOR HARRIS SMITH, Secretary.*

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—The Springfield Chapter at their annual meeting in February, 1901, elected

Mrs. J. W. Murphy delegate to the continental congress, and at this meeting the following officers were elected:

Regent, Mrs. H. H. Seys; vice-regent, Mrs. E. W. Ross; recording secretary, Mrs. J. S. Elliott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Dimond; Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran; registrar, Mrs. C. E. Thomas; historian, Miss Cassilly.

Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.—MARY CASSILLY, *Historian*.

George Taylor Chapter (Easton, Pennsylvania).—On June 16, 1900, the chapter unveiled a tablet erected to commemorate the march of General John Sullivan through Easton. The following inscription is engraved on the tablet:

"This Stone marks the road over which General John Sullivan marched, June 18th, 1779, to quell the Indian Insurrection and avenge the Wyoming Massacre."

"Erected by the George Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 18th, 1900."

The Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, delivered an eloquent address describing General Sullivan's expedition. The members of the chapter then formed a circle around the memorial tablet, with Mrs. L. B. Hapgood, the regent, in the center, who, unveiling the stone, made a formal presentation of the tablet to the city of Easton, saying:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution of Easton have the honor of presenting to the city this memorial stone. It is erected on the pathway of the brave men who set out from Easton on the morning of June 18th, 1779, under the leadership of General John Sullivan. It is hoped that this stone may be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust. As it commemorates the spirit and memory of those who achieved American independence, it should be an inspiration to the youth of this generation, and of future generations to noble deeds and to heroic sacrifices if need be, to preserve the peace and honor of our country."

Mayor Field, a Son of the Revolution, formally accepted it.

On the 21st of June, 1900, the chapter gave a garden party on the Easton golf links in aid of the club house at Manila

for soldiers and sailors. There was a large gathering and \$125 were raised. The chapter hopes to take up new work during the coming year. They have offered a prize to the pupils of the public schools for the best historical essay, and have in view the forming of an historical alcove in the Easton library for books of reference on historical subjects. They have contributed to the Washington statue, Continental Hall and have responded to the calls made upon them by other chapters as far as their means would permit. They are much encouraged by the new interest awakened in the chapter and hope that the year 1901 will prove a banner year.—ELIZABETH A. DAWSON, *Historian*.

Cowpens Chapter (Spartanburg, South Carolina).—It has been some time since Cowpens Chapter sent greeting to her sisters, but this silence does not mean that we have been idle.

At each meeting, among the officers' reports, the historian is expected to give a digest of the fresh thoughts and helpful suggestions in the chapter work as reported in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*; then two papers are read on Revolutionary heroes and battles, followed by a discussion of some special hero or heroine. After this we spend a delightful half hour as guests of two members, appointed hostesses for the afternoon.

We have had three additions to our cabinet of relics. Some pieces of wood and a few crooked, rusty nails (beautiful in our eyes), a small piece of marble, and a bullet from the site of Fort Prince. The wood and nails were taken from the first house built in Laurens county, South Carolina, after the Revolutionary war, by Jonathan Downs, a Revolutionary soldier, and the grandfather of Will Farley, the Confederate scout. The piece of marble is part of the monument erected some years ago to the memory of those who perished in the massacre at Hay's mountain, Laurens county, November 19, 1781. This massacre was the work of "Bloody Bill" Cunningham. The monument has been shattered by lightning. These relics were presented by Mrs. John D. Garlington. We have contributed twenty-five dollars to the Continental

Hall, and the same amount to the monument erected at Fort Prince.

On July 4, 1900, the site of old Fort Prince was given by deed to Cowpens Chapter. The occasion was a real fourth of July affair. Edward McCrady, the historian, of Charleston, South Carolina, gave a fine address and an ode composed especially for the occasion was read, and many a legend of those thrilling times was revived in friendly talk over tempting picnic baskets. Fort Prince, named for a Mr. William Prince, dates back to colonial times. It was a stockaded fort, round in shape, about fifteen feet high, built of heavy timbers; a deep ditch encircled it, and the earth from the ditch was thrown up against the walls, an effectual protection against the Indians. This historic fort was built seven miles west of Spartanburg City. The monument recently erected there is of Ogelsby granite.

Site of Fort Prince

Built by the early settlers as a place of refuge during the
Indian Wars—1756-1761.

Occupied by the Whigs from Nov. 22, 1776, to March 17, 1777.
The British under the command of Col. Innes were driven from the
Fort by the Americans under Col. Edward Hampton

July 16th, 1780.

Amor Patriae,

D. A. R.

Erected July 4th, 1900.

We have fifty members on our roll and have limited our chapter to that number. This wise decision gains for us the prompt formation of another chapter which is composed almost entirely of young girls.—MRS. D. A. DUPRE, *Historian*.

The Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—The chapter is busily engaged in devising ways and means to enable them to keep open house to the visiting daughters when the time comes for the South Carolina inter-state and West Indian exposition to open its doors.

The March meeting of the Rebecca Motte was a social affair, made so by its regent in honor of three visitors, Mrs. Welleslager, regent of the Abigail Putnam Chapter, Des

Moines, Iowa; Miss De Haven, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. McCall, of Ventura, California. Both hosts and guests enjoyed listening to Miss Willis's graphic account of her brilliant season in Paris, where she went as a representative of this chapter, serving also as commissioner from South Carolina, and as custodian of the flag of the National editorial association.—LEE C. HARBY, *Recording Secretary*.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter (Salt Lake and Ogden, Utah).—The Daughters of the American Revolution have gained in numbers and influence in Utah during the past year. The Spirit of Liberty Chapter has now thirty-two members in Salt Lake and Ogden. It has a printed program and the papers on patriotic or historical subjects have been of unusual merit. The 22d of February, 1900, was celebrated at the hospitable home of Mrs. George Y. Wallace. An inspiring address was given by Mrs. Myrtle W. Ewing on "The Spirit of America as illustrated in the life and character of Washington." The Sons of the American Revolution and their wives were the invited guests on that occasion. The Sons of the American Revolution gave a delightful reception and dance to the Spirit of Liberty Chapter on the occasion of the presentation of medals to the officers of the Cuban army who enlisted from Utah. The generosity of Mrs. G. Y. Wallace made it possible for the Spirit of Liberty Chapter to offer a medal to the girl of the senior class of the Salt Lake high school presenting the best composition on a patriotic subject. The Sons of the American Revolution at the same time offered a medal for the best oration by a boy of the senior class of the high school. The contest was held on the evening of decoration day, May 30th. Miss Dukes, superintendent of English in the high school did all that was possible to encourage the young people to take part in the contest. The medal presented by the Spirit of Liberty Chapter was awarded to Miss Bertha Bootes, the daughter of one of our chapter members, who numbers among her ancestors five Revolutionary soldiers.—CORINNE M. ALLEN, *State Regent*.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Attention is called to the number of chapter reports appearing in this issue of the magazine, there being 34 in all. Some parts have been omitted that as many chapters as possible might have a hearing. Owing to the great demand upon the space this month, a few have, of necessity, been omitted. All such will appear in the August number. The different reports show that while honoring the past the Daughters of the American Revolution work in the present and take an interest in all that pertains to good citizenship.

Owing to the great demand upon the space allotted to obituary notices, the National Board passed a resolution limiting the number of words. The resolution will be found on another page.

According to the plan followed for several years, the official proceedings of the congress were prepared for publication by a committee appointed by the president-general. To Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, chairman, and her efficient committee consisting of Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. William P. Jewett, Mrs. Julia J. Estey and Mrs. Kate K. Henry, are therefore due the entire credit of the work.

Passed at the April meeting of the National Board, 1901:

"Resolved, That each chapter regent be requested to read to her chapter the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management, hereafter published in the Magazine."

Attention is called to the following important communication:

"To the Daughters of the American Revolution: The third report of our whole Society to the Smithsonian Institution is now going through the press of the government printing office. The volume gives an outline of the work accomplished between October 11, 1898, and October 11, 1900. It will contain about 80 plates, and the names of many thousand Revolutionary soldiers, buried in many states, from

Georgia to Iowa. The document will probably be rather larger than the last report, but the exact number of pages is not yet known. Those who desire to secure copies should send their orders *at once*, addressed "To the Public Printer, Washington, D. C." It is quite unnecessary to mention his name. His title is sufficient for an address. No answer is likely to be made to these orders, for several months. But, when the book is ready for issue, a postal card will probably be sent by the printer to any one who sent an order. He will state the price for which he will deliver the book post-paid. The amount can then be forwarded by money order. It is impossible now to foresee what the price will be. But, judging from the cost of the previous reports, this one will not exceed 75 cents per copy.

The law requires that 1,682 copies of these reports shall be printed, for the use of senators, representatives and the depository libraries. No other copies are printed, except in private orders. It is therefore necessary to order beforehand or not at all.

Though the report is made to the Smithsonian Institution, that body receives no copies for distribution. It is therefore useless to annoy the Smithsonian officials by requests for copies, for they have none, except such as they choose to buy for themselves.

It is also a needless application to the Public Printer to order copies after the book is off the press. He will then have no copies for sale. Though our Society has the right to have these reports printed, yet we have no copies for distribution.

The compiler of the report will order 100 copies, which by direction of the Board, she will be allowed to sell at cost price, plus the postage. But 100 copies will probably not be enough to supply the demand. Free copies can sometimes be obtained from members of congress. But as there are about 386 members of that body, the number of copies which each can distribute is very small, since 600 of the 1,682 regular edition, must be reserved by the printer to be sent to the depository libraries. This leaves but 1,082 for distribution

by members of congress. The compiler therefore advises ordering directly from the printer, in advance of publication, in order to secure copies with certainty. All chapters ought to have a complete set of these reports, for reference."

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Compiler of Third Smithsonian Report.

The Somerville historical society of Massachusetts, at the April meeting, called especial attention to the diary of the Rev. David Avery, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Rev. Anson Titus said: "This diary gives much fresh light upon the ordinary affairs of camp life. These entries are rich in material for the better study of the times which tried men's souls."

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, devotes several columns each Sunday to genealogical matters. This department is in the hands of the Joseph Habershaw Chapter and is ably conducted. It contains much valuable historical matter besides the ordinary questions and answers. The value of the work being done by this chapter can hardly be estimated. Not only is the South benefited but throughout the north and west, for the *Atlanta Constitution* goes everywhere, Daughter and would-be Daughters have been able to untangle the links that bound them to the past.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance."—*Ecclesiasticus xlv.*

Contributors are requested to observe the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

21. BECKHAM.—Mrs. John Beckham was Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Williams Henderson, of Hanover Co., Va. They moved to Granville Co., N. C., about 1740. Elizabeth was born Feb. 19, 1738, in Hanover Co., Va., and died Aug. 17, 1831. She was the sister of Richard and Pleasant Henderson connected with N. Car. history. Her children were John, Susan, Elizabeth, Henrietta and four or five others, names unknown.

BOONE.—Rebecca Bryan Boone was the daughter of Joseph Bryan, the oldest son of Morgan Bryan, of Va. She was born near Winchester, Va., and died in St. Charles Co., Mo., March, 1813.—A. W. M.

33. HEYWARD.—Correction to the answer given in March number of A. M.

Thomas Heyward, signer of the Dec. of Ind., married 1st Elizabeth Matthews (daughter of Gov. Matthews, of S. C.). They had one son, Daniel, married—Treserant—and daughter Elizabeth, married Gen. James Hamilton. He married 2nd Elizabeth Savage, and had two sons, one of whom, Thomas, married Anne Cuthbert. They had four sons, one of whom, Thomas Savage, married Georgianna Mascol. From them descended seven sons, one of whom, Thomas Savage, jr., married Louisa Watkins, of Virginia,—T. S. HEYWARD.

B. B. regrets that she should have been the cause of a misleading statement in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, a statement for which she thought she had indisputable authority.

40. (2) TAFT.—Mercy Aldrich, b. 1700, died 1752 (daughter of Jacob Aldrich, b. 1676, and Margery Hazard, died 1722); married 1717, Israel Taft, born 1699, died 1753 (son of Robert and Elizabeth Taft). Children of Israel and Mercy Aldrich Taft: 1. Huldah, b. 1718; 2. Priscilla, b. 1721; 3. Israel, b. 1723; 4. Jacob, 1725; 5. Hannah, 1726; 6. Elisha, 1728; 7. Robert, 1730; 8. Samuel, 1731; 9. Mercy, 1733; 10. Stephen, 1734; 11. Samuel, 1735; 12. Mary, 1737; 13. Margery, 1738; 14. Silas, 1739; 15. Stephen, 1741; 16. Rachel, 1742; 17. Silas, 1744.

Margery, thirteenth child, married Simeon Wood, b. 1733, son of Solomon and Faithful Wood.

Robert Taft, b. 1640; d. 1725; married 1670, Sarah ———. Their second son Robert, b. 1674; d. 1748; married Elizabeth.

Israel, third son of Robert and Elizabeth, b. 1699; d. 1753; married 1717, Mercy Aldrich (as above). His father Robert (2) was in Mendon, Mass., 1726, and sold his homestead to his second son Capt. Robert Taft, and removed to Uxbridge.—*Austin's "Allied Families."*

Mrs. S. B. C. writes: "Margery (Marjorie) Taft, of Upton, whose marriage intentions were published 1760, in Uxbridge, Mass., to Simeon Wood, is my ancestor. Otis Taft, son of Silas, descendant of Robert¹, and Robert, Jr.², of Mendon, married Betsey, daughter of Asa Beales, resided in Upton where all their children were born, then removed to Northbridge where he died Nov. 19, 1827, aged 44 years. The family removed to Uxbridge, Grafton, Slatersville, R. I.

41. COX.—The Virginia Coxes are of English descent. Mr. Friend Cox, of Wellsburg, W. Va., can give information of John Cox.—A. S. P.

45. RICHARDS.—Jeremiah Richards, of Montville, Conn., was the son of Jeremiah and Mary, of New London, grandson of Israel and great-grandson of John Richards of Eele River in Plymouth—of his wife Eunice nothing is said, but she may have been a descendant of Isaac Wheeler, of Stonington. Children of Jeremiah and Eunice as given in Richards Gen., page 87: 1. Jeremiah, d. 1860; married Lucretia Dennis; 2. William, died unmarried; 3. Lester, died about 1850; mar. Mary Baker; 4. Elias, mar. Matilda Dennis; 5. Eunice, mar. Joseph Bolton; 6. Abel, mar. Mary Smith; 7. James H., mar. Elizabeth Babcock; 8. Julia, mar. Wm. Pierce.—E. T. R. B.

47. FITCH-KENT.—1. Thomas Fitch, of Braintree, Essex Co., Eng., left 5 sons who came to New England about 1638 with their mother; 2. Thomas, Joseph, James, other two names unknown. James, third son, born in Bocking, Essex Co., Eng., Dec. 24, 1622, ordained 1646, was pastor at Saybrook, 1660, removed to Norwich, 1702, afterwards to Lebanon. He married 1648, 1st Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry

Whitefield, of Guilford. She died 1659. He mar. 2nd 1664, Priscilla, daughter of Major John and Eunice (Peck) Mason. Children: 1st wife, 1. James, b. 1649; 2. Abigail, 1650; 3. Elizabeth, 1652; 4. Hannah, 1653; 5. Samuel, 1655; 6. Dorothy, 1656. 2nd wife, 7. David; 8. John, 1667; 9. Jeremiah, 1670; 10. Jabez, 1672; 11. Ann, 1675; 12. Nathaniel, 1679; 13. Joseph, 1681; 14. Eleazer, 1683.

Joseph (13) mar. 1st Sarah, daughter of Maj. Samuel Mason, died before 1721; 2nd Ann, daughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting. He died 1741, she died 1778. Children, 1st wife: 1. Judith, 2. Sarah, 1704; 3. Mason, 1708; 4. Joseph, 1711. 2nd wife: 5. Samuel, 1724; 6. Eleazer, 1726; 7. Azel, 1728; 8. Ann, 1737; 9. Thomas, 1739.

Azel, Capt., b. 1728; d. 1769; married Jan. 1, 1752, Silence How, daughter of David. Children: 1. Cynthia, bapt. 1754; 2. Silence, bapt. 1757; 3. Mary and 4. Elizabeth, bapt. 1759; 5. Azel, bapt. 1761 (died before 1763); 6. Phoebe, died Jan. 24, 1762, aged 10; 7. Azel, bapt. 1763. Elizabeth 4, b. 1759; mar. Elihu Kent, of Suffield, Conn.

Kent Gen.; Probate records, Willimantic, Ct., through courtesy of Mr. C. S. Symonds, of Utica, N. Y.

43. (2) CLAY.—Mrs. Elizabeth (Hudson) Clay, mother of Henry Clay, was born in Hanover Co., Vir., 1750; died in Woodford Co., Ky., 1829.—L. H. C.

43. (3) GATES.—Horatio Gates, was born 1728, at Malden, Essex, Eng., was educated for military life. His father was an officer in the British army. He married Miss Phillips, of Eng. They had one child, Robert; educated at Harvard College, had an honorary degree conferred 1779; died the year following. Mrs. Gates died 1782. After the war Gen. Gates returned to his estate in Vir. until 1790. When, freeing his slaves, he returned to New York his residence was the N. W. corner of Second Ave. He had a seat in the Legislature 1800-1, and died April 10, 1806, was buried in Trinity churchyard. His will dated Mar. 20, 1806, leaves his estate to his widow Mrs. Mary Valence Gates. Her will was probated Dec. 10, 1810, in New York and mentions no near relatives. A copy of it can be found in the N. E. Gen. and Hist. Register, Vol. 21. There is a Gen. of Stephen Gates, of Hingham, and Lancaster, Mass., compiled by Charles Otis Gates, published 1898.—J. B.

43. (9) SPALDING.—In Stacy's Hist. of the Midway Church, page 281, it is recorded that Margery McIntosh, daughter of William and Mary McKay McIntosh, and granddaughter of John and Margery Fraser McIntosh, married James Spalding.—P. H. M.

55. (11) FERRIS.—The Ferris family came from Normandy, France. Henry de Ferris obtained large grants of land from William the Conqueror in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, Eng. Jeffrey Ferris came to America from Leicestershire, Eng., and settled in Fairfield, Conn., in 1639; removed to Westchester Co., N.

Y., in 1654. According to his will he had five children: Peter, Joseph, James, John and Mary. He died at Greenwich, Conn., 1666. John died at Westchester, 1715.—Bolton's Hist. of Westchester, N. J.

Mrs. Lora C. Little, of Freemont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., is compiling a history of the Ferris family.—M. A. F.

55. CLARK.—(1). Thomas Clark took oath of fidelity at New Haven, 1644. He had son David², who married Mary Newberry. They had son Thomas³, married Hannah ———, this may be the Gilbert mentioned in this query. They had son Thomas⁴, married Sarah Parker. They had son Parker⁵, married Martha Leek. Thomas³ and Hannah his wife with four sons left Conn., and settled in New Jersey, at the place called to this day Clark's Landing. Hannah died and was buried there. Thomas³ sent Thomas⁴ back to Conn. for his second wife Ruth, who came to N. J., and married 1735. She died Jan. 3, 1749, and was buried at Clark's Landing. Thomas⁴ then went back to Conn. and married Sarah Parker in 1740. She was a great beauty, with small hands and feet and noted for her wit. She was born on Feb'y. 22d and died the same day that Gen. Washington died. Thomas Clark¹ married Ann Jordan, a widow in Guilford, Conn., 1654. She was a near relative of Gov. Fenwick and died in Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 3, 1672. Would like to know her maiden name.—H. N. .B

56. ALTON.—Elizabeth Alton was born in Thompson, Conn., Feb. 2, 1752, the daughter of John Alton^o and wife, Elizabeth Hosmer; granddaughter of William Alton and wife, Mary ———. We possess full notes upon three generations of the Alton family.—A. F.

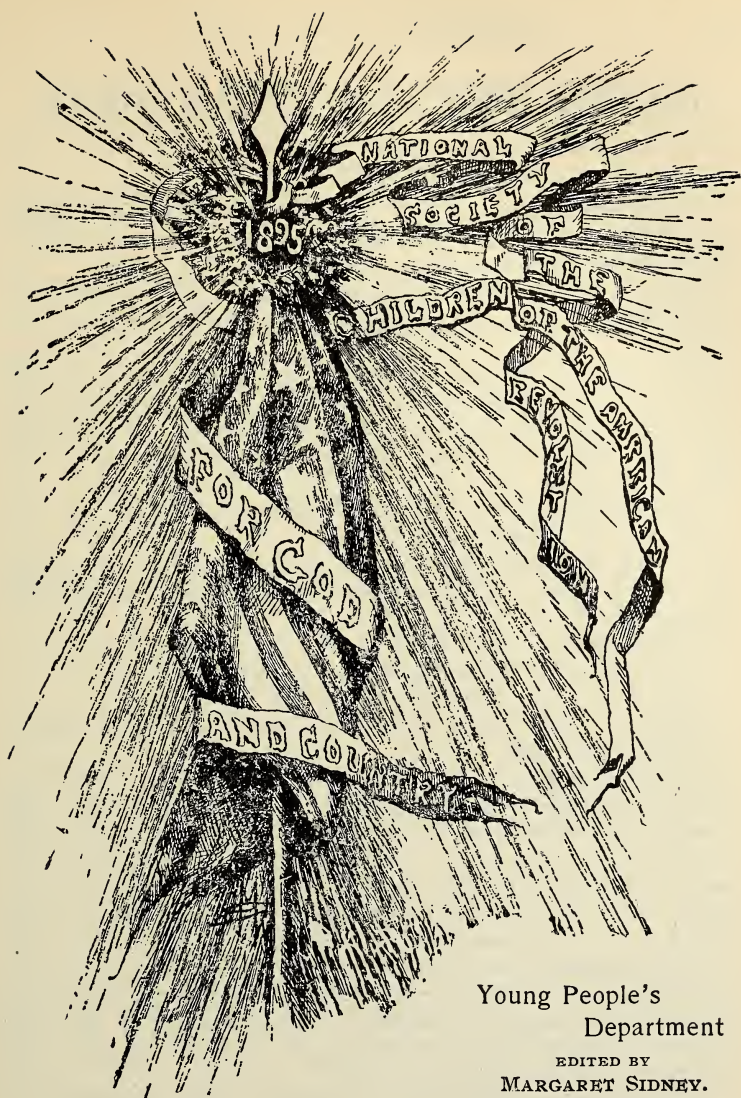
QUERIES.

61. PARKE.—Wanted name of wife of Capt. John Parke of Preston, Conn. Her Christian name was Mary. Oldest child born 1684 or 5.—A. H.

62. WILLIAMS.—Who was the grandfather of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre at Tarrytown, Sept. 23, 1780? Was he the David Williams, mentioned as one of the reception committee of the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773, in the December No. of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?—A. P. U.

63. COX.—Who was the father of Col. Ebenezer Cox who was killed at the battle of Oriskany? Also, what were the names of his children?—J. E. P.

64. LOCKWOOD-DEVOTIE.—Wanted the ancestry of Anna Lockwood, born in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 21, 1777, and married in Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1803, James De Votie (sometimes spelled de Vaux), born in New Haven, Nov. 11, 1775.—G. L. DeV.



Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

WAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, February 7, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Field, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The minutes of the previous meeting and of the special meeting were read and accepted. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted. Forty-four application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Slocomb, state director of Connecticut: Miss Mary Josephine Dickenson, reappointed as president of the Isaac Wheeler Society, Mystic.

By Mrs. Clark, director of the District of Columbia: Miss Townsend as president of Nellie Custis Society, Washington.

Both of whom were confirmed by the board.

The name Isaac Van Wart was also accepted for a society in Brooklyn, New York.

The treasurer read a letter from Mrs. Robert Barry, president of the Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Md., inclosing \$30. contributed by the above named society for the Continental Hall fund, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the corresponding secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mrs. Barry expressing the thanks of the National Board of Management for the generous contribution. The treasurer was also instructed to ask Mrs. Darwin treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to state in her annual report at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the amount of money received by her from members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution for the Continental Hall fund.

In regard to a communication received from Miss Baird-Huey, at a previous meeting, the board passed a motion of Mrs. Janin that all appointments for local presidents must come through the state director and cannot be acted upon otherwise.

There being no more business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

CONVENTION OF 1901.

The sixth annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was opened on Saturday, February 16, at 9.30 o'clock, when an informal reception was held by the National Board of Management, all of whom extended a hearty welcome to the state directors, presidents of societies and delegates. Among those present were: Mrs. Robert Barry, president of the Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Townsend, president of the Nellie Custis Society, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George P. Lawton, president of Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, New York; Miss Montgomery, president New York City Society, New York; Mrs. Mary Fowler, president Princeton-Trenton Society, District of Columbia; Miss Yeatman, president Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hildreth, president Col. Willets Society, Gloversville, New York; Miss Dodge, president Asa Pollard Society, Billerica, Mass.; Mrs. D. S. Stetson, president Independence Hall Society, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. McGregor, president Molly Pitcher Society, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. C. C. Conle, president of a society in Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, state director of Rhode Island; Mrs. A. Howard Clark, director of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Caroline Wise, state director of Virginia; Mrs. S. V. White, state promoter for New York; Miss H. Baird-Huey, state promoter for Pennsylvania, and many others.

At ten o'clock the convention was called to order by the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the proceedings being opened by a feeling prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin. This was followed by the society's salute to the flag and a recitation by Master Willie Alexander. "America" was then sung, Miss Yeatman, president of Capitol Society, accompanying.

The national president then called for the annual reports of the national officers in the following order:

Mrs. Marcus Benjamin, recording secretary.

Mrs. T. H. Alexander, vice-president in charge of organization of local societies. Her report showed that in thirty-three of the states and territories the society was organized and doing splendid work, there being one hundred and sixty-two societies and that only in Alaska, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming, no branch of this society exists.

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer.

Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Harry Heth, registrar.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that all reports be accepted (the treasurer's after being audited)—seconded and carried by convention.

At this point Mrs. Hamlin was requested to take the chair while

the chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, made her report. .

The chairman announced that her committee had nominated the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

Vice-president presiding, Mrs. Stephen J. Field.

Vice-president in charge of organization of local societies, Mrs. A. Howard Clark.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Marcus Benjamin.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Knox Taylor.

Registrar, Mrs. Harry Heth.

Chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Vice-presidents, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. A. L. Barber, Mrs. Henry B. Brown, Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Robert Catlin and Mrs. Joseph Paul.

The nominations as made by the committee were unanimously accepted, and the secretary was requested to cast the ballot.

The president having resumed the chair, Mrs. Hamlin requested the privilege of making a statement and motion as follows: Resolved, That in view of the fact that Mrs. Daniel Lothrop is now retiring from the presidency of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, her eminent services for the society in giving so generously of her time, ability and means in founding the organization and in bringing it to its present state of success, be recognized by appropriating such an amount of money from the national treasury as the national board shall decide, to buy and present to her, as a testimonial, such a medal as they may select, to be kept by her as a memorial and be given to her descendants, as a testimonial of our appreciation and regard for her eminent and valuable services to the society during the six years of its organization. Seconded by Mrs. White and many others and agreed to by the convention.

An adjournment was here taken until two o'clock.

At two o'clock the convention was again called to order by the national president, Mrs. Lothrop, and reports from state directors of California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania were read. At this point it was moved and seconded that the remainder of the reports of State Directors be published instead of being read. Carried.

Mrs. S. V. White moved that, in view of the long untiring and priceless services of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop in founding and organizing this society, it is hereby ordered that during her entire life she shall be honorary president, or president emeritus of the society with the right of full membership in the national board, and in every convention which she may hereafter attend. Seconded by many presi-

dents and delegates, and unanimously carried by a rising vote of the convention.

The national president announced that the first number of the "Bulletin" of the society would appear on April 1, and although the \$400 required to be deposited before the publishers would print the "Bulletin" had not been subscribed, she had decided that she would be responsible for whatever deficit there should be. This generous offer was greatly appreciated by the convention.

Miss Montgomery, president of the New York City Society, New York City, brought greetings to the convention from the state director of New York, Mrs. William Cumings Story, who for the first time since her connection with the society, was unable to be present.

It was moved and seconded that letters of appreciation and thanks be sent to the acting president of Columbian University for his courtesy to the National Board of Management during the year just closed; to Colonel Bird and others of the War Department, for the loan of beautiful flags.

At five o'clock the convention adjourned.

On Sunday, February 17, at four o'clock, a church service under the auspices of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held at the Church of the Covenant. The address of the occasion was made by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who spoke eloquently on patriotism and was listened to with much interest and profit by the large assemblage present.

On Monday, February 18, historic trips were made around Washington conducted by a corps of volunteer guides, which were continued on Tuesday, February 19.

On Wednesday, February 20, the President of the United States and Mrs. McKinley, with the ladies of the cabinet, received the National Board of Management with the visiting members, at the Executive Mansion, a beautiful basket of flowers being presented to Mrs. McKinley. On Wednesday also the "Halls of the Ancients" was put at the disposal of the society and in the evening elaborate tableaux were given by the members, the receipts being given to the Continental Hall fund.

On Thursday, February 21, historic trips were continued and on Friday, February 22, there was a grand public patriotic meeting at Columbia theater in honor of Washington's birthday, the following being the program:

- Prelude,Columbia Theatre Orchestra.
- I. Prayer by the National Chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.
- II. Salute to the Flag by the Capital Society and members of the District Societies;

Color Bearer, Wm. Leslie Coombs;

Recitation, "Our Flag of Liberty," Wm. Morrison Alexander, assisted by the John B. Henderson Drum Corps.

III. Address of Welcome,

..Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Founder and First National President

IV. Response by members of the Society.

Eben C. Hill,Lord Baltimore Society, Baltimore, Md.

John C. Giles, ...Little Men and Women of '76, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Orville B. Drown, ...Nelly Custis Society, Washington, D. C.

V. Columbia Receiving the Nations,

Rendered by the District Societies under the direction of Mrs. Edwin H. Fowler.

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,

.....Solo by Charles Porter Glover.

1. Columbia,Miss Annie R. French.

2. Africa—Swanee River,Thomas E. Wright,
Trenton-Princeton.

3. Indian Boy,Wm. Price Williamson,
Capital Society.

4. Britannia—Rule Britannia,Miss Alice Campbell,
George Washington.

5. Scotland—Campbells are Coming,Miss Edith Brooks,
Capital Society.

6. Ireland—St. Patrick's Day,Miss Elsie Collier,
George Washington.

7. Germany—German Song,Miss Laara Brooks,
Capital Society.

8. France—Marseillaise,Miss Pearl Willis,
Piram Ripley Society.

9. Switzerland—Swiss Song,Miss Ruth Lemman,
George Washington.

10. Spain—Spanish Hymn,William Leslie Combs,
Capital Society.

11. Italy—Italian Hymn,Miss Martha Claxton,
George Washington.

12. Holland—Holland National Hymn,
.....Miss Adelaide Quisenberry,
Capital Society.

13. Norway and Sweden—Swedish Hymn, ..Miss Louise French,
Trenton-Princeton.

14. Russia—Russian Hymn,Chester Morrow Clarke,
Red, White and Blue Society.

15. Turkey—Turkish March,Miss Mary Coleman,
Trenton-Princeton.

16. China—China Air,Miss Ida Ladd,
Trenton-Princeton.

17. Japan—Selections from *Geisha*, Miss Kathryn Wright, Trenton-Princeton.

“Hail Columbia,” sung by the audience.

- VI. Presentation of medals to members who volunteered for the Spanish-American War, by the National President, Warren Shaw Fisher, of General Muhlenberg Society; Scott Dudley Breckenridge, of Capital Society, District of Columbia.

- VII. Welcome to the National President, Mrs. George Sternberg, by the Founder and First National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

Response by Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. S. V. White presented Miss Carleton to the audience, with thirteen members, all graduates of the Society of Little Men and Women of '76, have formed a Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the same name in Brooklyn, N. Y.

- VIII. “The Star Spangel Banner,” rendered by thirteen members of the Nelly Custis Society, led by the ex-president of the society, Mrs. Eugene MacComas.

- IX. Minuet, by members of the District societies.

- X. Presentation of the award from the Bemis Heights Society to the members contributing the largest amount to the Prison Ship Martyrs' Fund, by Mrs. George P. Lawton, President.

- XI. Return of the National Emblem from the Massachusetts societies, by Miss Margaret Lothrop.

- XII. Presentation of the Emblem for 1901 to the Pennsylvania societies.

Response by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, State Director.

Mrs. Thompson, State Director of Pennsylvania, offered a prize to the member who contributes the largest amount of money during the coming year for the Prison Ship Martyrs' Fund.

- XIII. “Our Flag of Liberty” (air “Old Hundred”), sung by the audience.

The music was under the direction of Miss Anna Bodell Yeatman, president of the Capital Society of the District of Columbia.

On the afternoon of Washington's birthday the National Board of Management gave a reception in the banquet hall of the hotel Cochran to the visiting members of the society which was largely attended. On Saturday, February 23, the annual trip to Mount Vernon was made with appropriate exercises around the national society tree, the Pennsylvania Societies bringing historic ivy from the ramparts of Valley Forge. This concluded the convention of 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held just before the convening of the annual convention.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Hamlin.

Papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization of local chapters presented the following names for confirmation:

By the state director of South Carolina: Mrs. Brist, Mrs. William Hutchinson and Mrs. Paul F. Hayne as presidents of societies.

By the state director of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, as presidents of societies: Mrs. W. H. Nueston, Lancaster; Mrs. James A. Osborn, Milton; Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Alleghany; Mrs. Burr, Carbondale; Mrs. Murdock, Pittsburg; Mrs. Thomas Longstreet, Oak Lane; Mrs. Austin Stutt, Sunbury; Miss Mary E. Flower, Meadville; Mrs. Alexander D. Hopper, Pottstown, and Mrs. James Watts Mercer, Wallingford. As state promoters: Mrs. Samuel P. Bates, Meadville; Mrs. George Whitaker, Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles B. McLean, Pittsburg; Mrs. Bernard Stenger, Homestead; Mrs. William Dorris, Huntington.

By the state director of Texas, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Sara Leairight, Austin, as president of a society in Texas.

By the state director of New York, Mrs. Story: Miss Lillian Sanford as president of a society in Seneca Falls, New York.

By the director for the district of Columbia, Mrs. Clark, Miss Emmeline V. Middleton as president of the Red, White and Blue Society.

All of whom were confirmed by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Acting Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Faith yields to sight,
Day follows night,
Jesus gives light;
Now cometh rest."

MRS. NANCY CARRINGTON BRUCE, member of the Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia, died December 11, 1900.

MISS OCTAVIA CASKALINA CARROLL, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland Maine, died in Egypt while sojourning there.

MRS. JULIA BANKS WILSON, "real daughter," Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut, died September 24, 1900.

MRS. JANE SMITH EVELETH, "real daughter," Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut, died September 26, 1900.

MISS ELIZA ANDREWS BULKLEY, Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut, died December 7, 1900.

MRS. MARIE PORTER WILKINS DAVIS, John Adams Trentlen Chapter, Waynesboro, Georgia, died November, 1900.

MRS. HENRIETTA B. DOWNING, Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pennsylvania, died November 6, 1900.

MRS. EMILY BULL SANFORD, Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Connecticut, died October 12, 1900.

MRS. LOUISA ELLISTON GARDINER TENNY, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, Maine, died in 1901.

MISS ELLA P. HAZLETT, Olean Chapter, New York, died November 12, 1900.

MRS. KATHARINE ANNA PEALE, Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, died December, 1900.

MRS. ANNA PARKHURST BIRD, "real daughter," Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut, died in Des Moines, Iowa, December, 1900.

MISS ANNA E. BALLOU, Oneida Chapter, New York, died November 27, 1900.

MRS. MARY DUTTON POMEROY, Oneida Chapter, Oneida, New York, died November 20, 1900.

MRS. W. L. WILCOX, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died December 4, 1900.

MRS. OWEN SCOTT, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois, December, 1900.

MRS. ANNA S. BRADLEY, Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin, Connecticut, died December, 1900.

MISS ETHEL WHITAKER, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died January 4, 1901.

MRS. EMILY EUSTIS BROOKS KINGMAN, Judea Chapter, Washington, Connecticut, died November 3, 1900.

MRS. SALLY M. DAVIS BRAYTON, "real daughter," Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton, Connecticut, died October 18, 1900.

MRS. ANNA WHIRRITT CLEARY, Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington, Kentucky, died April 15, 1900.

MRS. ANNA SULLIVAN CLEARY, Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington, Kentucky, died April 22, 1900.

MRS. JULIA BRIGGS RATHBONE, La Puerta del Ora Chapter, San Francisco, California, died October 6, 1900.

MRS. HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Yorktown Chapter, York, Pennsylvania, died November 20, 1900.

MRS. CATHARINE STIRMAN, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren, Arkansas, died November 19, 1900.

MRS. ETTA NISE BELL, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, died in the early winter.

MRS. MARY I. PROCTOR DILLINGHAM, Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York, died February 11, 1901.

MRS. CARRIE SHARP BELKNAP, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville, New York, died November 8, 1900.

MRS. ELIZABETH EDGAR, Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, died January 22, 1901.

MRS. ROBERT C. MINOR, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died in New York City, January 19, 1901.

ERRATA.

In the Congressional number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, April and May, 1901—On page 982, lines 21 and 22, which read from May to October inclusive, should read "from October to May inclusive."

Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith and Mrs. James R. Mellon are members of *Continental Hall Committee*.

Mrs. A. G. Foster is a member of *Auditing Committee*.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney is a member of *Magazine Committee*.

Page 360, April-May number—Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Nellie W. Rich should read Mrs. Nellis M. Rich.

We are asked to correct a slight error in the Massachusetts report of Paul Jones Chapter, which usually celebrates Flag Day June 14th and not June 17th.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, *

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
17 o 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
109 W. 72nd Street, New York City.

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia.

(Term of office expires 1903.)

- MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
"The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th
Street, New York.
- MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A.,
1440 M Street, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. CLARK WARING,
1428 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Bloomington, Ill.
- MRS. A. A. KENDALL,
10 Henry Street, Portland, Me.
- MRS. JAS. R. MELON,
400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg Pa.
- MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER,
140 Muskingum Ave., Sandusky, Ohio.
- MRS. FRANK WHEATON,
2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER,
Tacoma, Washington.
- MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 I Street and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.**

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Virginia.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Indiana.
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
- Alaska,
- Arizona, Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
- Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
- Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
- District Columbia, . Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbi
Heights, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville.
- Georgia, Mrs. ROBERT EMORY PARK, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta.
- Idaho,
- Illinois, Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5737 Washington Ave., Chicago

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Indiana, | Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, 458 South 9th Street, Lafayette. |
| Indian Territory, . | |
| Iowa, | Mrs. JULIAN RICHARDS, Waterloo. |
| Kansas, | Mrs. LUCY B. JOHNSTON, 1034 Harrison Street, Topeka. |
| Kentucky, | Mrs. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, 1721 First Street, Louisville. |
| Louisiana, | Mrs. G. HAMILTON TEBAUT, 623 North St., Lafayette Sq., New Orleans. |
| Maine, | Mrs. W. E. YOULANDS, Biddeford. |
| Maryland, | Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore. |
| Massachusetts, . . | Miss HELEN WINSLOW, 52 Atherton Street, Roxbury. |
| Michigan, | Mrs. WILLIAM CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit. |
| Minnesota, | Mrs. D. A. MONFORT, 282 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul. |
| Mississippi, | Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214. |
| Missouri, | Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis. |
| Montana, | Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte. |
| Nebraska, | Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln. |
| New Hampshire, . . | Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham. |
| New Jersey, | Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville. |
| New Mexico, | Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe. |
| New York, | Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson. |
| North Carolina, . . | Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville. |
| North Dakota, . . . | Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo. |
| Ohio, | Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati. |
| Oklahoma, | Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie. |
| Oregon, | Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land. |
| Pennsylvania, . . . | Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster. |
| Rhode Island, . . . | Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. |
| South Carolina, . . | Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, 59 Gervais Street, Columbia. |
| South Dakota, . . . | Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs. |
| Tennessee, | Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga. |
| Texas, | Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. |
| Utah, | Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont, | Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 214 Granby Street, Norfolk. |
| Washington, | Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle. |
| West Virginia, . . . | Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. |
| Wisconsin, | Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming, | Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 1st.

In the absence of Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, the Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order and announced that nominations for the Chair were in order.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Vice-President General, District of Columbia, was unanimously elected to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the roll call.

Members present: Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Chaplain General; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Registrar General;

Mrs. Charles C. Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General; and of the State Regents, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Miss Helen M. Winslow, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The acceptance of the minutes was delayed pending the looking up of certain motions by the stenographer.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The instructions given me at the last meeting of the Board have been carried out, viz: A notification sent to Mr. T. E. Bushnell, of his re-appointment as Auditor of the books of the Treasurer General; information sent to the Montpelier Chapter, of Orange, Virginia, in regard to the right of a Chapter to hold property; a letter of condolence, on the part of the Board, to the family of Mrs. Louis W. Hall, and to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, on the bereavements they have recently sustained by death; an acknowledgment to the Little Rock Chapter, of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the resolutions of condolence upon the death of Miss Eugenia Washington, and a letter to Miss Dutcher relative to the "recognition pin."

Since my last report acceptances have been received on the committees as follows: *Executive Committee*—Mrs. Clark Waring and Miss Minnie F. Mickley. *Revolutionary Relics Committee*—Mrs. J. Heron Crosman. *Committee on Lineage Book*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood and Mrs. John Lane Henry; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling declined the chairmanship of this committee. *Magazine Committee*—Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Chairman; Mrs. J. J. Estey, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, Mrs. Jay Osbourne Moss and Mrs. Harriet Richards. *Committee on Smithsonian Report*—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Chairman; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman. *Committee on Prison Ships*—Mrs. S. V. White, Chairman; Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Mrs. William F. Slocum, Mrs. William A. Talcott, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck declines on this committee, with thanks for the honor conferred in the appointment. *National University Committee*—Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. William F. Slocum; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth will not be able to accept the chairmanship of this committee; Mrs. James Sidney Peck and Mrs. Chapin C. Foster have also declined.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag—Mrs. Walter Kempster, Chairman; Mrs. James Jenkins, Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Mrs. William F. Slocum, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell and Mrs. A. A. Kendall. *Committee on Supervision*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom declines on this committee. *Purchasing Committee*—Miss Minnie F. Mickley accepts the chairmanship, Miss McBlair having been unable to serve on this committee; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom and Mrs. Frank Wheaton also accept. *Committee on Continental Hall*—Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Manning, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Moss, Miss Miller, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Depue, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Park, Mrs. James Fowler, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston, Mrs. Thom, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Murkland, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Monfort, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Mrs. Verplanck, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Lounsbury, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Kellar, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Henshaw, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. S. V. White, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Mrs. John Lane Henry, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Harriet Richards, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Sperry; Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Inez Wallace, Mrs. Roebbling, Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon and Mrs. Hanna decline with regret. *Franco-American Memorial Committee*—Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Albert Akers, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Angus Cameron. *Committee on Insignia*—Mrs. Estey will be unable to act as Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Hetzel and Mrs. J. Morgan Smith accept; Mrs. Roebbling declines with thanks for the honor conferred. *Committee to Consider Reduction in Representation at the Congress*—Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Monfort, Mrs. Murkland, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Kellar, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Henshaw. *Committee on Application of Real Daughters*—Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman; Mrs. Tulloch and Miss Hetzel. *Committee on By-Laws*—Mrs. John N. Jewett, Chairman; Mrs. Kinney and Miss Forsyth.

There may be other acceptances in my mail this morning; but I have not been able to open the same, owing to the rush of work incidental to the Board meeting.

Number of letters written, 345.

I am happy to report that the work of my desk is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Chairman and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Since the April meeting I have the honor to report the following: Blanks issued, 1,271; Constitutions, 147; Membership circulars, 152. Letters received, 45; letters written, 41.

I have also notified eleven of the State Regents of the resignations which have occurred in their respective States.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

May 1, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 371; applications verified awaiting dues, 88; applications on hand unverified, 141. "Real Daughters" admitted, 6. Resignations during April, 6; deaths, 32. Badge permits issued, 91. Resignations from 1898 until April 1, 1901, 354.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General.

Upon motion, the new members were accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the same.

It was announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the Recording Secretary General had cast the ballot and declared the applicants presented by the Registrar General duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General made the following statement in regard to the resignations given in her report: "The list of resignations appears very large. This is due to the fact that every time they were presented to the Board last year it was moved that they be not accepted; consequently, many were left on the roll of membership. Now, as the work on the Directory is progressing, it is important that instructions be given to the Compiler of the Directory in regard to these names. They were left on the rolls as in arrears; whereas they really resigned. The Board will kindly direct the Compiler as to what is to be done with these names, as well as of those who have been dropped from the rolls."

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the names of all members who have resigned and those who have dropped do not appear in the Directory." Carried.

Upon inquiry from the Registrar General as to the pleasure of the Board in hearing the names of the resignations read, Mrs. Thom moved: "That the reading of the resignations which have been pending several months be dispensed with." Carried.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: In the absence of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Corresponding Secretary General presented, on her part, the following:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: It is with regret that I present the resignation of Miss Sara Whittemore Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts. Upon the acceptance of this resignation, the name of Miss Helen M. Winslow is presented for confirmation as State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Winslow having been elected at a meeting called for that purpose, April 4, 1901.

Having received due notification that Pennsylvania took the necessary steps to ascertain the choice of all its Chapters to fill the vacancy in the office of State Regent, caused by the death of Mrs. Louis W. Hall, I report its choice to be Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard Johnson, Humboldt, Iowa; Mrs. Harriet M. Van Horn, Traphager Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. Nettie A. Ashenfelter, Silver City, New Mexico, and Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Churchill, Gloversville, New York.

The resignation of Miss Mary Moore Abel, as Chapter Regent at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is presented for acceptance.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 10; Charters issued, 4, viz: Mobile, Mobile, Alabama; Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; John Hancock, Boston, Massachusetts, and Adirondack, Malone, New York; Charters applications, 5; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; letters written, 87.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board rise in cordial greeting to and in recognition of the new State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Helen M. Winslow." This being unanimously carried, all present arose.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board receive the expression of choice as conveyed in a letter from the State of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Hall, and that this Board confirm the name of Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster, as Regent of the State of Pennsylvania." Carried.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the confirmation of Miss Frazer, State Regent of Pennsylvania, be incorporated in the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters." Carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board do now confirm the name of Miss Susan C. Frazer as State Regent of Pennsylvania." Carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was accepted.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the resignations presented by the Registrar General be accepted at the date on which they were offered." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General submitted to the Board the data which had been obtained for the verification of certain portions of the minutes, and it being found that the same was correct, it was moved and carried that the minutes, with a few minor corrections, be accepted.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *May 1, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the Chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 31—May 1, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| On hand March 31, | \$20,001 28 |
| Annual dues (\$2,058 less \$97 refunded), | \$1,938 00 |
| Initiation fees (\$386 less \$6 refunded), | 380 00 |
| Interest on current investment, | 60 00 |
| Magazine receipts (\$296.84 less \$196.73 expended), | 100 11 |
| Smithsonian Report sales (\$3.50 less \$1.50 expended), | 2 00 |
| Sales of blanks, | 1 22 |
| " Ribbon, | 1 00 |
| " Rosettes, | 9 00 |
| Actual income of the month, | 2,491 33 |
| Total, | \$22,492 61 |

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENT.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| U. S. registered 2% bonds, face value, | \$8,000 00 |
| U. S. registered 4% bonds, face value, | 2,000 00 |
| Total current investment, face value, | \$10,000 00 |

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Rent, | \$139 50 |
|-------------|----------|

Postage.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| On application blanks, | \$10 00 |
| On commissions, | 2 82 |
| On certificates, | 30 00 |
| For the general office, | 3 00 |
| For State Regent of Alabama, | 4 82 |
| “ “ “ Iowa, | 5 00 |
| “ “ “ Maryland, | 5 00 |
| “ “ “ Missouri, | 5 00 |
| “ “ “ Vermont, | 5 00 |
| “ “ “ Wyoming, | 5 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 75 64 |

Certificate.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Engrossing 574 certificates, | 57 40 |
|------------------------------------|-------|

Directory.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Stamped envelopes, | 12 00 |
|--------------------------|-------|

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Elizabeth Bass;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Maria R. Burnett;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Miss Rebecca Chalker;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Sallie J. Covington;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Jane A. Glass;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Tameron F. Jordan;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Nancy A. Messick;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Frances Monroe;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Annie Gross Myers;
 Joseph Habersham Chapter, *Georgia*, Mrs. Rebekah Packard;
 Lycoming Chapter, *Pennsylvania*, Miss Mary Jane Lynn;

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| George Washington Chapter, <i>Texas</i> , Mrs. Mary Martin Scott; | | |
| Mercy Warren Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , Mrs. Lucy Bliss, | | 30 75 |
| <i>Office of President General.</i> | | |
| Record book, | \$4 50 | |
| Office supplies, | 3 45 | |
| | | 7 95 |
| <i>Office of Recording Secretary General.</i> | | |
| Record book, | \$4 50 | |
| Office supplies, | 9 93 | |
| Stenographer, | 100 00 | |
| | | 114 43 |
| <i>Office of Corresponding Secretary General.</i> | | |
| Clerk, | | 30 00 |
| <i>Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.</i> | | |
| Engrossing 46 commissions, | \$6 90 | |
| Printing 31 commissions, | 5 50 | |
| Clerk, | 60 00 | |
| | | 72 40 |
| <i>Office of Registrar General.</i> | | |
| 2,000 printed cards, | \$7 00 | |
| 3 clerks, | 170 00 | |
| | | 177 00 |
| <i>Office of Treasurer General.</i> | | |
| Journal and day book, | \$2 30 | |
| Rent of safe deposit box 1 year, | 5 00 | |
| Revenue stamps, | 4 00 | |
| 38½ days extra clerical service, | 38 50 | |
| 2 clerks, | 125 00 | |
| | | 174 80 |
| <i>Office of Librarian General.</i> | | |
| Book cases, Wernicke pattern, | \$15 25 | |
| Binding, | 75 | |
| Indexer, | 50 00 | |
| | | 66 00 |
| <i>General Office.</i> | | |
| Office expenses, | \$30 00 | |
| Picture frames, | 5 70 | |
| Copying 4 blanks, | 1 00 | |

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Binding spoiled, | 14 00 |
| Curator, | 85 00 |

135 70

Stationery.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| For President General, | \$9 14 |
| For State Regent of Alabama, | 2 77 |
| “ “ “ Arizona, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ Delaware, | 1 34 |
| “ “ “ Georgia, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ Illinois, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ Indiana, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ Iowa, | 2 13 |
| “ “ “ New Jersey, | 2 76 |
| “ “ “ New Mexico, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ North Carolina, | 2 84 |
| “ “ “ Ohio, | 1 42 |
| “ “ “ Pennsylvania, | 1 42 |
| For general office, | 2 15 |

33 07

Lineage Book Expenses.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Paper and twine for wrapping, | \$7 08 |
| Moving and packing, | 6 50 |
| Rent for storeroom, | 10 00 |
| 2 clerks, | 130 00 |
| Revolving chair for clerk, | 4 50 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total expense of Lineage Book for the month, | \$158 08 |
| Less receipts from sales, | 6 10 |

Net expense of Lineage Book for month, 151 98

Rosette Sales.

Profit on 3 months' sales, transferred to Permanent Fund, 36 60

Tenth Continental Congress.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Telegrams, messages for Editing Committee, .. | \$5 00 |
| Engrossing, binding and boxing resolutions for King Edward VII., | 42 00 |
| Engrossing, binding and boxing resolutions for Ex-President General, | 35 60 |
| Extra typewriting, | 15 00 |
| Extra hours clerical service, 8 clerks, | 84 00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Second Parliamentarian, | 25 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 206 60 |

Total expenditures for the month, \$1,521 82

Balance on hand May 1, 1901, Current Fund, \$20,970 79

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cash in bank, as above, | \$20,970 79 |
| Bonds of permanent investment, face value, ... | 10,000 00 |

Total assets of Current Fund, May 1, 1901, \$30,970 79

SPECIAL FUND.

Fort Crailo Fund, as previously reported, \$48 05

PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand March 31st, \$12,213 94

Charter Fees.

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Watertown Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , | \$5 00 | |
| John Hancock Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , | 5 00 | |
| James Madison Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | 5 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 15 00 |

Life Memberships.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Martha Braun, .. | \$12 50 | |
| Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Luelja Z. Gross, .. | 12 50 | |
| Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Katherine M. McCormick, | 12 50 | |
| Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Miss Delphi E. Vail, .. | 12 50 | |
| Irondequoit Chapter, <i>New York</i> , Miss Martha Warner Riggs, | 12 50 | |
| Lucy Holcomb Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , .. | | |
| Miss Sarah S. Howard, | 12 50 | |
| Venango Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Mrs. Jane D. Swan, | 12 50 | |
| Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , Mrs. Sarah E. Woodard, | 12 50 | |
| Mary A. Smith, <i>New York</i> , | 25 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 125 00 |

Continental Hall Contributions.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Philip Schuyler Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | \$50 00 |
| Mrs. Cornelia W. Fairbanks, <i>Indiana</i> , | 100 00 |
| Ruth Hart Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 50 00 |

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Samuel Ashley Chapter, <i>New Hampshire</i> , | 10 00 | |
| Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , .. | 10 00 | |
| Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , | 7 00 | |
| Gansevoort Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | 25 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 252 00 |
| Rosette profits (for 3 months), | | 36 60 |
| Interest on permanent investment, | | 360 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total uninvested cash of Permanent Fund, | \$13,002 | 54 |

PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| Cash in bank, as above, | \$13,002 | 54 |
| Bonds of permanent investment, previously reported, face value, | 59,000 | 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total assets Permanent Fund, May 1, 1901, | \$72,002 | 54 |

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: We have now commenced work on the 14th volume of the Lineage Book. The 13th volume has not yet been sent to the publisher, as we are waiting for some important data. Every effort has been made to obtain this matter. Two hundred and seventy-five letters have been written, but one hundred and twenty-five are still unanswered. It may be necessary to apply to the State Regents for assistance. We will wait until the middle of May, with the hope that we can then send complete records to the publisher.

Lineage Books have been sent to two hundred and twenty-eight Chapters. Two of these have received 12 volumes; the other Chapters have received 11, owing to Volume 1 being exhausted.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report to you the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board of Management:

Bound Volumes.—1. Year Book of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Honolulu, 1900. 92 pp. 8°. From the Society in exchange. 2. Collections of the Georgia Historical So-

ciety. Vol. 3. Savannah, 1873. VI. 428 pp. 8°. From Mrs. Wm. Harden; containing letters of General Oglethorpe and Governor Sir James Wright, never before published.

Unbound Volumes.—1. Celebration on the Anniversary of the Birth of Nathan Hale at Middle Haddam, Conn. By Emma Gilman, Historian, Wadsworth Chapter. 16 pp. 12°. Presented by Mrs. William W. Wilcox, Regent of Wadsworth Chapter. 2. Report of the Committee charged with placing the memorial to mark the birth place of George Hancroft, with brief account of the formal exercises. Reprinted from proceedings of Worcester Society of Antiquity, Oct., 1900. 24 pp. 8°. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Kent. 3. History of Belfast, Me., to 1828. By Dr. Herman Abbott, with an introduction and notes by Joseph Williamson. Belfast, Me. G. E. Burgess, 1900. 18 pp. 8°. Presented by Mrs. Benjamin Ingersoll Nesmith. Beginning with 1769, the important events of each year are given up to 1825, besides lists of deaths and civil officers. This is a fac simile of an old manuscript of which only seventy-five copies have been printed. 4. Bibliography of New York Colonial History. By Charles A. Flagg and Judson T. Jennings. New York State Library, Bulletin 56. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1900. 269 pp. 8°. Exchange. 5. Reference list on Connecticut local history, compiled by Charles A. Flagg, New York State Library, Bulletin 53. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1900. 108 pp. 8°. Exchange. These last two volumes are designed to show what the New York library has relating to the subjects treated; are admirably arranged and will be of great service in directing studies of local history. 6. Eighth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Held with the Norwalk Chapter, at Norwalk, April the 19th, 1901. 6 pp. 16°. 7. Year Book, Ethan Allen Chapter, 1901. 9 pp. 8. Year Book, Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Richmond, 1901. 42 pp. 4°. Exchange. 9. Wilkes-Barre, the Diamond City. By Oscar J. Harvey. Presented by Mrs. Katharine McCartney. 10. Boonesborough. Its founding, pioneer struggles, Indian experiences, Transylvania days, and Revolutionary annals. By George W. Rancl. Louisville, John P. Morton & Co., 1901. XI. 216 pp. f°. (Filson Club Publication, No. 16.) Exchange. Here is a most interesting account of the settlement of Boonesborough, by the author of *The Story of Bryan's Station*, and other works relating to the early days of Kentucky. The narrative begins with the treaty of Watauga early in 1775, and the march of Boone and his little band through the wilderness, to take possession of the territory purchased from the Indians. The dangers and privations of these hardy pioneers up to the cessation of hostilities in 1783, are graphically depicted. The appendix contains extracts from rare books, old manuscripts, deeds, etc., including the roll call of Captain John

Holder's Company. 11. State Senators, 1784-1900. New Hampshire men at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. By George C. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H. John B. Clarke Co., 1899. 90 pp. Presented by George C. Gilmore. Fifty pages are devoted to a roll of New Hampshire men at the battle of Bunker Hill, arranged alphabetically by companies. Residence and rank are also given.

Periodicals.—1. Annals of Iowa; For January and April. 2. Virginia Magazine of history and biography for April. 3. New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April. 4. Essex Antiquarian for May. 5. Genealogical Quarterly Magazine for April. 6. Publications Southern Historical Association for March. 7. Genealogical Advertiser, March. 8. Williams and Mary College Quarterly for April. 9. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly for April.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Crosman was requested to take the Chair.

The report of the Financial Committee was presented through its Chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and upon motion accepted. Mrs. Sternberg resumed the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee on Supervision asked for instructions as to the duties of this committee, stating that there was no report for this month, the work not having been clearly defined.

The matter was discussed and instructions given as requested.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Committee to secure Hall for the Eleventh Continental Congress, read the contract made with the manager of the Opera House, as follows:

THIS AGREEMENT made between P. B. Chase, proprietor of Chase's Theatre, Washington, D. C., and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

WITNESSETH, That said Chase hereby rents to said Society said theatre for the week commencing on the 17th of February, 1902, and ending Saturday night, February 22, 1902, for the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars for the week;

Said sum above named shall include all expenses attached to the operation of said house, such as light, heat, attendance, cleaning and services of stage carpenter, engineer, electrician, property man, police officer, four ushers, night watchman, porter, ladies' maid, two doorkeepers, boy at 15th street entrance, attendance of scene shifters to get stage in readiness for Congress and that there will absolutely be no extra charge.

All lights are to be turned on before hour of convening at each session and not turned off until house is empty.

Furthermore, this includes box offices and all rooms back of the

stage for the entire week, but does not include the private office of said Chase.

In consideration that said Chase, without charge, does all sign writing for said Society for the week, he shall be permitted to have a desk in the lobby of said theatre and have the same signs in front of house announcing his next week's attraction that he used at the last Congress.

It is further agreed that said Chase shall be responsible for any discourtesy or neglect of duty on the part of the employees and that said Society shall be responsible to said Chase for any damage done to said theatre, its furniture and furnishings, other than ordinary use and wear during said session.

IN CONSIDERATION THEREFORE, said Society agrees to pay to said Chase said sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars on or before March 1, 1902.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto signed their names this 16th day of April, A. D. 1901.

(Signed)

P. B. CHASE,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR.

Witnesses:

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Upon suggestion of Mrs. Crosman, action on this matter was deferred until the arrival of the President General.

Mrs. Hatcher requested instructions relative to the space already applied for at the Buffalo Exposition for the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit, stating that a blank form had been received, to be filled in for this purpose.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the application be made and the exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society be sent at once to the Pan-American Exposition." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter, a tribute to the memory of the late State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Louis W. Hall.

Miss Mickley moved that this be received with appreciation and placed on the records of the National Society. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General announced the receipt of a letter from Monsieur Michel, offering the "Livre d'Or" (an Album of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900) for the sum of fifty cents a copy, provided three or four hundred copies of the same should be sold by the National Society.

It being the concensus of opinion that the Board had no power to assume any responsibility in this matter, by motion of Mrs. Lockwood the matter was laid on the table.

A letter was read by Mrs. Hatcher, on the part of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, from the Oshkosh Chapter, and instructions given for replying to the same.

Mrs. Thom requested, in view of her inability to be present at the next day's session of the Board, that the nominations for Vice-President General to fill a vacancy on the Board be made at the present session.

Previous to making the nominations Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board express by a rising vote its heartfelt sorrow on learning of the recent death of Mrs. Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, and that the Recording Secretary General convey our expressions of grief and sympathy to the family." All present arose.

Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Cheney from the Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, New Hampshire, were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Thom offered the following: "I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. John N. Jewett. It is hardly necessary to enumerate to this Board her many qualifications for the position. Mrs. Jewett is a woman of rare judgment, faithful to all she undertakes, and will attend the meetings of the National Board and perform the duties assigned her." Seconded by Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard and Mrs. J. J. Estey, State Regent of Vermont.

The following was presented by Miss Hetzel: "Mrs. Hepburn Smith, of Milford, Connecticut, is recommended by Mrs. Kinney, who says she will attend Board meetings, has every qualification as to capacity and desirability, and Connecticut asks for this recognition."

Mrs. Lockwood moved that Mrs. Josiah Carpenter be nominated to represent New Hampshire as Vice-President General in place of Mrs. Cheney, deceased.

A letter was read from Mrs. Murkland, State Regent of New Hampshire, suggesting the name of Mrs. Carpenter for this position.

The Chair stated that nominations for Vice-President General are still in order.

Mrs. Thom stated that Maryland had not had a Vice-President General for eight years, and that it had been suggested to her that Maryland should make an effort to secure one of her State to fill this vacancy; but after conferring with prominent members of the Society in Maryland, they felt willing to waive their right in favor of Mrs. Jewett, whose services, it was felt, would be a very valuable addition to the Board. Seconded by Miss McBlair.

Miss Mickley nominated Miss Anderson, from Colorado, Vice-President General. As there was no second, the name did not stand.

It was moved and carried that the nominations for Vice-President General be closed.

Miss McBlair made inquiry concerning the data about the "Real Daughters," which, it had been stated, was in the possession of the former Historian General, and asked for instructions and information in regard to the return of this data, which seemed to be the property of the Society.

The Chair said: "The question is whether this is the property of the National Society or the property of the former Historian General. We must decide that question before any action can be taken in the matter."

It was stated that the former Historian General had been requested to return the papers to the office but had replied that her reason for not doing so was that she wished to make further researches.

Miss McBlair said that the difficulty appeared to be, that these requests made to the former Historian General for the data had been made personally without the weight of the Board behind them; whereas the application should be made in an official way.

Mrs. Darwin spoke of the necessity of procuring this data in connection with the Smithsonian report.

The matter being discussed, it was the consensus of opinion of the Board that these papers and data were the rightful property of the National Society.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that many letters from "Real Daughters" had been turned over to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, and some of these are now in the Smithsonian Institution."

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the value of this correspondence and the importance of retaining it in the archives of the Society, whose property it undoubtedly was, as the letters and other data procured had been gotten here and at the expense of the Society.

Miss Mickley, Chairman of the Committee on "Real Daughters," expressed the desire that this data might be obtained and stated that the correspondence in possession of the former Historian General was in regard to the "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Estey moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be, and hereby is, instructed to write to the former Historian General and ask that the correspondence and other data regarding 'Real Daughters' be returned to the office."

Mrs. Lindsay said: "I have written a motion which Mrs. Estey may substitute for the one just read, if she so desires. It is as follows: 'I move that all letters and photographs of "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers which are in possession of any past or present officers and which belong to this Society, be turned over to the Revolutionary Relics Committee.'"

The Chair: "We will hear again the motion of Mrs. Estey."

This was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Miss Hetzel said that while giving all due credit to the former Historian General for the work she had done in this matter, it was very necessary to have this data and that in her work of Historian General, which required the verification of the claims of the "Real Daughters," it was quite indispensable.

The question being called, the Chair called for a vote on the motion of Mrs. Estey. This was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Lindsay's motion was again read. Voted on and carried.

Miss Winslow, State Regent of Massachusetts, spoke of the complications in her State in regard to the election of State Vice-Regent and requested information from the Board on this point.

The Recording Secretary General read from the Amendments the requirements in regard to the election of State Vice-Regents, which covered the points in controversy.

Miss McBlair rose to a question of personal privilege to inquire as to the right of an individual to appear before the Board.

The Recording Secretary General replied that a motion had been passed about two years since to the effect that only members of the Board are entitled to this privilege.

At 4.20 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, *May 2, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Lockwood, Regent of the District, presented a request on the part of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, for extra clerical assistance, from time to time, as required.

Mrs. Lockwood also announced the resignation of Miss Rogers, former clerk to the Corresponding Secretary General, and stated that Miss Finckel, clerk to the Historian General, would perform the work done by Miss Rogers, for the extra compensation of ten dollars per month. This would obviate the necessity of employing another clerk, and as Miss Finckel was sometimes obliged to wait for data, she would thus be enabled to attend to the desk of the Corresponding Secretary General, as she had heretofore had been in the habit of working through the various offices. In consideration of the fact that this proposed arrangement would save the Society the expense of employing another clerk, and of the further fact that Miss Finckel was eminently qualified for the work, from her long familiarity with office duties, Mrs. Lockwood requested a motion on this matter.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the requests

made by the Chairman of the Supervising Committee for the welfare of the various offices be granted." Carried.

Mrs. Henry, Chairman of the Committee on Directory, requested that extra space be given for the work of the Directory, the present quarters being very contracted and inconvenient.

The Recording Secretary General proposed that the Board Room be placed at the disposal of the working force of the Directory as soon as practicable after the June meeting of the Board, in order to facilitate the work on the Directory.

It was so ordered.

Upon call for the report of the Committee on Lineage Book, the Chairman stated the 13th Volume was obliged to be held up, on account of the committee not having received answers to certain letters written to members of the Society.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

Upon motion, the names were accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the same.

Announcement was made that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the Recording Secretary General had cast the ballot for the applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General presented the following:

Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management: May I present a brief supplementary report to announce the receipt of the letters from the following ladies, expressing regret at their inability to attend the May Board meeting: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. George W. Bacon, Washington State; Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, New York; Mrs. A. H. Tuttle, Virginia; Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Illinois; Mrs. Jas. R. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Chas. Murkland, New Hampshire.

I desire to state that in accordance with instructions of the Board, I have duly notified Miss Frazer of her unanimous confirmation by the Board as State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The President General stated that she had received a letter from Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent of Georgia, regretting that she would be unable to attend the present meeting of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, suggesting that the vacancy in the office of Vice-President General be left unfilled until the next Congress.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Daniel Manning, Honorary President General, acknowledging the receipt

of notification of her election to that office by the Tenth Continental Congress, and expressing her gratification at this mark of esteem by the Congress. Also, a letter from Mrs. Manning, acknowledging, with gratitude, the engrossed Resolutions, offered as a tribute of the Tenth Continental Congress to the retiring President General.

Letters were also read from Mrs. Mary Virginia Cabell, of Virginia, and from Mrs. James B. Clarke, of Texas, acknowledging receipt of notification of their election by the Tenth Continental Congress, Mrs. Cabell, as Honorary President Presiding, and Mrs. Clarke as Honorary State Regent of Texas. A letter from Miss Hall, of Pennsylvania, was read, expressing to the Board the appreciation of the resolutions of condolence sent to the family upon the death of Mrs. Hall, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

The Recording Secretary General read papers and letters from members of the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, submitting a complaint and requesting an investigation thereon by the National Board.

Mrs. Sternberg expressed the opinion that this matter should come under the jurisdiction of the State Regent, and be referred, as Chapter matters usually are, for their respective States to decide upon.

The Chair invited discussion on the subject.

Mrs. Lounsberry suggested that some member of the Board be authorized to go and investigate the matter.

After some further consideration of the communications presented to the Board, Mrs. Smoot moved: "That the appeal of Miss Baird-Huey, ex-Regent of Independence Hall Chapter, be entrusted to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, in accordance with Article IV, Section 8 of the By-Laws, and that she be instructed to investigate and adjust the matter."

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the excellent work that had been done by the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, and expressed a desire that the difficulty now existing might be adjusted.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the National Board had no authority to act in such matters, all such cases having been referred to the State Regents years ago. It is only when the State Regent finds it beyond her power to adjust Chapter difficulties that they are permitted to be brought to the Board.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam President, We cannot accuse Miss Baird-Huey of doing anything out of order. She has been perfectly legal in every move she has made."

The Chair requested the reading of Mrs. Smoot's motion. It was again read by the Recording Secretary General, voted on and carried.

Miss Mickley read a letter received in regard to changing the office rooms.

After a discussion as to the advantages and otherwise of moving, Miss Mickley was instructed to say in reply to this letter that the Board does not consider a change favorable at the present time.

Mrs. Sternberg announced to the Board the death of Mrs. Charles O'Neil, a former Vice-President General of the National Society.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That resolutions of condolence be sent to Admiral O'Neil on the death of our honored ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. O'Neil." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "As a token of affection and in recognition of the valuable services rendered the Society by our late friend, Mrs. O'Neil, I move that flowers be sent in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

All present paid tribute to the patriotic devotion of Mrs. O'Neil, as expressed in her untiring work for the interests of the National Society, and the earnest work performed by her in connection with the Spanish-American war, as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution war committee.

Mrs. Wheaton suggested that the President General be requested to appoint a committee to attend to the carrying out of the above resolutions.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Goodloe was appointed to select flowers. Committee on Resolutions of Condolence, Miss Hetzel, Chairman; Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Goodloe and Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Hatcher read a letter in regard to unveiling a tablet in honor of Daniel Webster at the Hall of Fame, Columbia University, University Heights, New York City.

The President General stated she would probably be unable to attend these unveiling ceremonies, and that a suggestion had been made to the effect that two alternates from New York be appointed to represent the National Society.

At the request of the Chair, the Board made two nominations, viz: Mrs. Verplanck, nominated by Mrs. Crosman, and Mrs. Manning, nominated by Miss Hetzel. These were confirmed by the Board.

Mrs. Crosman, as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, reported the receipt of a letter from the Editor of the Magazine, making some suggestions about the In Memoriam department, and recommending that this be discontinued or that death notices only printed, the resolutions to be sent to headquarters and kept on file in the office. It was explained that the notices of deaths are obliged to wait their turn, and as they are very numerous there is often a long delay in the publication.

Mrs. Crosman spoke of the suggestion made by the Editor in regard to cutting the leaves of the Magazine, and asked for instructions on this point; also of the cover, stating that Miss Lockwood

would present this matter to the Board. Also, matter of the proceedings of the Congress was discussed, that is, the request of the Editor of the Magazine that it be sent directly to her.

Miss McBlair, Chairman of the Editing Committee, stated that she felt she had no authority to accede to this request of the Editor, having been instructed to have the proof sent directly to headquarters.

Instructions were given the Chairman of the Magazine Committee in reply to the inquiries of the Editor on these points.

Miss Winslow moved: "That the obituary department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY be dispensed with and that a monthly necrology list be printed in its place; said list to mention the names and numbers of deceased Daughters, with the dates of their deaths." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked for permission to have the temporary clerk in her department retained as a permanent clerk, explaining the increased work of the department which rendered this necessary.

Miss Mickley moved: "That the Treasurer General's request be granted to have the temporary clerk placed on the permanent roll." Carried.

The following supplementary report was presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: May I be allowed to add to my report and present for confirmation the name of Miss Frances A. McMurtry, who has been appointed by the State Regent of New Jersey as Chapter Regent at Newton, New Jersey.

The State Regent of Indiana appoints Mrs. Robert S. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, as Chapter Regent at Fort Wayne.

The State Regent of Iowa appoints Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard Johnston, of Humboldt, Iowa, as Chapter Regent at Humboldt.

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lounsberry announced that she desired to present certain Revolutionary articles to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

Miss Hetzel moved a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Lounsberry for her valuable gifts to the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Hallcok, transmitted through Mrs. Geer, in regard to the purchase of a pitcher of the Revolutionary period. Also, a letter from Mr. Heitmiller, offering a letter written by Benjamin Franklin.

The Chair asked the pleasure of the Board in regard to these Revolutionary relics.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the letter of Mr. Hallcok be turned over to the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Revolutionary relic presented

for purchase through Mrs. Hatcher be referred to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Carried.

At one o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *May 2, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 2.15 p. m.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was read.

Madam President and Ladies: Four firms were requested to make bids on printing the Magazine,—The Harrisburg Publishing Company, our present publishers, two firms in Cleveland and one in Washington.

I have two bids to present, one from Harrisburg and one from Cleveland.

The other firm in Cleveland declined to bid, fearing the difficulties presented in doing business at so great a distance from the office of publication.

The Washington firm, Judd & Detweiler, does not care to compete with the low prices of the Harrisburg Company, union prices being much lower there. The Harrisburg firm continues to make the lowest bid.

I herewith present the bids for your consideration.

Owing to the serious illness of the advertising agent, whom we expected to secure to work for us in soliciting contracts, we have been unable to come to any definite arrangement.

I am hoping to be able to find some one else, equally as well recommended,—a difficult task. This in case the Chicago firm fails us entirely.

I have prepared a printed slip, calling the attention of Chapter Regents to the Magazine and urging them to appoint agents in the Chapter to secure subscriptions. These are ready to be mailed with the amendments when they are sent out, thus saving extra postage.

This is an extra report and does not contain a financial statement, as they are given every two months.

Over five hundred expiration notices to subscribers have been sent out this month. This could only be done with extra assistance,—at my own expense, however.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That Miss Lockwood be authorized to interview Messrs. Lamb as to their offer regarding the Magazine cover and to report the result to the Board, at the June meeting." Carried.

The Chair inquired if further action was necessary on this report.

Mrs. Wheaton moved: "That the contract for printing the

Magazine be given to the Harrisburg Publishing Company." Carried.

The Treasurer General called the attention of the Board to a bill that had come in, for the support of a "Real Daughter," in accordance with the action of the Tenth Continental Congress,—the same being sent by Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, of Massachusetts, and asked for instructions how to act in the matter.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill of the "Real Daughter," presented by Mrs. Fowler." Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood read from the proceedings of the Tenth Congress, the ruling on which her motion was based. '

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Supplies ordered since April 4th 1,000 postals, in two forms, for Registrar General; 500 postal cards for Business Manager of the Magazine; 600 circulars, resolutions to be sent to Chapter Regents; 1,000 postals, notices of regular monthly meeting of the National Board for Recording Secretary General; 600 circulars for AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,

Chairman.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

The matter of the Directory was considered and after some informal discussion, the following resolution was offered: "It being the consensus of opinion that \$75 per month is a sufficient salary for the Compiler of the Directory, I move that sum be the amount paid from June 1st; also \$5 per month be the sum paid for the typewriter used in the work." Carried.

The following was presented through the Auditing Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1901.

To the Auditing Committee,

National Board of Managers, D. A. R.

Ladies: I have the honor to report that in accordance with the terms of the resolution to employ me as Auditor for the Society, passed by the National Board in April, of which I received the notice on the 17th ultimo, I have examined in details the accounts of the Treasurer General covering the period from February 11th to April 30th, both dates inclusive. This examination includes the verifying of every entry in both cash and ledger. The balances of the several ledger accounts I find to agree with those admitted by the Treasurer General, which I have also proven by a trial balance.

The only items requiring attention were a few purely technical errors in copying names, all of which have been promptly corrected by the Treasurer General.

The book shows gross receipts and expenditures as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Initiation fees, | \$1,063 00 | |
| Less—refunded, | 36 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$1,027 00 |
| Annual dues, | \$12,237 00 | |
| Less—refunded, | 306 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 11,931 00 |
| Charters, | 45 00 | |
| Life membership fees, | 450 00 | |
| Continental Hall contributions, | 5,282 70 | |
| Interest, Current Investment, | 60 00 | |
| Interest, Permanent Investment, | 360 00 | |
| Sale of Directory, | 1 00 | |
| Blanks, exchange and refund of expenses, | 6 32 | |
| Lineage Books, | 60 10 | |
| Magazine, | 659 84 | |
| Ribbon, | 3 90 | |
| Rosettes, | 76 60 | |
| Statute Books, | 70 | |
| Smithsonian Report, | 14 19 | |
| Tenth Congress—refund of expenses, | 4 23 | |
| | <hr/> | \$20,022 58 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Certificates, | \$77 70 |
| Directory, | 12 00 |
| Expenses (Salaries and office expenses included), | 2,101 16 |
| Lineage, | 298 08 |
| Magazine, | 888 88 |
| Rosettes, | 40 00 |
| Stationery, | 33 07 |
| Spoons, | 30 75 |
| Postage, | 240 06 |
| Smithsonian Report, | 3 50 |
| Tenth Congress, | 4,953 01 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,678 21 |

The present status of the two principal funds is shown by the books as follows:

CURRENT FUND.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance to credit of fund, February 11, 1901, | \$15,848 77 |
| Receipts, February 11 to April 30, 1901, | 20,022 58 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$35,871 35 |

From which deduct:

Disbursements, February 11 to April 30, 1901, \$8,678 21

Amounts transferred to Permanent Fund,
being receipts under the statutes of the Society
from the following sources:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Charters, | \$45 00 | |
| Life membership fees, | 450 00 | |
| Continental Hall contributions, | 5,382 70 | |
| Interest, Permanent Investment, | 360 00 | |
| Profit from Rosettes, | 36 60 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 6,274 30 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 14,952 51 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Balance April 30, | \$20,918 84 | |
| Thus distributed: | | |
| Metropolitan Bank, | \$1,943 23 | |
| Washington Loan & Trust Co., | 18,975 61 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$20,918 84 |

(Note—The amount transferred to Permanent Fund as Continental Hall contributions should have been \$5,282.70 instead of \$5,382.70. This, however, has been corrected by the Treasurer General under date of May 1st, so that the amount now to the credit of both funds is correct. The error at the best was only one of book-keeping and did not affect the total to the Society's credit.)

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Balance to credit of fund, February 11, 1901, | \$6,828 24 |
| Transferred from Current Funds, March and April, | 6,274 30 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance April 30th, deposited with American Security and Trust Co., | \$13,102 54 |
|---|-------------|

See note above.

No transactions appear on the books for the periods of this report which affect the investment accounts of the Society.

I have also to report that I have examined the books of the Manager of the Magazine and find the receipts and expenditures of her office agree with those reported by the Treasurer General.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Codification was presented but as this report was necessarily incomplete, it was not read.

It was stated that Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of this committee, had incurred some expense in the preparation of the report, and a suggestion was made that the amount expended should be refunded.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That our thanks be extended to the Committee on Codification for its laborious work, and that it be reimbursed for any expense incurred." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin requested that a new chairman be appointed for the Committee on Smithsonian Report, as she would be unable to continue the chairmanship of this committee.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the Committee on the Fourth Smithsonian Report be furnished with postage and stationery and the services of a typewriter operator when necessary." Carried.

The Chair inquired if there was any further business to be transacted.

This being answered in the negative, it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in June.

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1901.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 5th.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the President General requested the members to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice-President General, Virginia; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry and Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Vice-Presidents General, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Miss Julia Ten-Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, West Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and with a few corrections stood approved.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that conformably with the instructions of the National Board of Management, at the May meeting, I have written the former Historian General, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, requesting a return to the office of all data and correspondence in her possession relative to the "Real Daughters," but so far have received no reply.

I duly notified the State Regent of Pennsylvania, that the matter presented by certain members of the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, to the National Board, had been referred to her for adjustment.

Letters of notification have been sent to Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith and Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, of their nominations as Vice-President General, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Person C. Cheney. I have received acceptances from Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Carpenter.

Since the May meeting I have to report acceptances on the Continental Hall Committee, as follows: Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Mrs. Francis Nash, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. Katharine Horton, Miss Susan C. Frazer, Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. Caroline Murphy, Mrs. William A. Talcott, Mrs. Albert Akers, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. Caroline McWilliams, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Miss Helen M. Winslow and Mrs. Walworth.

Acceptances on Committee on Site, a sub-committee of Continental Hall: Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. Randolph Keim, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. S. A. Richardson, Miss Julia Ten-Eyck McBlair and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch.

Congressional Committee (a sub-committee of Continental Hall): Acceptances: Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. George H. Shields and Mrs. N. D. Sperry.

Committee on Ways and Means (sub-committee on Continental Hall): Acceptances: Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. A. D. Geer, Mrs. William F. Slocum, Mrs. Henry Blount and Mrs. Albert Akers. Owing to absence in Europe, Mrs. Clement A. Griscom will be unable to serve on this committee.

Committee on Architecture (sub-committee of Continental Hall): Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher. Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page and Mrs. Frances M. Shepard decline, with regret.

Flag Committee: Mrs. Henry C. Payne accepts the appointment to this committee.

Committee on National University: Mrs. Simon Newcomb will serve as Chairman, vice Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, resigned.

Committee on Ancestral Bars: Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw accepts. Committee on Lineage Book: Mrs. William P. Jewett accepts.

Number of letters and postals written, 230.

I have received letters of regret from the following ladies: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Mrs. William P. Jewett, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Miss Mary L. Stringfield and Mrs. Robert Wiles for the June Board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Since the May meeting, I have the honor to report the following: Blanks issued, 2,305; Constitutions, 346; Membership circulars, 209; letters received, 48; letters written, 113.

The Amendments to be acted on at the Congress of 1902 have been sent to all National Officers, State and Chapter Regents. At the same time the new Officers' Lists and circulars from the Recording Secretary General and the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE were mailed with the Amendments.

During the past month twenty State Regents have been notified of resignations which have occurred in their respective States.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General, D. A. R.

June 5, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF AMOUNT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED BY THE CURATOR, D. A. R., FOR MAY, 1901:

Postage on Application Blanks.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Amount received, | \$10 00 |
| Amount expended, | 7 50 |

Office Expenses.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Postal cards, | \$0 50 |
| Postage due on papers, | 1 18 |
| Ice, | 1 30 |
| Toilet supplies, | 1 00 |
| Pencils, | 50 |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Falcon files, | 1 80 |
| Cord, | 50 |
| Expressage, | 3 56 |
| Stamps, | 4 50 |
| Messenger service, | 2 05 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$16 89 |

Amount received for articles sold: April and May, 1901.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Rosettes, | \$22 50 |
| Ribbon, | 1 74 |
| Daughters of the American Revolution Reports, | 5 50 |
| Lineage Book I-XII, | 10 20 |
| Directory, | 50 |
| Statute Book, | 35 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$40 79 |

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 486; applications verified, awaiting dues, 99; applications not verified, 148. Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers presented for membership, 4. Badge permits issued, 111. Resignations from the Society, 29; deaths, 33; dropped, 15.

Upon motion the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board, she had cast the ballot for the applicants presented to the Board in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

The Registrar General asked permission of the Board to send out to Chapter Registrars a circular in regard to the time application papers should be sent to Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters—from the 1st to the 25th of the month—explaining the requirements on this point, also other matters regarding application papers including a small fac simile copy of an application paper.

By concurrence of the Board the request of the Registrar General was granted—circulars to be sent, according to her suggestion, at the same time that other Daughters of the American Revolution matter should be issued.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented

for confirmation: Mrs. Lucie Snyder Parham, Bunker Hill, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Churchill Noble, Mattoon, Illinois; Mrs. Maria M. Neale, Lowell, Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth P. Harrison, Hannibal, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Thompson Howe, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Annie Strickland Steele, Fairbury, Nebraska; Mrs. Letitia Byers Hand, Cape May, New Jersey; Miss Mary Eleanor Brackenridge, San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Mary E. Perkins Phelps, Seattle, Washington, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Lucie Minter Weaver Robbins, Selma, Alabama.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 6; Chapter applications issued, 7; Charters issued, 2, viz: Rebecca Park, Galesburg, Illinois, and Watertown, Watertown, Massachusetts; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5; Letters written, 100.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 1-31, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| On hand at last report, | \$20,970 79 |
| Annual dues (\$1,319 less \$94, refunded), | 1,225 00 |
| Initiation fees (\$362 less \$6, refunded), | 356 00 |
| Blanks, | 6 04 |
| Rosettes, | 13 50 |
| Statute Book, | 35 |
| Actual income of the month, | 1,600 89 |
| Total, | \$22,571 68 |

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Rent, | \$139 50 |
|-------------|----------|

Postage.

| | |
|---|--------|
| For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, | \$1 30 |
| “ Recording Secretary General, | 3 75 |
| “ Registrar General, | 50 |
| “ General Office, | 5 13 |
| “ Application blanks, | 10 00 |
| “ 8,000 stamped envelopes, | 172 80 |
| On Amendments to Constitution, | 14 00 |
| On certificates, | 30 00 |
| For State Regent of Massachusetts, | 5 00 |

| | | |
|--|------|--------|
| For State Regent of West Virginia, | 5 00 | |
| " " " Mississippi, | 5 00 | |
| " " " Georgia, | 7 50 | |
| " " " Virginia, | 5 00 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 264 98 |

Certificates.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Engrossing 225, | 22 50 |
|-----------------------|-------|

Directory.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Office supplies for new directory work, | \$5 00 |
| Drop light for new directory work, | 2 00 |
| Clerical service for new directory work, | 265 20 |
| Rent for 3 typewriters for new directory work, .. | 15 00 |
| | <hr/> |

Total expenses of directory for the month, \$287 20

Less receipts from sales of old directory, 50

Net expenses for the month, 286 70

Spoons for Real Daughters.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Mrs. Maria V. Berry, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia; | |
| Mrs. Katherine M. Bishop, <i>Mary Mattoon Chap-</i> <i>ter</i> , Massachusetts; | |
| Mrs. Rhode W. Chick, <i>Molly Varnum Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | |
| Mrs. Elizabeth T. Coggeshall, <i>William Ellery</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Rhode Island; | |
| Mrs. Hannah A. Southwick, <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island, | 12 00 |

Office of President General.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Messengers and telegrams, | 4 63 |
|---------------------------------|------|

Office of Recording Secretary General.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Messengers, rubber stamp, etc., | \$3 75 |
| 1,000 postal cards, printed, | 11 50 |
| 600 circulars, printed, | 2 25 |
| Stenographer's salary, | 100 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 117 50 |

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Clerical service, | 10 00 |
|-------------------------|-------|

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Messenger, telegrams, etc., | \$4 76 |
| Engrossing 8 charters and 52 commissions, | 10 40 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Regular clerical service, | 60 00 | |
| Extra clerical service, | 5 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 80 16 |

Office of Registrar General.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Expressage, | \$4 03 | |
| 1,000 printed postal cards, | 12 50 | |
| Binding 4 volumes records, | 12 00 | |
| Clerical service, | 170 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 198 53 |

Office of Treasurer General.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------------|
| 3 receipt books and 3 bill books, large (2,400 receipts and 2,400 bills), | \$23 25 | |
| Auditing accounts, February 11 to April 30, 1901, | 30 00 | |
| Clerical service (3 clerks), | 155 00 | |
| Mimeographing 200 letters, | 2 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 210 25 |

Office of Librarian General.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Genealogical Quarterly, etc., | \$3 25 | |
| Clerical service, | 50 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 53 25 |

Office of Historian General.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------|
| Paper and paper fasteners, | | 1 30 |
|----------------------------------|--|------|

General Office.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Office supplies, | \$11 97 | |
| Wreath for funeral of Mrs. Chas. O'Neil, ex-Vice-President General, | 17 00 | |
| Salary of Curator, | 85 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 113 97 |

Stationery.

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| For President General's office, | \$11 50 | |
| “ Recording Secretary General's office, | 29 78 | |
| “ former Recording Secretary General's office, | 1 90* | |
| “ Registrar General's office, | 5 28 | |
| “ former Corresponding Secretary General's office, | 9 58* | |
| “ present Corresponding Secretary General's office, | 5 20 | |
| “ Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters' office, | 12 47 | |
| “ Treasurer General's office, | 19 50 | |

*Bill contracted before 10th congress but not presented for payment until May.

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| For Historian General's office, | 3 63 | |
| " Librarian General's office, | 15 20 | |
| " General office, | 14 17 | |
| " State Regent of North Dakota, | 1 42 | |
| " " " Kansas, | 1 42 | |
| " " " Nebraska, | 1 42 | |
| " " " Missouri, | 1 34 | |
| " " " Wisconsin, | 1 42 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$135 23 | |
| Less commissions on stationery received from Caldwell & Co., | 25 61 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Net expense of stationery for the month, | | 109 62 |

Lineage Book Expenses.

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Rent of store room, | \$10 00 | |
| Clerical service, | 130 00 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total expense of Lineage Book for the month, | \$140 00 | |
| Less receipts from sales, | 4 10 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Net expense of Lineage Book for the month, | | 135 90 |

Magazine Expenses.

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| 500 postals and 600 circulars, printed, | \$8 50 | |
| Auditing account, February 11 to April 30. | 10 00 | |
| Editor's salary, | 83 33 | |
| Business Manager's salary, | 75 00 | |
| Publishing congressional minutes, April-May number, | 1,125 82* | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total expense of Magazine for the month, | 1,302 65 | |
| Less receipts from sales, | 265 29 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Net expense of Magazine for the month, | | 1,037 36 |
| 6 bolts ribbon for sale (\$27 less \$0.74, received), | | 26 26 |
| Support of a "Real Daughter, Massachusetts, | | 11 00 |

Third Smithsonian Report Expenses.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Typewriting 3d Report (690 pages), | \$65 00 |
|--|---------|

*This number contains nearly three times the number of pages in an ordinary number. Hence the increase in expense.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Typewriter paper and messenger, | 2 80 |
| 2 half tone plates, | 9 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$76 80 |
| Less receipts from sales of 2d Report, | 3 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Net expense of the Reports for the month, | 73 80 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total expenditures, | \$2,908 51 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance of Current Fund on hand May 31: | |
| In Metropolitan Bank, | \$1,635 48 |
| In Washington Loan & Trust Co., | 18,027 69 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$19,663 17 |

PERMANENT FUND.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| On hand at last report, in bank, | \$13,002 54 |
|--|-------------|

Charter Fees.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Lewis Chapter, <i>Alabama</i> , | \$5 00 |
| Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, <i>New York</i> , | 5 00 |
| Hannah Weston Chapter, <i>Maine</i> , | 5 00 |
| Kettle Creek Chapter (re-issue), <i>Georgia</i> , | 2 00 |
| Lake Mills, <i>Wisconsin</i> , | 5 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 22 00 |

Life Memberships.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mrs. Sarah B. Champion, <i>Mary Clap Wooster Chapter</i> , Connecticut, | \$12 50 |
| Mrs. Mary E. G. Crane, <i>Peace Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts, | 12 50 |
| Miss Marie L. Judson, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Julia S. Kilmer, <i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| Miss Lydia Rumsey, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. M. Blanche Spicer, <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, | 12 50 |
| Mrs. Sarah F. Twitchell, <i>Hannah Woodruff Chapter</i> , Connecticut, | 12 50 |
| Miss Rosalie Wheeler, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York, | 12 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 00 |
| Interest on Permanent Investments, | 157 50 |

Commissions.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| On insignia sales, | \$272 00 |
| " record shield sales, | 5 00 |
| " spoon sales, | 5 13 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 282 13 |

Continental Hall Contributions.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Mrs. Lucy Bergland, Baltimore Chapter, <i>Maryland</i> , | \$10 00 |
| Mrs. Sara A. D. Hodgden, Baltimore Chapter, <i>Maryland</i> , | 10 00 |
| Lucretia Shaw Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 100 00 |
| Essex Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> , | 5 00 |
| Mrs. S. M. Meek, <i>Mississippi</i> , | 2 00 |
| Elizabeth Ross Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , | 10 00 |
| Martha Washington Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , | 20 00 |
| Mrs. Tomb, Elizabeth Benton Chapter, <i>Missouri</i> , | 25 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 182 00 |
| Total increase for the month, | <hr/> |
| | \$743 63 |

Total uninvested cash, Permanent Fund, May 31, in
American Security & Trust Co., \$13,746 17

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 14 Registered U. S. 2% bonds, face value, | \$14,000 00 |
| 11 " " 3% " " " | 11,000 00 |
| 27 " " 4% " " " | 27,000 00 |
| 6 " " 5% " " " | 6,000 00 |
| 2 American Security & Trust Co. debenture bonds, 4%, | 1,000 00 |

Total Permanent Investment, \$59,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Cash in bank as above, | \$13,746 17 |
| Bonds as above, face value, | 59,000 00 |

Total assets Permanent Fund, June 31, 1901, \$72,746 17

SPECIAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Fort Crailo fund, as previously reported, | \$48 05 |
| Respectfully submitted, | |

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

June 5, 1901.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the Treasurer General be requested to state that the Magazine containing the proceedings of the Tenth Continental Congress contains 600 pages, which makes this double number about three times as large as the usual magazine and accounts for the expense of this number." Motion carried.

The Treasurer General stated that she had received a letter rela-

tive to the death of an indigent "Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier," and requested instruction of the Board as to what action should be taken on this subject.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, be instructed to pay the bill for the interment of the 'Real Daughter' who recently died and was buried in the State of Massachusetts." Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Treasurer General was accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: The 13th Volume of the Lineage Book is now in the hands of the printer. Tardy responses from members, necessary to complete the genealogies, caused a delay; but all have now been received with one exception.

Fifty-nine sets of the Lineage Books were distributed during the month of May; two hundred and sixty have been sent to Chapters all over the country.

I propose during the summer to write for the Magazine a series of articles on individual patriots not generally known, but I wish my first article to treat of "Old Fairfax Worthies and Pohick Church." The Mount Vernon Chapter is making an effort to have this old place of worship, now dismantled and dilapidated, restored as it was when General Washington was a vestryman and himself planned the interior and the furnishing. I hope that this object will have the approval and assistance of the National Board.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that the Board had no right as a Board to expend money in the restoration of Pohick Church, but individually we are all interested in this movement.

The Historian General explained that she simply wished the sanction of the Board in this patriotic work.

Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Tulloch, the word "assistance" was struck out in the report of the Historian General. Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. Calendar of wills on file and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State, 1626-1836. Compiled and edited by Berthold Fernow, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of New York and published by the Society. New York, 1896. 657 pp. 4°. Received in exchange. 2. Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. 3. Savannah, 1873. VI, 428 pp. 8°. Pre-

sented by Mrs. William Harden. 3. Annual report of the American Historical Association for 1899. 2 Vol. Washington, 1900. Exchange. 4. In Memoriam, M. W. McAlarney, late Editor of the "Daily Telegraph" and Manager of the Harrisburg Publishing Company, 1840-1900. Harrisburg, 1901. 62 pp. 12°. A fine tribute paid to a noble life. In the death of Mr. McAlarney the "Daughters" have lost one who ever regarded the interests of the Society before his own. 5. Year Book from the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Honolulu, 1901. Duplicate copy. From the Society. 6. Field genealogy, being a record of all the Field family in America whose ancestors were in America prior to 1700. By Frederick Clifton Pierce. Chicago, Hammond Press, 1901. 2 Vol. Q. The gift of Marshall Field.

After examining this genealogy one feels sure that here is a most complete record of the Field family. An account is given of the English branch, as well of the New England, Virginia and Kentucky lines. A list of Fields who served from various States in the Revolution, also one of Revolutionary pensioners, is included in the first volume. The arrangement is clear, and the work well indexed. 6. Muster rolls and other records of service of Maryland troops in the American Revolution. Being Vol. 18 of Archives of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, 1900. 736 pp. 4°. Presented to the Library by the Maryland Line Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Thousands of names of Maryland soldiers copied from original muster rolls and other reliable sources are here for the first time brought together to be preserved in a permanent form and one available for reference. It is probably as complete as possible, though the rolls of the two Frederick County companies that marched to the siege of Boston are missing and perhaps a few others. The arrangement followed is that adopted by the State of Connecticut. This volume supplies a long-felt want and is a most acceptable contribution to our Library.

Unbound Volumes.—1. Thomas Hale, the glover, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and his descendants. By Robert Hale. Boston, D. Clapp and Son, 1877. 19 pp. 8°. From Mrs. Draper. 2. Connecticut's part in the Federal Constitution. By John Fiske. A historical lecture given under the auspices of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter. Presented by Miss Mary Francis. 3. Year Book of the Nebraska Sons of the American Revolution. 4. Genealogy Britton. Compiled by Edward E. Britton; Brooklyn, New York, 1901. 50 pp. 4°.

Periodicals.—1. Medford Historical Register for April. 2. Keim and Allied Families for October. 3. Spirit of '76, April and May. 4. True Republic, for May and June. 5. Bulletin New York Public

Library, for May. 6. Connecticut Magazine, for March-April. 7. Essex Antiquarian, for June. 8. Avery Notes and Queries, May.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

June 5, 1901.

Report accepted.

The Chair called for the standing committee reports.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMITHSONIAN REPORT: Mrs. Kinney, Chairman of this committee, stated that in accordance with a suggestion of the former Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, she had to begin the work on the Report in September, as it was possible that the requests sent out for data, if made too soon, might be overlooked. At present there was no regular report to be made.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the Board: The Magazine Committee has held two meetings since its appointment and, also, has had (through its Chairman) much correspondence with the Editor as to the best practical methods of securing united and successful effort in the interests of the Magazine. There is an evident and delightfully encouraging growth of friendliness towards the Magazine throughout the National Society, as shown not only in new subscriptions, but also in letters from many Chapters expressing appreciation of the Magazine, with warm wishes for its success. Numerous inquiries have been made as to the new cover, showing real interest in the appearance as well as in the contents of our Magazine.

Our Business Manager will to-day present to the Board a design for cover, submitted by Lamb & Co., of New York, with details as to advertising, etc.

The Committee recommends that when a plate for the new cover be made, an electrotype plate shall be made, keeping the original plate at headquarters, and giving the electrotype plate to the printer for his use; so that in case of an accident to the press, we shall thus be guarded against increasing the expense of a new plate.

The Committee would again suggest to the Board the desirability of having the leaves of the Magazine cut. Requests for this have been made by many subscribers, being a time-saving convenience.

The Committee would bring a suggestion to the Board as to the advisability of establishing a new department in the Magazine under the personal supervision of the Editor, somewhat on the order of an open letter column, available to all Daughters of the American Revolution members, pertaining to important current Daughters of the American Revolution topics which concern the whole National Society, and therefore would be interesting to all,—debaring all letters of a personal nature and all pertaining to Chapter complications;

and limiting the length of the letters to 300 words,—not more than four such letters to appear in one number of the Magazine.

The Committee would urge upon all the members of the Board, the importance of bringing up the subject of the Magazine at the various State conferences which they may attend, and at the social meetings of the Chapters, and at the Daughters of the American Revolution Day, June 14th, at the Buffalo Exposition. A word fitly spoken in season may work wonders by turning the attention of Chapters and individual members to their obligation of giving support to the Society's official organ, as well as to the benefit to be derived from its perusal. The exchange of ideas in the department of "Chapter Work" is so helpful and suggestive that it does seem if an intelligent acquaintance with it is all that is needed to prove its value to every thoughtful "Daughter."

Seven different States are represented in the present Committee, thus giving it a wide-spread personal touch; into these widely separated localities,—New England, the far West, the South and the central States,—will be borne by the members of the Committee, an earnest endeavor to work for the Magazine, throughout the months of our summer vacation,—a hearty desire to increase its circulation,—a sincere hope of aiding the ardent and gifted Editor in her energetic work for the good of the Magazine, and an assured belief that when we meet in the fall, our report will be one that will be worthy of record.

Let each one of us work as faithfully as if upon her alone depended the fate and success of the Magazine. Let each of us put brain and nerve into the effort. Let our loving zeal be ever visible as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. Then, surely, it will be strange indeed if a marked success be not realized!

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

The Chair invited discussion on the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee with its recommendations.

Mrs. Lockwood expressed the opinion that if the necessary precautions were used, the proposed department would undoubtedly be an advantage to the Magazine; but great care must be taken as to what matter is published.

Mrs. Sternberg inquired if the report carried with it the recommendation in regard to cutting the leaves.

This was answered in the affirmative.

The President General said: "The Chairman of the Magazine Committee has invited discussion upon the report, and now is the time to express your views. We would like a full discussion of the subject."

Miss Mickley suggested that members of the various Chapters be asked to contribute articles to the Magazine.

Mrs. Tuttle said: "I was surprised when I was informed that the leaves of the Magazine were not to be cut as recommended last month. The request has come to us again for this. That there is an advantage in having the leaves cut is evidenced from the fact that when we pick up a magazine on a news-stand, the one with cut leaves is the one we select. In regard to the proposed new department to the Magazine, I would say that two pages will be three hundred words in the ordinary print; four letters would be put in each month's issue. Another point that the Committee are particularly anxious for the Board to consider is, in regard to using precautions as to the letters that go in. We have stated what these shall be, and it is limited in that respect. No Chapter difficulties shall appear; it is simply matters that concern our growth and advancement as an organization; historical matters, etc. This department shall come under the personal supervision of the Editor. We ask the co-operation of the Board in making this department just as interesting as it can be made and to guard against anything of a personal nature."

Mrs. Lockwood said: "In regard to cutting the leaves of the Magazine, while it may have certain attractions, there are other things that we must consider. A book that is cut does not bring as much at book sales; then, you must have a special paper for this. You cannot bind a magazine in book form, if cut, until it is cut again. For myself, I prefer cutting the leaves of my magazine, and as to our Magazine going on the book stands, they never go there. It is contrary to our rules to put our minutes before the public in that way."

Mrs. Crosman stated that the only recommendation that the report contained was the recommendation in regard to the new department, to be under the care of the Editor.

The Chair suggested that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee should request the Editor to make it quite clear what matter shall go in this new department, provided it is adopted.

This suggestion was accepted with thanks by the Chairman of the Committee.

After some further discussion and inquiries on the subject, Mrs. Kinney moved: "That the Open Letter Column be substituted for the column now given to Historical Calendar of the Revolutionary period." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the action taken last month regarding the non-cutting of the leaves of the Magazine be rescinded." Motion carried.

Miss Mickley moved: "That when the Magazine reach the edition of ten thousand, that the leaves be cut."

The following was offered as a substitute by Mrs. Sternberg: "I

move that in future the leaves of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be cut."

The viva voce vote on this being rather close, a standing vote was called, which resulted in twelve voting in the affirmative, and seven in the negative. The latter were Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lounsberry, Miss McBlair, Miss Mickley and Mrs. Hatcher.

It was ordered that in the future the leaves of the Magazine be cut.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REAL DAUGHTERS: The Chairman of this Committee simply requested permission of the Board to ascertain certain data in regard to the verification of two applications from "Real Daughters,"—this information to be obtained through the Chapter Regents, one in Philadelphia, and the other in Alabama.

This request was granted.

The Librarian General made a supplementary report, to present a Colonial Catalogue, donated to the Library by Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut. Upon motion, this was received with appreciation, and a vote of thanks.

At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2.10 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *June 5, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

The report of the Business Manager was read as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st, 1901.

| | |
|--|----------|
| To subscriptions as per voucher and Cash Register, | \$547 80 |
| To sale of extra copies, | 6 93 |
| To advertising, | 6 10 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total amount delivered to Treasurer General, | \$560 83 |
|--|----------|

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 31st, 1901.

| | |
|---|--------|
| To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers, | \$3 04 |
| To expressage, | 1 80 |
| To telegrams, | 78 |
| To postage, two months, | 5 00 |
| To postal cards, 75, | 75 |
| To two Falcon files, | 1 00 |
| To freight and cartage on April-May Magazine, | 4 16 |

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Total, | \$16 53 |
|--------------|---------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment: | |
| Printer's bill, April-May number (including postage), | \$1,125 82 |
| Salary, Editor, | 166 66 |
| Salary, Business Manager, | 150 00 |
| 1901 Copyright fees, | 6 00 |
| Joyce & Co., half-tone cuts, | 8 65 |
| McGill & Wallace: | |
| Furnishing and printing 500 Receipt postals, .. | \$6 25 |
| Furnishing and printing 500 Expiration postals, | 6 25 |
| Furnishing and printing 200 subscription blanks, | 4 75 |
| Furnishing and printing 600 circulars to Regents, | 2 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 19 50 |
| Auditing, February 11th to April 30th, | 10 00 |
| Office expenses, as per itemized account, rendered and attached, | 16 53 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,503 16 |

As soon as possible after the meeting of the Board in May, I went to New York and made it my first duty to call upon Messrs. J. & R. Lamb in regard to cover design.

I furnished them with the necessary data, copies of the Magazine, etc., and at their request, agreed to call again before leaving the city. Upon receiving a rough sketch of the proposed design I had a final conference.

They advised a simple treatment, embodying only the insignia in half-tone and larger size, in addition to the necessary lettering.

They will make the design, ready for the plate, either in line or wash-drawing, in exchange for half-page advertisement for one year.

I am glad to say that Mr. Limburner, the advertising agent, in Chicago, writes that he is quite well again and ready to take up the advertising business, if a contract can be arranged.

I present his letter for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The Business Manager read several letters relative to the cover of the Magazine.

The Chair requested an expression of opinion in regard to the design for cover of Magazine.

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Crosman offered the following: "A motion was made and carried last year in the Board meeting of April 5, 1900, to the effect that we accept the design offered by Caldwell & Co., if after making certain alterations and cor-

rections, it should meet with the approval of the Committee on Design and also of the Board.

"The Magazine Committee reported at the November Board meeting that the design was still unsatisfactory.

"I, therefore, move, that the action taken on April 5, 1900, in accepting that design be rescinded, in order to consider new designs for cover now presented to us." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the design for Magazine cover made by Messrs. J. & R. Lamb, of New York, be accepted upon the terms proposed in the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine." Motion carried.

Upon motion of Mrs. Sternberg, the report of the Business Manager was accepted.

The State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, inquired if there were special rates on the railroads for the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Buffalo Exposition.

It was answered that there is to be reduced rates on all roads to those visiting the Exposition in Buffalo.

The Chairman of the Purchasing Committee made a short verbal report, to the effect that the articles purchased had been named in the report of the Treasurer General, and enumerated the same.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint the Credential Committee for the Eleventh Continental Congress of 1902." Motion carried.

The committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Chairman; Mrs. William A. Smoot, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Miss Julia T. E. McBlair, Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard, Mrs. G. B. Darwin.

Report of the Committee on Supervision was read:

The Committee report a very satisfactory condition in the office. I am exceedingly pleased with the clerical force in this office. I have come here at all hours in the day and always find the clerks faithful to their duties. The interruptions in the work comes largely from visitors, who must be treated courteously. I must say that officers are not always thoughtful in regard to interruptions in the work of the clerks. Certainly, clerks cannot be held responsible for lost time where superior officers interfere with the regular routine work.

The rooms are still in process of cleaning. I obtained the services of a very competent woman, and in regard to the staining of the floors, I succeeded in securing a promise from the manager of the building to have the floors stained at their expense, and this will be done after the Board meeting.

You will remember that while our Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was away, the request for extra clerical force, when needed, was granted her. I have now a sugges-

tion to offer in this connection. It is that we advance the salary of Miss Griggs and give her this extra work, instead of the lady to whom it was originally intended (as I hear she has another position) and Miss Griggs will also assist the Registrar General when her services are required in that department.

There is another matter of importance. As there is considerable dissatisfaction in the office at the unequal pay of the clerks, this Committee would recommend that after the 1st of July no salary shall be over one thousand dollars per annum.

We also recommend that whenever an advance of salary is proposed by resolution, it shall be referred to the Supervising Committee and until the Committee shall bring in a report to the Board no action shall be taken thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman of Committee.

Miss McBlair testified to the high ability of Miss Griggs and deemed it important that the Board should retain her services here.

Miss Mickley also spoke of the effective work done by Miss Griggs for the Registrar General's department.

The Chair asked for action on the report of the Chairman of the Supervising Committee.

Mrs. Tuttle said: "Madam President: I am opposed to the recommendation limiting the salary to one thousand dollars a year. If we have any here whose services are worth more to us, we should be willing to pay for that work. As to there being dissatisfaction among the clerks about the unequal pay, I do not think we should consider that at all. And one Board has no right to bind another Board as to the salaries of the clerical force.

Mrs. Lockwood asked to make a correction to Mrs. Tuttle's remarks, that the clerks had made complaints. The complaints had not come from the clerks, but the outside members of the Society.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the report of the Committee on Supervision be accepted without its recommendations." Motion carried.

It was decided to take up the recommendations in their order.

Recommendation No. 1: "That Miss Griggs be given \$10 extra for assisting the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Registrar General, when her services are needed in those departments, thus doing away with the necessity of employing another clerk." Recommendation voted on and adopted.

Recommendation No. 2: "That after the first of July no salary of the clerks shall be over one thousand dollars a year."

This recommendation was voted on and lost.

The Recording Secretary General called for another vote, which was taken, and the recommendation again lost.

Recommendation No. 3: "That whenever an advance of salary

is proposed by resolution, it shall be referred to the Committee on Supervision and that no action shall be taken thereon until the Committee report to the Board." Recommendation adopted.

Recommendation No. 4: "That from June 15 to September 15, the office shall be closed at noon Saturday, and that from July 1st to September 15, the office shall be closed at 4 p. m." Recommendation adopted.

Mrs. Page stated that as she and several of the State Regents present would be unable to attend the meeting to-morrow, they would request that the election of Vice-President General, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Cheney, be taken up at this session and without further delay. The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of a telegram from Mrs. John N. Jewett stating her inability to accept the nomination of Vice-President General.

The Chair acceded to this request and appointed as tellers Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Churchman and Miss Henshaw.

The ballots were distributed and after the voting the Chairman of Tellers reported that Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut, was unanimously elected Vice-President General, having received twenty-two votes—the entire number cast.

Mrs. Kinney said: "Madam President: In behalf of Mrs. Smith, and the Connecticut Daughters, I desire to thank the Board for this vote. Mrs. Smith has always been an enthusiastic worker in the Society, and as she resides in this city during the winter, she will be able to attend the meetings of the Board. Mrs. Smith is also a generous contributor to the Continental Hall fund, and you will find her always responsive to whatever concerns the best interests of the Society."

This was acknowledged with appropriate remarks by the Chair, who expressed her gratification at so valuable an acquisition to the National Board and instructed the Recording Secretary General to notify Mrs. Smith of her unanimous election as Vice-President General.

Miss McBlair read the report of the Committee on Continental Hall, which was unanimously accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Rear Admiral O'Neil, acknowledging the resolutions of condolence sent by the Board on the death of Mrs. O'Neil, a former active member of the National Board.

The President General stated to the Board the present status of the matter in regard to the contract with Miss Dutcher for a recognition pin and asked for an expression of opinion on this subject.

It was decided that the business agent of Caldwell & Co. should be requested, by telegraph, to come and explain certain details in connection with this matter, and that discussion on the same be deferred until the arrival of the business agent.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY MORNING, *June 6, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the President General requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

The Chairman of the Committee on Supervision inquired the pleasure of the Board in regard to the leave of absence of the clerks, whether it should be the same as in the departments of the Government, viz: thirty working days, or thirty calendar days.

After some discussion of the subject Mrs. Henry moved: "That the clerks in the office be given the same annual leave as that given by the United States Government,—namely, thirty working days." Motion carried.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented through its Chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, and upon motion accepted.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

It was moved and carried that this be accepted and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

Announcement was made by the Recording Secretary General, that according to the instructions of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented for membership in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania, Miss Frazer, rose to a question of privilege to bring to the Board the trouble in the Independence Hall Chapter, which at the May meeting had been referred to her as State Regent, to adjust.

The matter was discussed and the following was offered by Miss Mickley: "I move that the affairs of the Independence Hall Chapter be referred to a Committee of Delegates to the Eleventh Continental Congress, in accordance with the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the State Regent of Pennsylvania inform Miss Baird-Huey, who is now present in the office, of this action of the Board." Motion carried.

Referring to the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine, Mrs. Tuttle moved: "That the Business Manager be authorized to

enter into a contract with Limeburner & Turner for advertising in *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for the term of three years." Motion carried.

At 11.45 a. m. Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the Board take a recess in the reading room of the Library, of such length as may be necessary to receive the business agent of Caldwell & Co." Motion carried.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

The Corresponding Secretary General read to the Board the following:

FOREIGN OFFICE, *April 23, 1901.*

Madam: I duly laid before the King my Sovereign the engrossed and signed copy of the resolutions of sympathy with His Majesty and with the British nation adopted by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the occasion of the deeply lamented death of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

I have received the King's commands to convey through you to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution His sincere thanks for their much appreciated message of sympathy in the great loss which has been sustained by His Majesty and His Subjects throughout the world.

I am,

Madam,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

LANSDOWNE.

The President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This was granted and the Recording Secretary General, upon motion, instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board, the ballot had been cast for the new members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics stated that there was no written report to offer, as she had been unable to call the committee together, owing to illness and change of residence.

The Chairman stated that a request had come from a Chapter in South Carolina that the relics presented by Mrs. Clark Waring be exhibited at the Charleston Exposition in December. These relics having been presented to the National Society, the Chairman desired instructions of the Board in replying to this request from South

Carolina, not feeling at liberty to take any individual action in the matter. These relics were presented at the Tenth Continental Congress, but had not been delivered, as Mrs. Waring wished to bring them to Washington herself.

The President General inquired if these relics would be carefully marked and guarded as relics of the National Society.

This being answered in the affirmative, Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the matter be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that she had received some interesting papers, —copies,—one an officer's commission in the Revolutionary war, also a leave of absence, signed by Hancock.

Touching the matter of the "Franklin" letter that had been referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, at the May meeting of the Board, Mrs. Lindsay said that no action had been taken on that, as there had been no meeting of the Committee since the May meeting; but if an opportunity offered itself before the members of the committee who are now here, leave the city, the Chairman promised that an effort would be made to consult with Mr. Heitmuller on the subject, and if possible, a report made to the Board.

Upon motion, the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics was accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO EDIT PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Editing Committee has the honor to report that it has read over the entire proceedings of the Tenth Continental Congress as submitted by the official stenographer, verifying all motions with the originals and finding them to be correct.

When the Committee received the stenographer's report every energy was exerted to complete the report at the earliest possible moment. There were several reasons for delay in publishing the proceedings,—first of all, the difficulty in securing a committee. A few days were lost in efforts to get a sufficient number of ladies in the city to do the work. There was also a delay of three weeks, occasioned by sending the papers to the Codification Committee ordered by the Congress. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Magazine containing the Proceedings was issued only eight days later than last year.

The Chairman of your Committee begs to make appreciative acknowledgment of the faithful and efficient labors of the Editing Committee, who were indefatigable in their efforts, early and late, and spared no pains to assist the Chairman and bring the arduous and responsible work of this Committee to a successful conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Chairman.

June 6, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMPILER OF THE DIRECTORY, presented through the Chairman of the Committee on Directory:

MRS. KATE K. HENRY,

Chairman of the Committee on Directory:

Dear Madam: I have the honor to report that the work of the Directory is progressing as rapidly as practicable, in order to have it correct. I have sent out circular letters to every State and Chapter Regent in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, asking for lists of all Chapters. In a number of instances I have sent duplicate letters and type-written forms to Regents who desired such information.

I have received up to this date, 372 lists. Some of the largest Chapters have, as yet, sent no list, viz: the New York City Chapter, the Chicago Chapter and the Philadelphia Chapter. I am still awaiting 203 lists to complete the information necessary for compiling the directory.

I find the clerks capable and efficient. I desire no increase of clerical force at present.

Hoping that this report will be satisfactory to you and the members of your Committee, I am,

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA G. SMITH.

Compiler of Directory.

June 4, 1901.

A letter was read from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, making an offer for the printing of the Directory. No action.

The Chairman of the Directory Committee then said the Committee had decided to give the printing of the Directory to the Harrisburg Publishing Company. Mrs. Lockwood moved that this decision be confirmed by the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the motion passed by the Board, authorizing the printing of the names of deceased members in the Directory, be rescinded." Motion carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the names of deceased members be omitted from the Directory."

The Chair called for action on the report of the Compiler of the Directory. Upon motion, the same was accepted.

Mrs. Henry requested that a small electric fan be placed in the room where the work of the Directory was conducted, as the work would go on during the summer with much rapidity, and the clerks employed for its completion would be obliged to remain all through the warm weather.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the request of Mrs. Henry for a small electric fan, to be provided for the use of the clerks working through the summer on the Directory, be granted." Motion carried.

Miss McBlair suggested, as a means of lessening the expense of the Directory, that advertisements should be inserted, and read a letter from an agent on this subject. The plan proposed was to solicit advertisements and have them furnished by the 1st of August (which would make a trifling increase in the cost of printing), the agent promising to obtain a high order of advertisements throughout the country. Miss McBlair stated that it was decided by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Directory, that this offer of the agent should be accepted, and submitted the matter for the approval of the Board.

By unanimous consent of the Board, the Committee on Directory was authorized to make the proposed arrangement with the advertising agent in connection with the Directory.

The Treasurer General asked for two revolving chairs for use in her room, in place of those which had been worn out, and also requested that a revolving fan be placed in her room, since the heat has sometimes proved so excessive that the clerks have fainted.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that these requests of the Treasurer General be granted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Material ordered by this committee during the month of May is: List of officers, 10,000.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,
Chairman of Committee.
KATE K. HENRY,

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "I am requested to say that Mrs. Boynton and Miss Desha ask the privilege of having, in some way, a talk with you ladies, to make clear to you about the early records of the National Society.

"We know there is a discrepancy between what was given to this Board and what was printed in the Report. I merely wish to know if you will give these ladies an audience. It is a matter that especially appeals to this body; it has something to do with your records. I believe that if the Smithsonian Report could have been printed as presented, it would have answered every purpose, but I feel that we might make a greater error in refusing them than in granting their request."

The Chair: "What is the pleasure of the Board? Shall we hear this account of the early days of the Society?"

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Board take a recess to receive Mrs. Boynton and Miss Desha informally, for the purpose of hearing the statements they wish to present." Motion carried.

At 5.20 p. m. the Board re-convened, when the following was offered by Mrs. Lockwood:

"Resolved, That the National Board of Management authorize that

the historical record, as presented by Mrs. Boynton, be printed by the United States Government as a preface to the first Smithsonian Report." Motion carried.

Mrs. Darwin made the following statement in connection with the first Smithsonian Report:

"As I made the first Report to the Smithsonian Institution, I think I should make some remarks on the subject.

"When I made this Report it contained a good deal of the history read to us to-day. Before I wrote that Report there was a committee appointed, of which Mrs. Main was chairman. She prepared a report and in this she included the four accounts of the four Founders. That was sent to the Smithsonian, but it was not printed. Later, a notice came to us that the Report was not in the shape desired by the Smithsonian. Mrs. Main was then no longer on the Board. A new Board had come in, and it was asked that a new committee take this in hand. A committee was appointed, with Mrs. Stakely chairman; that committee was never called together. In the autumn the Chairman gave notice that she could not serve, and I was made chairman. Meanwhile, the original documents, transmitted by Mrs. Main, came back to the office, and there were the four accounts and on the margin of one of them, in the hand-writing of the editor of the Smithsonian, was: 'Make *one* account of this.' I made one account, as requested, taking the four accounts as a basis. This I submitted to the four Founders and to Mrs. Boynton, who was very much interested in this. I made an account which, I supposed, was acceptable to all four of the Founders, except in one point. I therefore took the manuscript to the Smithsonian. I saw Mr. Howard Clarke and the assistant secretary, Mr. Rathbone. I submitted the manuscript and asked for suggestions. In a few days I went back and got the document, and found whole paragraphs cut out, with the request that I write them over. Among the paragraphs cut out was one that related to Mrs. Cabell and a number of other things that are touched upon in the history we have heard to-day. I have that original document at home, with the marks. I wrote another Report and submitted it to the Board; it was sent to the Smithsonian a second time, accepted and printed. That is the history of the Report as it stands to-day."

Mrs. Lockwood said: "Madam Chairman, I desire very much to say that I think the chairman of that committee did the very best it was possible to do. Of course it is not possible for new members to know what the old Board did. But I think if the first Report, as prepared by Mrs. Darwin, could have been printed as it was sent, that it would have served every purpose, and there would have been no trouble.

"Now, the question is will you hear the account as written by these ladies. They have signed this record and they knew the 'ins and

outs' of the Society as no new members could possibly know the work of those early days, and their names will go down to posterity. It is simply a courtesy that I think should be extended—to give them an opportunity to present this account.

"This account will be printed and it will go out as the history of this Society; it bears their impress and you cannot get around it. They stand before this country as Founders of the Society. I speak with feeling, for I know that history is going before the country, and I advise you that you have it go as part of the official records of the Society."

The Chair: "It seems to the Chair that what we all desire is to know the real history of the early days of the Society."

Mrs. Sternberg: "We do not wish to complicate matters any further, but if the dates and facts in this record can go out and be substantiated by documents already signed; if these ladies have the facts to show that these statements are correct, I think that most of us are willing to accept this record."

Mrs. Lindsay: "I think this should be published as the early records of the Society. In justice to those who have worked in the past, I think they should have this recognition."

Mrs. Hatcher: "The Government demands that we make this Report to the Smithsonian. They said that these things were not of sufficient interest to the reading public; that only things of national importance are to be printed. I think we should have a distinct understanding as to how our work is to be conducted."

Mrs. Tulloch: "As it has been said, it is of great importance that the early records of the Society should be preserved. Miss Washington has passed away and there are only a few left, and I believe we should in some way get together these records for reference in future. I do not know what we can do better than accept the word of women of integrity and standing as we have heard to-day."

The Chair: "Are you ready for the question?"

Mrs. Sternberg: "I wish to ask that if in accepting this, it is final, or will this be a precedent for accepting other things?"

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That Mrs. Walworth be informed of the action of the Board, and a desire expressed for her endorsement of addition to Smithsonian Report." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the action of the National Board of Management in taking a recess to hear the account of the early history of the Society, given by Miss Desha and Mrs. Boynton, be not considered a precedent, inasmuch as this account was of a national nature and of interest to the entire Society." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Walworth, requesting that the matter of publishing the earliest minutes

of the National Society, be submitted to the Board, and asked for instructions in replying to this telegram.

This matter was taken under consideration, and at the request of the Chair, a full expression of opinion was given, the consensus of opinion being that these minutes should be printed for future reference and placed in the archives of the Society.

The President General spoke of the great necessity of having these early records of the National Society promptly published and carefully preserved in the files of the Society.

Mrs. Churchman moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee from this Board to have the minutes of the early meetings of this Society published, in response to the request of Mrs. Walworth." Motion carried.

The following committee was appointed by the President General: Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin and Miss Minnie F. Mickley.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the early minutes, when prepared by the committee, be sent to the Editor for the Magazine." Motion carried.

The question arising as to the time and manner of publishing these early minutes, the Recording Secretary General suggested that they be published in the Magazine during the summer, when there are no regular minutes of the Board meetings.

It was so ordered.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, who had been appointed by the Board to take charge of the exhibit of the National Society, which was to be sent to Buffalo, made the following report:

Madam President and Ladies: In reference to the exhibit of our Society, which was recently sent to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, I wish to state that the same was returned from Paris somewhat the worse in appearance from its long trip and sojourn in that city, with the following articles missing and broken: •

Missing:

- 4 picture frames, value ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each;
- 1 badge of the Mary Washington Monument Association, value \$10.00;
- 1 enamelled bar pin, value \$5.00;
- 1 package rosette pins, value \$1.80;
- 1 bolt Daughters of the American Revolution ribbon, value \$4.50;
- 1 book and a few documents pertaining to Mary Washington Memorial Association;
- 1 decorated tea cup;
- 1 lid to decorated tea pot.

Broken:

1 lid to decorated chocolate pot.

I have sent a statement of these facts, together with a request for information as to how I must proceed to recover these articles, or value for same, to Mr. Howard A. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy of the Paris Exposition, who had charge of our exhibit there, but as yet have received no reply.

At the Paris Exposition a jewelled badge, worth \$250.00, was exhibited and returned safely; but in order to preclude the possibility of accident, Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. prepared a badge made up with Rhine stones instead of diamonds. But as the effect was not satisfactory, the badge, when exhibited, will be labelled "An imitation of the jewelled badge."

As we were late in applying for space for our exhibit at Buffalo, I was informed by Mr. H. S. Peabody, Superintendent of Liberal Arts, that if the exhibit was sent before June 10th, he would give it space if possible, and careful consideration. Therefore, by the order of the Board, on May 4th, the exhibit was re-packed and sent to Buffalo, leaving this city on June 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher brought to the attention of the Board the loss recently sustained by Mrs. S. V. White, in the death of her son, and moved that some expression of sympathy be sent by the Board to Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, who have recently lost their only son. Motion carried.

At 6.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

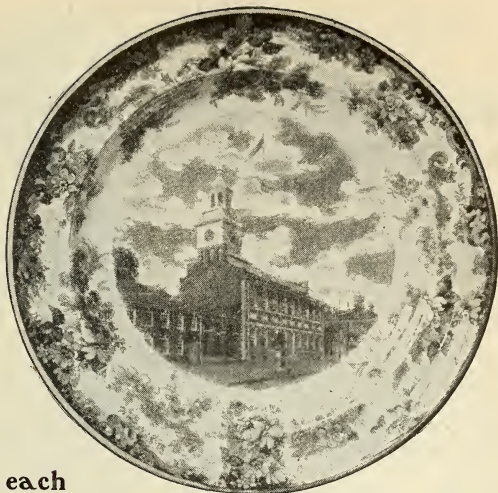
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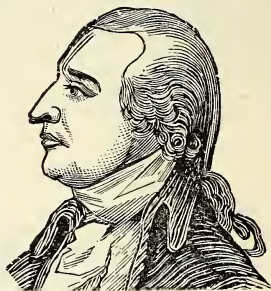
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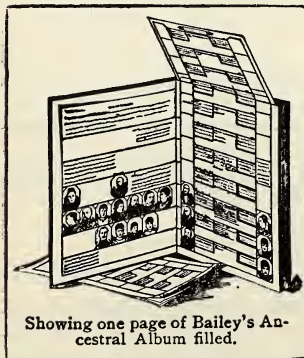
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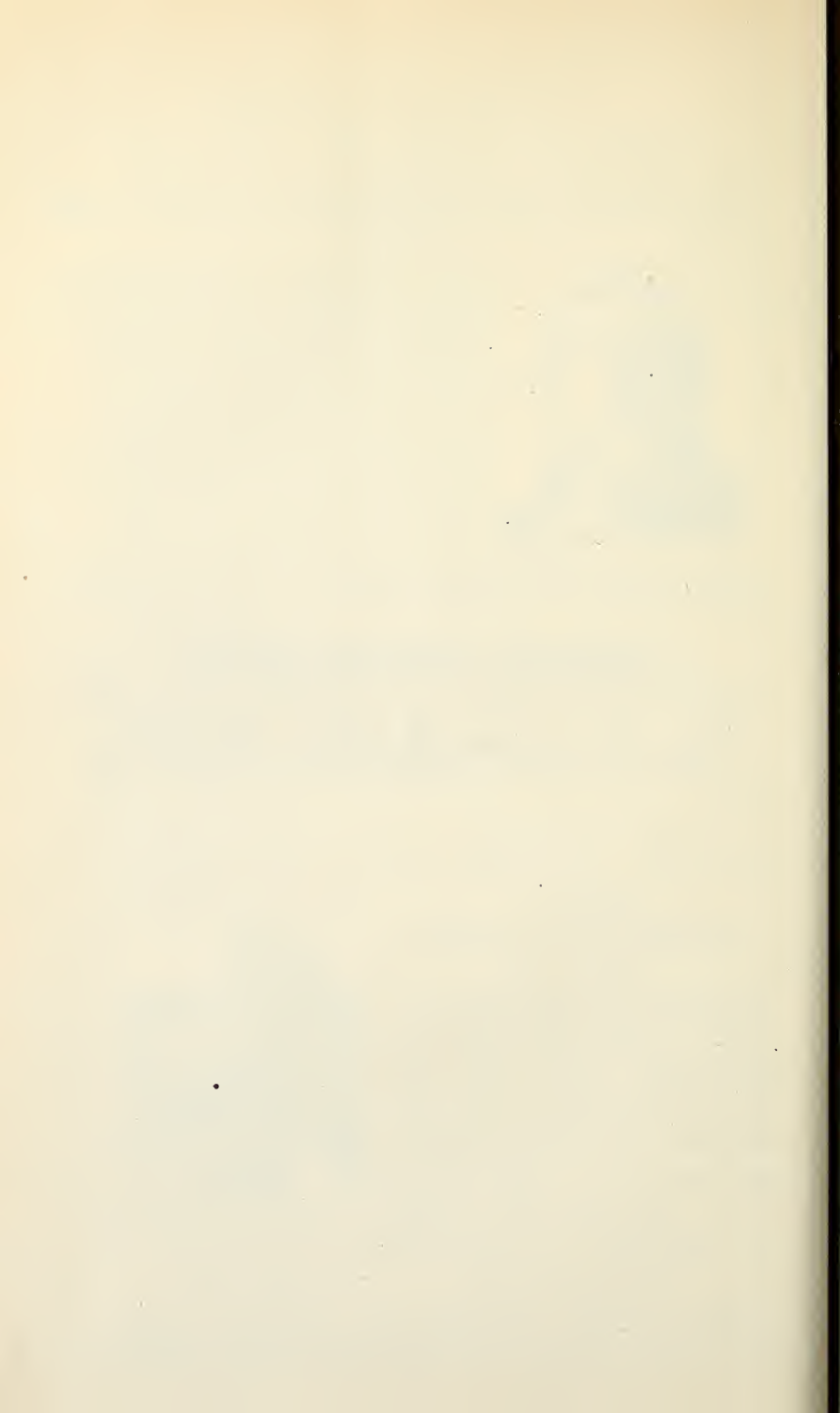
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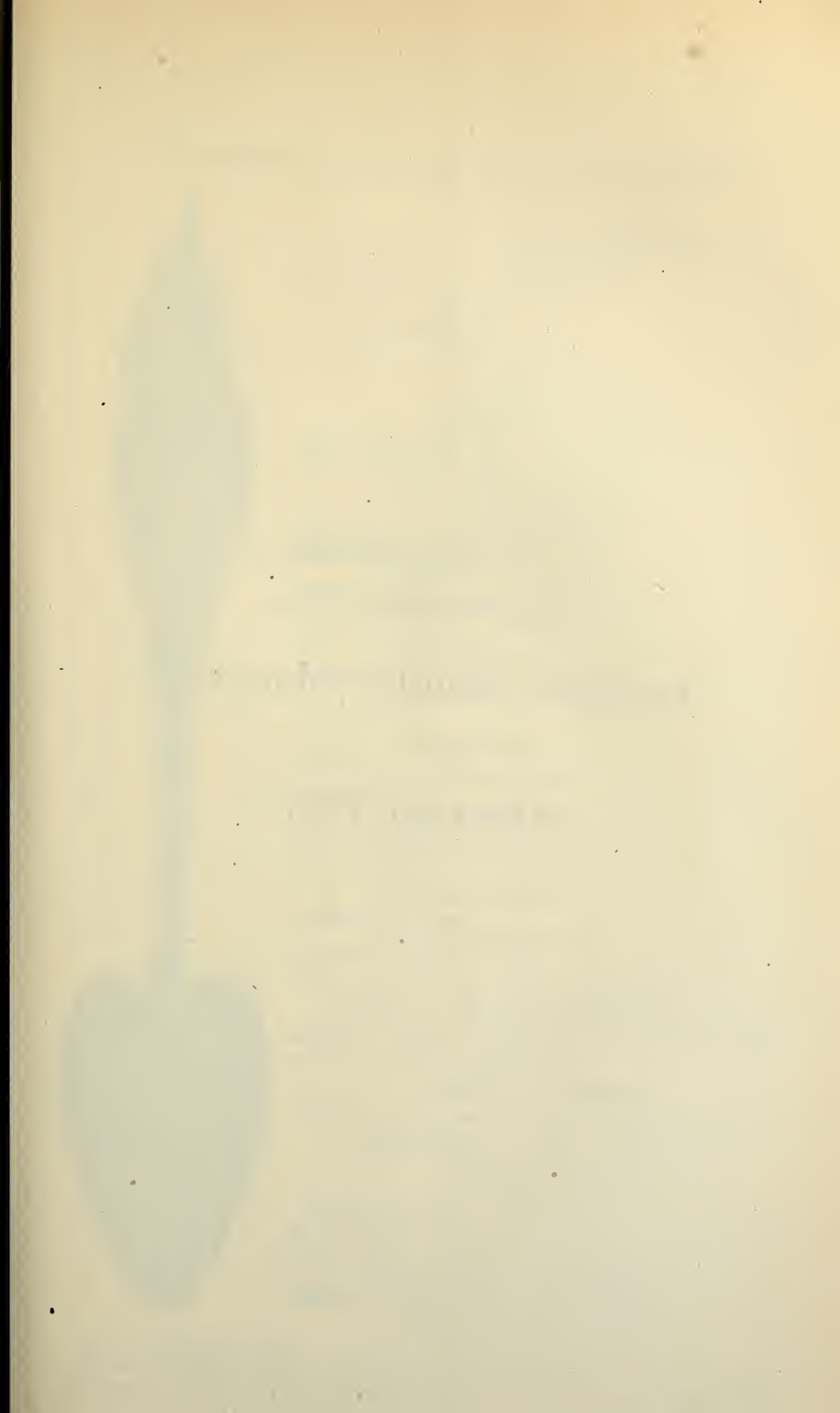
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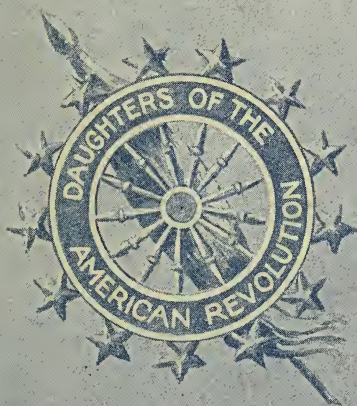
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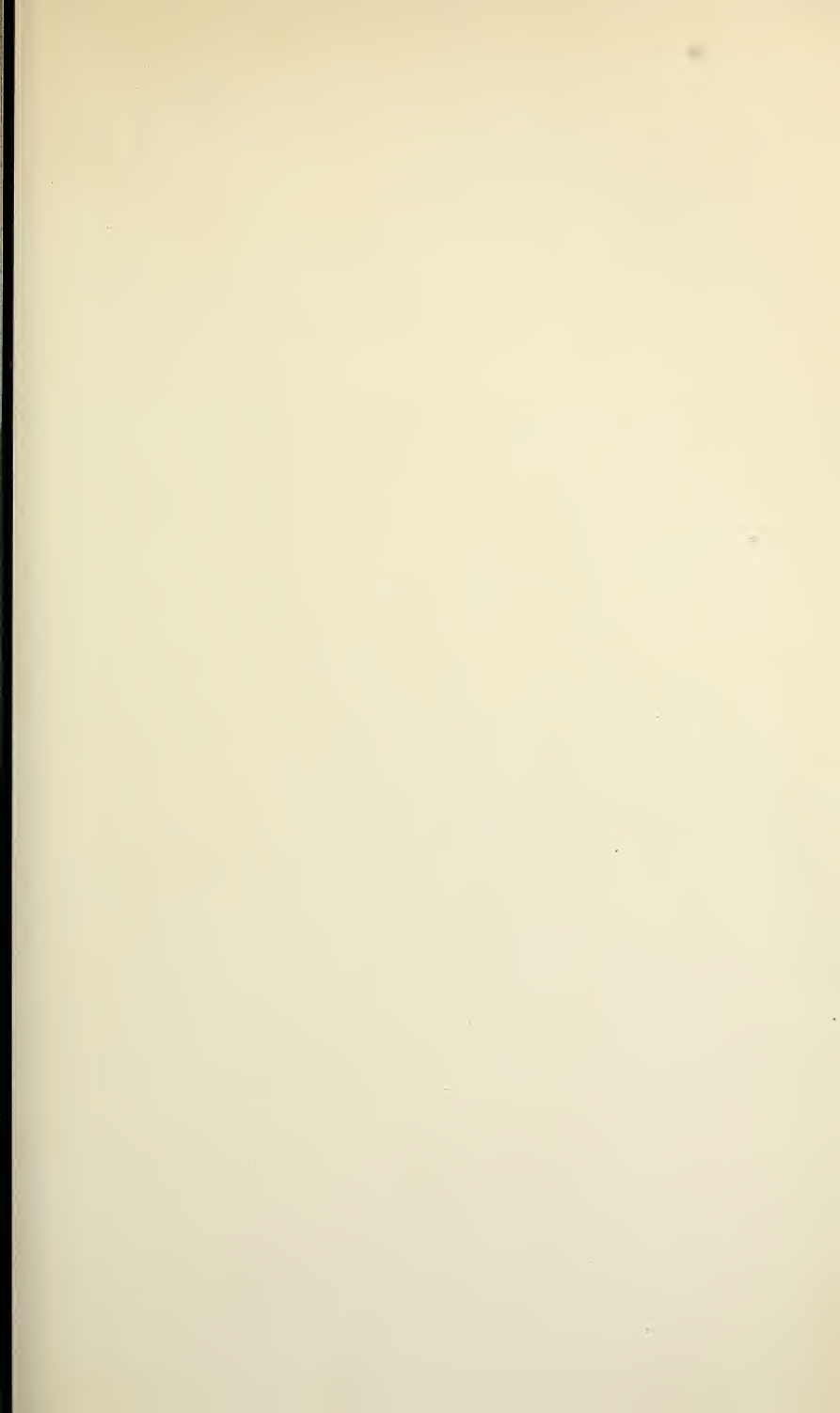
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NO. 2.

THE HARRISONS OF BERKELEY.

By Sarah Hall Johnston.

The first BENJAMIN HARRISON was clerk of the council in 1634; burgess in 1642; died in or before 1649; name of his wife is unknown. They had:

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Wakefield, Surry; born in that county, 1645; died January 30, 1712; member of the council; colonel; married Hannah ———. They had:

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Berkeley, Charles City county; born 1673; died 1710; buried at Westover. He was attorney-general, 1697-1702; speaker of the house of burgesses in 1705. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Burwell, of Carter's Creek. They had:

BENJAMIN HARRISON, only son; of Berkeley; sheriff of Charles City county, 1728; many years burgess and died while a member of the house in 1744; married Anne, daughter of Robert Carter (King Carter), of Corotoman. They had:

1. i. BENJAMIN, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
2. ii. CHARLES.
3. iii. NATHANIEL.
4. iv. HENRY.
 - v. ELIZABETH; married Peyton Randolph, president of the continental congress.
5. vi. CARTER HENRY.
 - vii. ROBERT, of Charles City county; married ——— Collier.
 - viii. ANNE; married William Randolph, of Wilton.

They had:

(a) Eliza; married Philip Grimes.

(b) Ann; married Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon.

- (c) Peyton; married Lucy Harrison, a cousin, the daughter of the signer.
- (d) Lucy; married Lewis Burwell.

Fifth Generation.

1. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Berkeley, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison, was born in 1726; died in 1791; burgess for Charles City county, 1750-1775; member of the committee of correspondence, 1774; committee of safety, 1774-1776; member of congress, 1774; reëlected four times; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the Virginia council, 1776; speaker of the house of delegates, 1776-1781; governor of Virginia, 1781. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Bassett, of Etham, New Kent. Their children were:

- 6. i. BENJAMIN.
- 7. ii. CARTER BASSETT.
- 8. iii. WILLIAM HENRY, president of the United States.
- iv. LUCY; married first Peyton Randolph, a cousin, the son of William and Anne (Harrison) Randolph, of Wilton. She married, second, Anthony Singleton, born in Williamsburg about 1750; died, 1795; a captain of artillery in the Revolution.
- v. ANNE; married David Oshealds Coupland.
- vi. ROBERT.
- vii. SARAH; married John Minge, of Wyanoke; their children were:
 - (a) John; married Margaret Adams.
 - (b) Benjamin; married Jane Atkinson.
 - (c) Collier; married Maria Ladd.
 - (d) George; married Mary Harrison, a cousin, daughter of Benjamin Carter Harrison.
 - (e) Eliza; married Hugh Nelson, of Petersburg.
 - (f) Ann; married David Dunlop, of Petersburg.
 - (g) David; married Elvira Adams.

2. CHARLES HARRISON, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary, daughter of Col. Augustine Claiborne, of Windsor. They had:

- i. CHARLES; an officer in the war of 1812; killed in a duel.
- ii. AUGUSTINE; died in infancy.

- iii. BENJAMIN; twin, born 1775.
- iv. HENRY; twin, born 1775.
- v. MARY HERBERT; married John Herbert Patterson.
- vi. A daughter, who married Matthew M. Claibborne.
- vii. ELIZABETH; married Gen. Daniel Claiborne Butts.
- viii. SUSAN.

3. NATHANIEL HARRISON, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was born in 1741; of Prince George county; speaker of the state senate; sheriff of Prince George county, 1779-1780. He married first, Mary Ruffin, and second, Anne, daughter of William Gilliam. The children of Nathaniel and Anne (Gilliam) Harrison were:

- i. BENJAMIN; married a Widow Osborne.
- ii. JOHN; died at college.
- iii. A daughter, who married ——— Brown.
- iv. SARAH; married Donald McKenzie, a native of Scotland.
- v. A daughter, who married a son of the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Merton Hall, Scotland.
- vi. SUSAN; married Robert Maitland, a native of Scotland.
- vii. JANE; married John Osborne.

4. HENRY HARRISON, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was of Sussex. He married ——— Avery. Their children were:

- i. HENRY; died without issue.
- ii. ANNE; married Walter Cocke. They had:
 - (a) Henry Harrison, commodore, U. S. N.
 - (b) Martha Ann; married William Allen Harrison, a cousin.

5. CARTER HENRY HARRISON, son of Benjamin and Anne (Carter) Harrison and brother of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was of Clifton, Cumberland county; member of the committee of safety, 1774-1775; member of the house of delegates, 1784. He married Susannah, daughter of Isham Randolph, of Dungeness. Their children were:

- 9. i. RANDOLPH.
- 10. ii. ROBERT CARTER.
- iii. PEYTON, who moved to Kentucky.
- iv. A daughter, who married ——— Bradley.
- v. A daughter, who married Captain Drew.

Sixth Generation.

6. BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was of Berkeley; member of Charles City county committee of safety, 1774-1775; member of the house of delegates; served in the Revolution as deputy paymaster general in the continental line; died 1799. He married first, Anne Mercer, and second, Susanna, daughter of Richard Randolph, of Curles. By his wife Susanna he had:

II. i. BENJAMIN.

7. CARTER BASSETT HARRISON, son of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was of Prince George county; member of the house of delegates, 1784; member of congress, 1793-1799. He married Mary Howell Allen, of Clermont. They had:

12. i. WILLIAM ALLEN.

13. ii. BENJAMIN CARTER.

8. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, son of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was born February 9, 1773; died 1841; major-general, U. S. A.; president of the United States. He married Anna, daughter of John Cleves Symmes, of Ohio. Their children were:

i. BETSEY (1796-1846); married John Cleves Short, a cousin.

ii. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES (1798-1830); married Clarissa, daughter of Gen. Zeb. Montgomery Pike.

iii. LUCY SINGLETON (1800-26); married Judge David K. Este.

iv. WILLIAM HENRY (1802-1838); married Jane Irwin.

v. JOHN SCOTT (1804-1878); married first Lucretia Knapp Johnson. His second wife was Elizabeth Irwin, by whom he had:

Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States.

vi. BENJAMIN; married first Louisa Bonner; second, Mary Raney.

vii. MARY SYMMES (1809-1842); married John Henry Fitzhugh Thornton.

viii. CARTER BASSETT (—1839); married Mary Anne Sutherland.

ix. ANNA TUTHILL (1814—); married William Henry Harrison Taylor, son of Thomas Taylor and his wife, Lucy H. Singleton, a cousin.

9. RANDOLPH HARRISON, son of Carter Henry Harrison and nephew of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was of Cum-

berland. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Randolph, of Dungeness. He died September, 1839, aged 71. Their children were:

- i. THOMAS; died 1833, aged 43; married Elizabeth Cunningham.
- ii. CARTER H.; married Janetta Fisher.
- iii. ARCHIBALD, of Carysbrook; died 1842, aged 48; married Kitty, daughter of Henry Heth.
- iv. JANE; married William F. Randolph.
- v. RANDOLPH, of Elk Hill, Goochland; died 1844; married Henningham Codrington, daughter of Willis Wills.
- vi. PEYTON, the Rev., of Clifton and Baltimore; married first, Jane, daughter of Judge Dabney Carr; second, Ellen Smith.
- vii. WILLIAM.
- viii. MARY; married William B. Harrison, of Upper Brandon.
- ix. SUSAN; married the Rev. Daniel Blaine.
- x. CATHARINE; married J. S. McKim, of Baltimore.
- xi. LUCIA; married Nelson Page.
- xii. WILLIANA; married Henry Irving.
- xiii. NANNIE; married Dr. Garrett.

10. ROBERT CARTER HARRISON, son of Carter Henry Harrison and nephew of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was born 1765; died Sept. 9, 1840; moved to Kentucky and settled at Elk Hill, Fayette county. He married Ann Cabell. Their children were.

- i. SUSANNA RANDOLPH.
- ii. MARY HOPKINS.
- iii. JOSEPH CABELL.
14. iv. CARTER HENRY.
- v. ANN CABELL.
- vi. ROBERT CARTER.
- vii. ELIZABETH LEWIS.
- viii. SARAH RANDOLPH.
- ix. VIRGINIA.
- x. POCAHONTAS R. B.

Seventh Generation.

11. BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of Benjamin Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, was born 1787; of Berkeley; married first, Lucy, daughter of Judge William Nelson; second, Mary, daughter of John Page, of Pagebrook. By first wife he had:

- i. MARY, who married the Rev. Francis Howe McGuire.
- ii. LUCY.
- iii. MERCER.

By his second wife he had:

- iv. BENJAMIN, Dr., who married Matthewella, daughter of Matthew Page.
- v. MARIA.
- vi. EVELYN.
- 15. vii. HENRY.

12. WILLIAM ALLEN HARRISON, son of Carter Bassett Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, married first, Anna, daughter of Richard Coupland. His second wife was Martha Ann, daughter of Walter and Anne (Harrison) Cocke, a cousin. By his first wife he had:

- i. CARTER.

The children by the second wife were:

- ii. ANNA MARTHA; married Dr. William Albert Christian, of Richmond.
- 16. iii. WILLIAM ALLEN.

13. BENJAMIN CARTER HARRISON, son of Carter Bassett Harrison and grandson of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, married Elizabeth C. Minge, of Charles City county. They had:

- i. ANN CARTER; married Richard Adams, of Richmond.
- ii. MARY; married her cousin, George Minge, son of John and Sarah (Harrison) Minge.

14. CARTER HENRY HARRISON, son of Robert Carter Harrison, grandson of Carter Henry Harrison, a brother of *the signer*, was born 1796; died 1825. He married Caroline E. Russell. They had:

Carter Henry Harrison, born 1825; died 1893. He married Sophronisba G. Preston. He was mayor of Chicago as is his son after him.

Eighth Generation.

15. HENRY HARRISON, son of Benjamin, grandson of Benjamin, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, married Fanny, daughter of George H. Burwell, of Carter Hall. Their children were:

- i. HENRY H., who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. William Byrd Page, of Philadelphia.
- ii. GEORGE.
- iii. MARIA.
- iv. AGNES.

16. WILLIAM ALLEN HARRISON, son of William Allen, grandson of Carter Bassett, great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, *the signer*, married Mary Stockdell. They had:

- i. CHARLOTTE.
- ii. WILLIAM ALLEN.
- iii. JOHN HENRY.
- iv. VIRGINIA.
- v. ANNA.
- vi. MARY.
- vii. CARTER BASSETT.
- viii. ROBERT RANDOLPH.

In compiling the lineage book, I have found much confusion in the genealogy of the Benjamin Harrisons, of Berkeley. Having access to the family papers and records, I have made these notes, hoping they may prove valuable not only to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but to all interested in genealogy.

MARGARET LOCKHART BRUCE.

By Lee C. Harby.

A prominent person has not been selected as the subject of this paper, but rather a character that receives no mention in books of history, and but few paragraphs from that chronicler of our Revolutionary times and manners—William Gilmore Simms. Turn to his "Forayers" and you will find there the character of Margaret Bruce portrayed in a few lines, yet with master touch. This seemingly unimportant lady has been taken as a topic because she may be considered as typical of the South Carolina woman; her traits may be seen reproduced in many of them at the present time, and it is pleasant to look back and note how, far away in the shadow

of the years, this lady, living in a new country and among trying circumstances, exhibited the traits of mind and disposition which still make her later day sisters the charming creations of their own special environment.

The first mention we find of Mrs. Bruce is in the diary kept by Isaac Hayne, the "martyr;" thus runs the entry: "Married in Orangeburg, Donald Bruce to Margaret Lockhart, spinster, February, 1774." Here was a mating of good old Scotch stock—for what better lineage, in truth, than the Lockharts and Bruces of bonnie Scotland?

Donald Bruce was a Charlestonian and of some consequence, as one may imagine, or Hayne surely would not have made a special entry in his diary of this marriage. In Mr. Bruce's early days he kept a store where the Charleston hotel now stands, or back of there, one may say, for Ellery street, its location, ran across from Pinckney street to Hayne street, just back of the present hotel building. He was then "Donald Bruce, merchant," as we find him recorded in a deed to property he bought in 1773 from that John Fisher, of Orangeburg, who afterwards turning Tory, was attainted and his property confiscated by the state of South Carolina. But times must have been prosperous for Mr. Bruce and he must have retired from business when he removed to Orangeburg in 1774, for he had bought much other property and in another deed, where he had sold one of his holdings, we find him again recorded—but this time as "Donald Bruce, Gentleman." The property bought from Fisher afterwards became Mr. Bruce's horse lot and garden, these two lots lying on one side of the street and the plat where he built his house, upon the other. Simms tells us that this home was at that time "the most pretentious in the village." It occupied a central position and "was a double house of two stories upon a basement cellar and faced with an ample piazza." Simms goes on to say that "no traces of it now remain;" but in this he was mistaken; for the house still stands. "Many years after the Revolution," says Salley's History of Orangeburg, "Mr. Daniel Larey bought the house and moved it down on the Five-notch road, about two miles below

Orangeburg, where it still stands. It is now the property of Mrs. Lawrence S. Wolfe."

In writing of Margaret Bruce, Simms always used the appellation "the Widow Bruce," and accuses her of being a loyalist. The error about her widowhood, as about her house, seems remarkable for a man as painstaking and as careful in his methods of gathering information as was Simms—for Donald Bruce was alive undoubtedly until long after the Revolution and represented his parish in the legislature several times during those eight years of struggle. He held many other positions of trust under the continental state government and was a member of the South Carolina convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. All this seems, too, to contradict the idea that his wife was or could have been a Tory who "believed devoutly in Britain and George the Third." Perhaps this was Simms's third mistake concerning her, though as he tells us she "was a Scotch woman," she may have been after all "an honest Loyalist"—so honest and loyal and true that she compelled the admiration and friendship of Governor Rutledge himself—that man who was conceded to be "remarkable," who "had no small passions" and who was essentially truthful and just; his friendship alone could be held as a sufficient tribute to her mind, character and attractiveness. In 1779 we find Governor Rutledge making his headquarters at Margaret Bruce's home, for he had then formed a military camp at Orangeburg, which was growing stronger every day.

As to Mrs. Bruce's character—it was quite in keeping with her mind and attainments that she should feel attached to her king and yet love the country where she had made her home—be a friend of the brilliant, brave, ardent Rutledge and yet believe that the Carolina patriots were rebels against their lawful sovereign. Certainly Mistress Margaret possessed, as was said before, many characteristics of the typical Carolina woman, for we are told that she "was fully assured of her principles, ready in their assertion, inflexible in their maintenance"—a woman of decided opinions and with a temper of her own. Lord Rawdon, too, made her house his abode when he was in Orangeburg—and so in turn did all the

American leaders who were in this section of the country, as well as Governor Rutledge. Her house simply yielded its hospitality to visitors of distinction; "only the magnates of the rival parties were welcome," we are told, for she was—truly an aristocrat—"proud, high-spirited, lofty of bearing, delicate in consideration and tenacious of all the proprieties." To this there must have been added the charm of a kind and gentle heart, for in her very old age we hear of her as a great friend of the children who attended the school opposite her house, petting them when they visited her and each day standing upon her piazza and throwing them crackers and apples. As the noblest are the tenderest, we can well imagine her acting the *grande dame* to the gentlemen on either side, charming them, doubtless, for she was of good face and figure and of stately carriage. At that time "she was between thirty-five and forty and did not feel herself too old" to cultivate a certain fascination of manner, always endeavoring to appear at her very best upon all great occasions. She was not a rich woman, merely in moderate circumstances, but her hospitalities were many and perhaps, because hers was the best and most aristocratic house in the village, certain it is that it was sought and frequented by the principal men on both sides.

The Bruce house came into rather unpleasant prominence when the siege of Orangeburg commenced. It stood immediately in the rear of the British fort, while in front of it were massed Sumter's besiegers. The house was in the line of fire, but no harm seems to have resulted, though a dark red stain of some size, which was on the staircase until long after the Revolution, was said to be human blood, where a man had been killed during the siege; but those better informed, who claimed to have heard the tale from Mrs. Bruce herself, say that a stray bullet entered the store-closet built over the stair and broke a bottle of cherry bounce—and hence the "damned spot" which would not "out."

Donald Bruce's daughter when she arrived at young ladyhood and fell in love had an extremely difficult time with her aristocratic step-mother and her father, who seemed equally implacable. There was a Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones, who in

1784 left Hartford and came to Charleston, settling afterwards in Orangeburg. He brought with him fine letters of recommendation from people, both North and South, including General Christopher Gadsden, but the Bruces, *Pere et Mere*, would have none of him. They were haughtier and more impressed with their own prominence than they had been during even the Revolution; they did not care for an alliance with "a Yankee"—which really seems to have been the greatest fault they could find with Mr. Jones. But the daughter was desperately in love with him and would not give him up; she went through months of persecution and actual ill-usage on his account. Indeed, the affair had all the romance of a three volume novel—the mutual friend, the obliging tradesman who delivered their letters while selling his wares; the officious go-between; sighing maiden, ardent swain, irate father and obdurate mother. All this is fully shown by their love letters, which are still extant. Over a century old, they sound quaint indeed to our ears and seem somewhat lacking in sentiment and grace of expression; yet every now and then there is a phrase, a turn of a sentence evidencing a repressed but strong and true affection, as was afterwards proved—for at last, despairing of parental consent, an elopement was arranged and the pair were married by a justice of the peace in Orangeburg, November 13, 1786. Their first child was born in Camden, June, 1788. Even then they were still unforgiven, so "the Yankee" took his wife and child and hied him back to Hartford. Years passed and Donald Bruce was gathered to his fathers, and then—still in the style of the novel—sorrow had its effect and softened Mrs. Margaret Bruce's heart; she yearned to have the child come home. She wrote to her daughter asking that they would return. They came by vessel to Charleston in 1796, and Mr. Jones, true to his Eastern training, made the best of the opportunity that offered and loaded the ship with merchandise, which he easily and profitably disposed of in the city. Mrs. Bruce, in consonance with her character did nothing by halves; so she sent her servants down with her "chair," as all two-wheeled vehicles were then called, to

Charleston to meet them, and received them with rejoicing, and they resided ever after in Orangeburg.

Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones filled many offices of trust, and neither he nor his constituents seemed to have objected to a man holding more than one office at a time, for it is on record that he at one time filled five! He seems to have been a benefactor to his town in this, that he introduced Bermuda grass into Orangeburg, and from his garden plat came all that which now grows so beautifully there. He was a mason and secured the charter for the first lodge of that order formed in Orangeburg.

Mrs. Margaret Bruce died in 1815, but the family resided at the Bruce house until Mr. Jones's death in 1836. Mrs. Bruce is buried at Orangeburg in the old Geissendanner churchyard—Episcopal—but, alas! no stone marks her resting place. Perhaps it will not take from the interest of this narrative to state that the father and mother of Mr. Samuel Phillips Jones are interred in "the Old Hartford burying ground," and that their tombstones are among those which have recently been renovated by the Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, Conn.

Although Mrs. Margaret Lockhart Bruce has long slept within her grave and left no descendants, still the Bruce blood flows on through the veins of many of our South Carolina families whose names are known everywhere in the state—for Margaret Lockhart Jones, daughter of that Miss Bruce who persisted in loving and wedding "a Connecticut Yankee," married in Orangeburg and descended from her are Bellingers, Fishburnes, Maners, Guignards, Heywards, Du Rants and Salleys, through many branches and connections.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

*From the unpublished diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain
in Colonel John Paterson's Regiment.*

December, 1776.

1. L's day. Preacht ys afternoon in the Presbyterian Church for Mr. Ackley, Isa. 6. 3.—

2. Monday. Reced. of Mr. Fitch Ration Money, from April 1st to Nov. 30. L 10.19.

3. Tuesday. Left Albany in Capt. Pride's sloop for Esopus—

4. Wednesday. Very little wind.

5. Thursday. Arrived at Esopus—Genls. Gates and Arnold arrived also—

6. Friday. Waiting for Capt. Paterson to come up.—Find the People very kind and obliging.—Col. Poor arrived this day.—Part of Col. alias Brigadier, Reed's Regt. arrived last Evening.—

7. Saturday. Cols. Poor & Paterson, with Brigadier Reed's Regiments, (except some companies behind) marcht about twelve o.C.—& came to Rochester, about 18 miles.—We took refreshment in *Marbletown*, about 7 or 8 miles from *Esopus*. A blister on each little toe, & a corn on the joint of the great toe of my right foot, made it very tedious for me to march. Rode about 3 miles & half in the evening—Major *Sherburne* left at *Esopus* to bring up the Rear. People hitherto have been very kind & reasonable in their demands. A few of our men were left sick at *Esopus*.

8. L's day. Weather being fine, we proceeded to *New-Canaan*, about 16 miles. Had an opportunity of riding in a Waggon—Have been much unwell, sick at my Stomach—took cold, & was much fatigued, yesterday.—

9. Monday. Bought a *Pone* for 14 dollars—Rode to *Minnesinks*, abot twenty-four miles—The Weather good, not tedious for riding or marching on foot.—

10. Tuesday. Paid the Waggoner ten shillings lawful

money—Lay by waiting the Genl's orders. Genls. Gates & Arnold came up. We are put to much difficulty for flour—Goodrich and Reynolds very unwell—

11. Wednesday. Left Goodrich and Reynolds dangerously sick—& marcht to Montesque, about 15 Miles. The weather convenient for ye march. This town is in New-Jersey, about seven miles from N. York line, *Ulster* county, thro' wh we have come. This county is *Sessex* & lies on *Delaware* River, East. Br. Reed's Regt. came up yesterday.—Had ye misfortune to bruise my left great toe & foot by my Pone's falling thro' a Pole Bridge—

12. Thursday. Snow this morning about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—Proceeded to Wallpack, about 12 miles. The rout is ordered over the mountains thro' *Sessex* by the State house. Dr. Lee joined us ys evening. Brings news yt ye Enemy have got to Trenton, within about thirty miles of Philadelphia. Left Drummer Twiggle disabled for the march by the camp Itch.

13. Friday. The weather good, & it being dry overhead we proceeded to *Sessex*—State-house—about sixteen miles. The Genls. came on. Last night one Smith, a tory, was apprehended in this place, & carried to Genl. Gates—ys evening is under our guard. He was out buying provisions for the Enemy. We hear ye Enemy are in three grand divisions, at Princeton, Trenton & Berlington—yt Genl. Lee crost the *Delaware* yesterday. This town we now are in is noted for the No. of Tories it contains.—Some of them treat certain of the army with rudeness and indecency; & we are put to much difficulty in geting accomodations for the Troops.—We have marched over a very rough mt. & both ye rode and country thro' wh we pased, are very poor.

14. Saturday. Ys morning Major Wilkinson returned from Genl. Lee's army, & brings tidings yt yesterday morning about 70 of the light horse came upon Genl. Lee & took him Prisoner, & a French Colonel. The Genl. was about 2 miles from his army, & 18 from the camp of ye enemy, where he lodged ye night before. Information was given by some Tory—Genl. Gates, our Regt. & Br. Reed's came on to Jones' ferry in Knowlton, except a number who lodge about

8 miles back. The weather very cold—yet we have come 20 miles. Col. Poor's Regt. & Genl. Arnold, tarried at Sessex Sta. house. We find yt Tories abound in this State of New Jersey.—

15. L's day. Proceeded on our march. Crost the ferry, & came to Mt. Bethel, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles from the ferry, on our road to Eastown. The weather has been clear, & more moderate than yesterday—Yet ye ice was considerable thick on ye edges of the Delaware.

16. Monday. Marcht to Nazareth, about 13 miles, a town of Moravians. Dr. Lee & I proceeded, & came to Bethlehem, about 9 miles, & put up on ye west side of the Lahi, a river which forms ye west branch of ye Delaware. Genls. Gates & Sterling with Govr. Livingston, are in town ys Evening. The Genl. hospital for Genl. Washington's army, is moved to this place. Genl. Sullivan wh about 3000 men crost ye Delaware last night & ys morning at Eastown.

17. Tuesday. The Regt. came up about noon. Genl. Arnold & Major Wilkinson arrived this day. Genl. Sullivan with his division of about 3000 men came from Eastown, & ye major part of them crost the Lahi ys Evening—& chiefly camped out doors—the weather pleasant for ye season. Had ye pleasure of seeing Capt. Mighel of Col. Baldwin's Regt. & a No. of old Cambridge friends.

18. Wednesday. The last of Genl. Sullivan's division came up & crost the Lahi,—& ye Genl. went forward.—Colos. Stark & Poor came up. The weather clear, & very fine for a march.

19. Thursday. The Regt. Crost ye Lahi, & marcht to Springfield, Buck's County, about 12 miles. The weather clear & good for marching.—We left several men sick, returned for the Genl. Hospital. Met several sick men going to the hospital.

20. Friday. Snow ys morning wh prevented the Soldiers' marching far. My cough was so heavy and severe last night yt I judged it entirely unsafe to proceed—therefore lay by all day. Am informed by the Inhabitants yt Genl. Sullivan's

men have stole most all the bees in this neighborhood, besides many fowls.

21. Saturday. Snow about 5 inches deep. Proceeded to Buckingham, about 14 miles. The weather warm & comfortable overhead—but the Snow chiefly gone by night. The north wing of Washington's army is on the River Delaware about 6 miles East. Sullivan's division went from here this day. The people inform us yt those men have done them great damage by stealing their bees &c. &c.— We now have 500 head of fat cattle in the rear, this side Bethlehem, which have followed Sullivan's Division, several of which came from Connecticut.

22. L's day. Weather moderate, & very fine. Marcht to New-Town, about 10 miles. Here I met my brother Jabez, who is Sutler in Colo. Durkey's Regt.— We find ye people cold & indisposed to show kindness to the army. The Quaker Conscience will not allow of their treating those well who are engaged in war. Genl. Arnold with Col. Jno. Trumbull, sat off for Rhode Island.

23. Monday. Weather very fine. Major Sherburne came up with the rear, in good order, about noon. Genl. Gates sat off for Philadelphia. We hear yt our people had a skirmish wh the Enemy this day, some where in the Jerseys.—Genl. Orders for ye army to be equipt for battle on a moment's notice, as the Genl. expects an attack soon. Put out my horse at Mr. Christian Van Horn's—

24. Tuesday. About 17 Prisonrs lately taken were put into ye jail this day.—Hessns. Regls. & Tories. Took Quarters at Mr. Wm. Ashburne's about noon.—

25. Wednesday. Left ye charge of Majr. Sherburne's horse & mine with Mr. C. Van Horn, N. Town, as we expect to be gone upon an expedition, some time. Lelt a Shirt & Tenting Irons in a white holland handkerchief, in the care of Mr. Wm. Ashburn in New-Town, a little more than half quarter mile North of the Presbyterian Ch.— Genl. St. Clare's brigade formed & marcht out of town about sunset, on their way to Trenton, they stopt & took ammunition & flints at Wm. Keath's, proceeded to Yarley's Ferry, about 9 miles above Trenton—we made an halt—struck up fires, left

our Packs, & all got across the Delaware by 3 o.C. in the morning, when we proceeded to Trenton & arrived just before the action was over. Genls. Washington, Green & Sullivan with several brigadiers, and about 3000 men crost the river before us.

26. Thursday. Genl. Washington began his attack on ye Hessians about sunrise, by first taking & driving in their out-guards—in about 20 minutes the fire on & from the town became general when ye fieldpieces & musquetry played briskly on both sides—wh continued about 25 minutes, & then the Enemy left ye town, & soon surrendered Prisoners of war. We took 6 excellent brass field pieces, about 1400 stands of small arms, a waggon load of ammunition &c. &c. & about 1180 Prisoners.—among wh was a Col. acting as a brigadier. Near 60 were killed & wounded, among whom was a Col. mortally wounded, second in command. We had not more than 20 killed & wounded. The lower divisions not being able to cross the river by reason of ice, the Genl. ordered us to return immediately. We were greatly distress with a very cold storm of rain, hail & snow, wh blew with great Violence from N. East from four o.C. 'till night. The Prisoners marcht up, & crost at Yarley's Ferry.—the wounded officers were left on their parole. I had the good fortune to cross the river before night, wh was exceedingly difficult to cross by reason of the abundance of ice. I was extremely chilled, and came near perishing before I could get to a fire.

27. Friday. The Troops* have been all day in crossg. ye Delaware.—The Regt. arrived in N. Town.

28. Saturday. We hear a Lt. Colo. of the Hessians was taken Yesterday with about 50 men—& yt Genl. Putnam has crost the Delaware wh 5000 troops. We are ordered to be ready for another tour.—Dr. Towner is sick with a Pleuracy—I am exercised wh a very great cold—

29. L's day. We left N. Town this Eveng. & crost ye Delaware about 4 miles above Trenton, & marcht into town near midnight—

30. Monday. Our troops are now generally come over ye River.

31. Tuesday. Much pains taken to persuade ye continental troops to tarry Six weeks after yr Inlistment shall be out, wh will be tomorrow. Colo. Paterson's Regt. agreed, generally, to tarry, havg. *10 dollars bounty* each soldier.

MONTPELIER.

By Lydia Kendall Foster.

In the quiet, winter gloaming,
While the snow-flakes tap the pane,
In among the fire-lit shadows,
Fancy draws her pictures plain.
One of these, in softest colors,
Is of far-off, olden days,
Of a pleasant southern homestead
Kept in grand, colonial ways.

There, among Virginia's hill-sides
Stands Montpelier's mansion proud,
Ruling gently all the subjects
Which about her footstool crowd.
Pleasant slopes, grass-grown and sun-lit;
Valleys rich in wheat and vine;
Glinting rivers, winding roadways
Lost mid groves of silvery pine.

Round them all the Blue Ridge mountains
Stand like guardians stanch and brave,
Giving strength and peace and promise,
From their noble summits grave.
Tree-marked lawns slope down the hill-side
With their shrubs and hedges prim;
Gravelled walks, box-edged and fragrant,
Lead 'neath orchard's painted limb.

Fruits of many a clime and flavor
Ripen here to mellow glow;
While within the quaint old gardens
Many rare exotics blow.
Drooping willows, silver poplars
Arbors round the cabins weave,
Which, in garb of snowy whiteness,
Flash their greeting through the leaves.

Rose and jess'mine drape the columns
Of the porches broad and high;
While amid the perfumed blossoms
Humming-birds and bees do fly.
And within the shaded portal
Stately rooms their beauty lend.
Mirrored walls with noble portraits,
Costly gifts from many a friend.

Spacious halls, breeze-swept in summer,
Where the old clock softly calls;
Polished floors of oak and cherry;
Statues lining all the walls;
Banquet-room with flashing silver
Cherished well through seventy years;
Pictured forms of kings and prelates;
Faithful slaves beside their peers.

In and out, through hall and chamber,
Over lawn and terrace wide,
Pass the noble men and women,
Guests from all the country-side:
By the score, nay, fifties numbered,
Coming singly or in bands,
Thinkers, sages, belles and beauties
From our own and other lands.

Over all, as gracious hostess,
Making life a halcyon dream,
Winning hearts, dispensing favors,
Reigns Queen Dolly all supreme;
With her quiet rule and order,
With her beauty, wit and power,
With her patriot zeal and fervor,
With her love through sun and shower.

Gay and merry, blithe and sunny,
Faithful, patient, earnest, true,
Steadfast to the call of duty,
Hopeful e'en where hopes are few.
With the same sweet grace presiding
As of yore we saw her stand
Close beside her thoughtful husband
As "First Lady" of our land.

So there comes this pleasant picture,
While the night-wind stirs the trees;
And a grateful thought is with me
For such homes, such lives as these.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LUCY ANN REID.

Mrs. Lucy Ann Reid, the first "real daughter" to join the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, was born in Eastport, Maine, May 5, 1805. She was the daughter of Lemuel Spur and



MRS. LUCY ANN REID.

Lois Bullard, both of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who were married June 27, 1800. Lemuel Spur, son of John and Ruth, his wife, was born October 4, 1747, and died October 8, 1808.

Lemuel Spur (or Spurs) was a private in Capt. John Bradley's company, Col. Lemuel Robison's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Milton. His

name occurs on the pay-roll of different captains in Col. Benjamin Gill's regiment for sea coast defense, and also in a company that marched to reinforce the northern army.

Lucy Ann Spurr married Joshua Thomas Reid, March 10, 1829. Her husband and two of her sons served in the civil war. She receives a pension on account of her husband's services. She is a Swedenborgian, the oldest member of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem.

Easter Sunday, which was very cold and rainy, she drove to Boston from her home in Belmont to attend communion at her church, it being a service especially interesting to her from the fact that two of her grandsons partook at the same table for the first time, having been confirmed at the morning service.

Mrs. Reid has eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. She is proud of being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The gold spoon, which she highly prizes, was presented to her privately, but she attended one of the chapter meetings held in the afternoon and a little reception was given in honor of her presence.

On her recent birthday the chapter sent a bunch of roses to make the day a fragrant one.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Historian*.

MRS. ANNE MOREHEAD HOBSON.

The Columbia Chapter enjoys the distinction of having more "real daughters" than any other in the country in proportion to its number. It has the distinguished privilege of counting among its members Mrs. Anne Morehead Hobson, the grandmother of Richmond Pearson Hobson. Doubtless he inherits his bravery and intrepid courage from this daughter of a hero. Mrs. Anne Morehead Hobson is the daughter of John Morehead, a Revolutionary soldier who enlisted in the army at the age of eighteen and was in the battles of King's mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford court house in North Carolina. He lived in Richmond county, North Carolina. After his marriage he moved to Rockingham county, and there he raised a large family. There was born the subject of this sketch, February 15, 1811. She was married in 1831 to Samuel Augustus Hobson, with whom

she lived happily until his death, which occurred the second year of the Civil war. Mrs. Hobson has recently become blind, but enjoys excellent health, and the brilliance of her masterful intellect continues undimmed. She remembers three wars—the Mexican, Civil and Spanish. In the Civil war three of her sons, two of whom were officers, fought valiantly for their sunny Southland. Mrs. Hobson's immediate family have all passed beyond the gates. She and her husband



MRS. ANNE MOREHEAD HOBSON.

moved to Jerusalem, North Carolina, and there she still resides at "Wildwood," the old homestead.

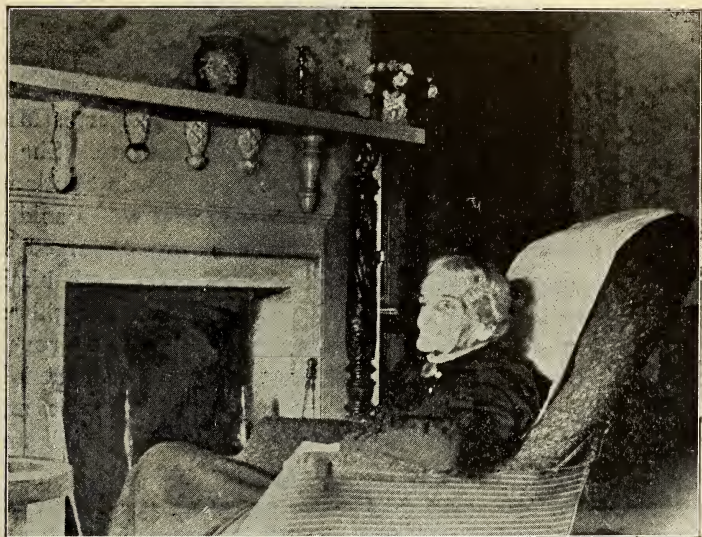
MRS. LOUISA CAROLINE GAILLARD.

Mrs. Louisa Caroline Gaillard is the second "real daughter" of the Columbia Chapter. She is the youngest child of Samuel DuBose, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and Martha Walter, his wife, and was born October 5, 1809, in Pineville, St. Stephens Parish, Charleston county, South Car-

olina. On the 10th of April, 1827, at Pineville, she was married to David Gaillard, of St. John's Berkeley.

Mr. Gaillard removed to Fairfield in 1835 with his wife and five children. He was a typical planter, managing with success his fine estate until his sudden death, March 4, 1855.

Mrs. Gaillard is the mother of thirteen children, of whom twelve (eight sons and four daughters) attained maturity. Left suddenly with heavy responsibilities, domestic and finan-



MRS. LOUISA C. GAILLARD.

cial, this matron of "the olden time" rose to the full measure of duty, meeting every obligation with the fortitude so characteristic of the heroic Huguenot stock from which she comes. To the defense of the Confederate States she gave six sons. Surviving the loss of dear ones, serene, steadfast, and enduring in her Christian faith, through all that dreadful wreck and ruin, she lingers with us still, a gracious and revered presence, a shining example of the Carolina lady, wife and mother.

Samuel DuBose died during the infancy of his only surviving child, Mrs. Gaillard. He was the son of Isaac DuBose,

and was born in St. Stephens' Parish, August 28, 1758. Entering the Revolutionary army a mere boy, he rose to the rank of adjutant in Marion's famous brigade. His commission, signed by Governor John Mathews, and countersigned by General Francis Marion, is now in possession of one of his great-grandsons, the Rev. William Porcher DuBose, dean of the theological faculty of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. Capt. Samuel DuBose died April 11, 1811, at Pineville, South Carolina, in the prime of a useful and happy life.

MRS. SALLIE WALLACE.

The third "real daughter" of the Columbia Chapter, is Mrs. Sallie Wallace, of Chester county, South Carolina. She is the oldest of the trio, having been born in 1803, in Scotland. Her father, Hugh Knox, came to America and was a soldier in the Revolution. His pension certificate was endorsed by John C. Calhoun, then secretary of state. Her 95th birthday occurred last July, and her descendants and neighbors held a festival in her honor at her home, "Pleasant Grove." The tables were spread on a broad lawn at the foot of the hill. Although so aged Mrs. Wallace is not at all decrepit, and on that occasion walked nimbly up and down the hill and was as bright as if she had been sixty years younger.

All of these "real daughters" have received a gold souvenir spoon from the National Society, which we hope they will enjoy using long after the 20th century has begun.—A. I. ROBERTSON, *Secretary Columbia Chapter*.

MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST.

Mrs. Harriet Allen West is a "real daughter" belonging to the Camden Chapter, Camden, New York. Her father, Benjamin Allen, was a brother of Col. Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The Camden Chapter is very proud of Mrs. West, who was 98 years of age February, 1901. She is remarkably preserved, very intelligent, with an excellent memory, and is able to relate incidents of the war of the Revolution as heard from her father. She well remembers of her

father's telling of his long tedious marches, and of the sufferings of the soldiers. Like his brother, Col. Ethan, he was a man of unflinching loyalty, and always spoke with pride of



MRS. HARRIET ALLEN WEST.

his soldier life. Mrs. West was born at Saugatuck, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February, 1803. Her husband, Leonard West, was a pensioner of the war of 1812. His death occurred October 2, 1888.—ELLA M. CONANT, Regent.

"Hold fast to your Puritan heritage
But let the free light of the age
Its life, its hope, and sweetness add
To the sterner faith your father had."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, DRACUT, MASSACHUSETTS.

With a population of less than twelve hundred, Dracut sent three hundred and forty of her sons to the war of Independence. The Molly Varnum Chapter, of which Mrs. Ellen Straw Thompson is regent, has ascertained the names of many of these patriots. They are endeavoring to raise a fund for the Dracut library to commemorate the work of these heroes. The chairman of the committee having the matter in charge is Mrs. Hildreth Palmer. The names and services are given below, except those already printed in the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," which is to be found in every large library.

Nathaniel Ingalls, Rhode Island, Saratoga; Daniel Jaquist, Northern army; Nehemiah Jaquist, Bunker Hill; Abraham Jaquith, Rhode Island; Samuel Jenners, Bunker Hill; Enoch Jewett, Saratoga; Ebenezer Johnson, Saratoga; John Johnson, Rhode Island; David Jones, Lexington, Northern army; David Jones, jr., Lexington; Hugh Jones, Lexington; Nathaniel Jones, Saratoga; Oliver Jones, Continental army; Solomon Jones, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Zebediah Jones, Saratoga; Zebulon Jones, Lexington.

George Kelley, Continental army; Timothy Kelley, Saratoga; Temple Kendall, Rhode Island; Phineas Kidder, Saratoga; Asa Kittredge, Saratoga; Daniel Kittredge, Saratoga; Nathaniel Kittredge, Bunker Hill, Saratoga.

Benjamin Lane, Saratoga; David Lane, Saratoga; S. Flagg Lanin, Rhode Island; Ebenezer Leman, Rhode Island; Brazillai Lew, Northern army; Reuben Lewis, Rhode Island; Seth Lewiston, Saratoga; David Lindsay, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Thomas Lindsay,

Lexington; William Lindsay, Lexington; James Louis, Rhode Island.

James Mansur, Lexington; Isaac Marshall, Saratoga; Jesse Marshall, Saratoga; Joshua Marshall, Saratoga; Samuel Marshall, Saratoga; Bartholomew Massey, Lexington; John Massey, Continental army; Oliver McCann, Continental army; David McLaughlin, Northern army; John Mears, Northern army; William Melen-day, Saratoga; David Merrill, Rhode Island; Isaac Merrill, Lexington; Cambridge More, Saratoga; Amos Morse, Continental army.

Robert Nicklas, Lexington.

Joseph Osgood, Saratoga.

Christopher Page, Saratoga; Chester Parker, Rhode Island; Ephraim Parker, Rhode Island; Fletcher Parker, Lexington; Green Parker, Lexington; Isaac Parker, Northern army; Jonathan Parker, jr., enlisted 1780; Kendall Parker, Lexington; Matthew Parker, Lexington; Silas Parker, Saratoga; Simon Parker, Saratoga, Rhode Island; William Parker, Bunker Hill, Rhode Island; Jonathan Parkhurst, Lexington, Northern army; Samuel Parkhurst, Saratoga; Timothy Patch, Bunker Hill; John Perham, Rhode Island; William Perham, Rhode Island, Saratoga; Stephen Pierce, Saratoga; Joshua Pillsbury, Lexington, Northern army; Daniel Piper, Northern army; Samuel Piper, Lexington.

Porter Rea, Saratoga; James Reed, Lexington, Saratoga; John Reed, Saratoga; Peter Reed, Saratoga; Henschman Richards, Lexington; David Richardson, Saratoga; Jonas Richardson, Lexington; Jonathan Richardson, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Moses Richardson, Bunker Hill; Reuben Richardson, enlisted 1780; William Richardson, Saratoga; John Robb, Saratoga; John Robins, Rhode Island; Zebediah Rogers, Saratoga; John Roper, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Stephen Russell, Lexington, Saratoga.

Amos Sawyer, Bunker Hill; Caleb Sawyer, Lexington; David Sawyer, Northern army; Ebenezer Sawyer, Northern army; Francis Sawyer, Lexington; Reuben Sawyer, Lexington; Jonathan Shed, Saratoga, Rhode Island; Asa Spaulding, Rhode Island; Jonas Spaulding, Saratoga; William Spaulding, Rhode Island; James Sprague, Lexington; Benjamin Sprake, Saratoga; Abraham Stickney, Saratoga, Rhode Island.

James Tarbox, Saratoga; John Taylor, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Jonathan Taylor, Lexington, Northern army; Thomas Taylor, Lexington, Northern army; William Taylor, Lexington, Saratoga; William Tenny, Lexington; John Thissell, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Joshua Thissell, enlisted 1780; Hezekiah Thorndike, Saratoga; David Trull, Lexington, Northern army; Samuel Trull, Saratoga; Elijah Tuttle, Bunker Hill; Joseph Tuttle, Bunker Hill; Nathan Tyler, Saratoga.

Bradley Varnum, Lexington, Northern army; Ebenezer Varnum, Bunker Hill, Rhode Island; James Varnum, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, White Plains, Trenton; John Varnum, Bunker Hill; John Varnum, Lexington, Rhode Island; Jonas Varnum, Lexington, Northern army, Rhode Island; Joseph Bradley Varnum, Lexington, Northern army, Rhode Island; Joshua Varnum, Bunker Hill; Parker Varnum, Lexington, Rhode Island; Thomas Varnum, Lexington; William Varnum, Bunker Hill.

David Walker, Saratoga; Sampson Walker, Saratoga; Isaac Warren, Saratoga; John Webber, Rhode Island; William Webster, Lexington, Rhode Island; Thomas Whitaker, Continental army; Jonas Whiting, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Rhode Island; Samuel Whiting, Bunker Hill, Saratoga; Christopher Williams, enlisted 1780; Abijah Wood, Lexington, Saratoga; John Wood, Northern army; Peter Wood, Lexington; Solomon Wood, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Northern army, Rhode Island; Stephen Wood, Lexington; William Wood, Lexington; Jonathan Woodward, Rhode Island; Ephraim Wright, Lexington; Isaac Wright, Saratoga; Oliver Wright, Saratoga; Thomas Wright, Lexington, Bunker Hill; Edward Wyman, Lexington, Rhode Island.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IDENTIFIED BY THE FITCHBURG CHAPTER.

The Fitchburg Chapter has identified the graves of fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers; properly marked all the unmarked ones and proposes to erect a suitable memorial in the near future. Below will be found the names of those heroes whose memories are being kept green through the efforts of this patriotic chapter.

Adams, Joseph.

Bennett, Abram; Boutelle, David; Boutelle, Kendall; Brown, Phineas; Burnap, Edward.

Carleton, Solomon; Cowdin, Capt. Thomas; Cowdin, Thomas, Jr. Derby, Aaron; Dole, John; Downes, Joseph.

Farr, William; Farwell, Zacheus; Flint, Benjamin; Flint, Edmund; Fox, Joseph; Fullum, Jacob; Fullum, Oliver.

Garfield, Elijah; Gibson, Reuben; Goodridge, Abijah; Goodridge, John.

Harris, Daniel; Harris, Samuel; Hartwell, Benjamin.

Laws, Thomas.

McIntire, Elijah; McIntire, Jacob; Merriam, John.

Osborne, Ephraim.

Page, Jonathan; Perley, Eliphalet; Perry, Asa; Phillips, Seth;

Pierce, Joshua; Polley, Joseph; Pratt, David; Pratt, John; Putnam, Daniel.

Reed, James.

Sheldon, Amos; Stickney, Oliver; Stone, Luther.

Thurlo, William; Thurston, John; Thurston, Stephen; Thurston, Thomas.

Wetherbee, Paul; Willard, Abraham.

—ADELAIDE F. GIBSON CHASE, *Historian, Fitchburg Chapter.*

ARNOLD'S EXPEDITION TO CANADA.

In the pension office at Washington is an old orderly book filed with the claim of Anne, widow of James Smith, for a pension on account of her husband's services in the Revolutionary war. The title reads, "*Orderly Book of Expedition to Canada from Nov. 8, 1775, to Feb. 26, 1776. Frederick Weisenfels, Brigade Major.*"

The index contains the names and rank of all the officers. Unfortunately the Christian name is rarely given. These names have been copied for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE through the kindness of Miss Alice Griggs, of Washington, and are given below.

Arnold, Benedict, col. and br.-gl.; Antill, Edward, chief engineer.

Bedel, Timothy, col. N. H. E.; Burr, Aaron, aid-de-c. to judge adv.; Bedlœ, maj.; Brown, maj.; Bigelow, maj.; Benschoten, capt.; Brown, capt.; Babcock, capt.—Brown's det., apt. eng.; Brown, John, sergt., N. Y. rt.; Bailey, lt.; Bryan, capt. 3d N. Y. rt.; Bate-man, q. mt., Livingston's.

Clinton, col.; Cooper, capt.; Campbell, Donald, col.; Cochran, capt. in Maj. Brown's det.; Cheeseman, capt.; Cross, lt. in Arnold's; Chapman, capt. in Gen. Wooster's detach.

Denton, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Dubois, maj. 3d N. Y. batn.; De-witt, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Dubois, capt. 3d N. Y. batn.; Domine, lt. in Livingston's; Dow, lt.

Fleming, Edward, dep. adj. gen.; Fisher, capt. 2d N. Y. rt.

Gould, James, 2d lt. in Bedel's; Green, Christopher, lt.; Graham, capt. 2d N. Y. rt.; Gray, Silas, 2d lt. in Graham's co., 2d N. Y.; Gansevoort, maj.; Goodrich, capt.; Green, adj.; Gano, lt.; Gregg, lt.

Hobby, lt.; Hotton (or Holden), conductor of stores; Halstead, commissary; Houston, lt.

Johnson, capt. 3d N. Y.

Livingston, col.; Lockwood, capt.; Livingston, maj.; Lanoir, capt. in Livingston's; Livingston, capt.; Loisien, capt.; Lamb, capt. tr. major-artillery.

Moody, Andrew, adjt. 3d N. Y. bat. and lt. of art.; Meigs, maj.; McPherson, judge adv.; Mott, capt. 1st N. Y. rt.; Meninger, lt. in Livingston's; Munson, lt.

Nelson, Charles, capt. in Bedel's; Nichol, lt.-col. in Van Schaick's; Nicholson, lt.-col.

Ogden, Matthias, judge adv.

Palmer, capt. 4th N. Y. rt.; Paulding, lt.; Platt, judge adv.; Pelton, lt. 1st N. Y.; Pixby, lt.; Pettihone, lt.

Shallow, sub. com.; Smith, capt. in Arnold's; Sacket, capt. 4th N. Y. rt.

Ten Eyck, Barrent, capt. 2d N. Y.; Tetard, Rev., interpreter.

Van Schaick, col.; Vanderburg, lt. 3d N. Y.; Van Renselaer, capt. and pay-master; Varick, Richard, sec. to Arnold.

Weisenfels, Frederick, br-maj.; Wooll, capt.,-lt. art.; Wooster, gen.; Wright, capt.; Warner, col.; Woodbridge, capt. in Gen. Wooster's det.; Warren, col.

Zadwitz, maj.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

ASHTABULA—Noah Warner.

AURORA—Major Elijah Blackman, William Crooks, Benjamin Eggleston, Daniel Kenneday, Captain Abner Pease, Captain Ebenezer Porter, Julius Riley, Captain John Seward, Ebenezer Sheldon, Samuel Taylor.

CHARDON—Seth Phelps.

DOVER—Joseph Porter, William Shaw, Jonathan Smith.

FROM GERTRUDE V. R. WICKHAM,
Historian Western Reserve Chapter.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama) was organized in January, 1901, with thirty members. Our regent is Mrs. Richard H. Clarke, wife of Congressman Clarke. She is endowed with rare tact and executive ability.

The other officers are women capable of filling their respective positions: Mrs. Rette Goode, vice-regent; Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan, recording secretary; Miss Metta Thompson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. D. Wickersham, registrar; Mrs. Thomas St. John, treasurer; Mrs. William Oscar Stephen, historian.

Many asked what the society means—what good did it accomplish? An able article from the pen of Mrs. Narcissa Taylor Shawhan, who quoted largely from the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, was sufficient to enlighten the uninformed.

The grand reception given April 19th was pronounced one of the most charming and impressive ever seen in Mobile. Mrs. McIntosh, wife of the physician of the Marine hospital, was hostess. The parlors and halls were profusely decorated. There were patriotic songs, ballads of the olden time, and music. Two original poems were read—"Lexington," by Mrs. M. E. H. Ruffin, and "The Revolution's Dawn," by Mrs. Elizabeth Willison Stephen.

The Mobile Daughters of the American Revolution are enthusiastic over their success, and many new applications for membership have been made.

Emerson said, "Sculpture is history." This society is history in a unique sense. It not only revives deeds of heroism of the past, but incites that patriotism which shall preserve precious memories, and cause our children to emulate the example of their forefathers.

"Let us draw their mantles o'er us
Which have fallen in our way;

Let us do the work before us,
Cheerly, bravely, while we may,
See the long night-silence cometh, and
With us it is not day."

—ELIZABETH WILLISSON STEPHENS.

La Puerta del Oro Chapter (San Francisco, California).—The pause of the summer's holiday gives La Puerta del Oro Chapter an opportunity to glance over the calendar of the past nine months, and chronicle her record of privilege and achievement.

The work of La Puerta del Oro Chapter is largely a relief one. As distance debars us from the privilege of perpetuating the memory of the historic dead, we seek our compensation in caring for the heroic living—our brothers, as they pass through our gateway of gold to and from the battlefields of the Philippine Islands.

To the indefatigable efforts of one of our "daughters," Mrs. C. F. Greenleaf, wife of Surgeon-General Greenleaf, U. S. A., the founding of the Manila library is largely due, and through her and the Red Cross Society the chapter has sent large contributions.

Our January meeting gave way to the first state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California. This has served to solidify the interests of the chapters, to promote friendly feelings among the members, and to quicken enthusiasm for the purposes of the society. It was resolved that the conference should meet again in November.

The birthday of Washington is our chapter's day of special patriotic observance, and a reception was chosen as being the form of celebration in which the society could entertain the greatest number of its friends. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mrs. Isidore Burns, the regent, on the incalculable value of the life of Washington. The fine article of Mr. Walter Gilman Page, "Our Patriotic Societies," was read by Mrs. John F. Swift, the state regent. Delightful vocal and violin selections were given, and the excellent string band from the Presidio played the national airs.

At our April meeting Mrs. M. H. Myrick read a paper on the "Genealogy of George Washington."

In early May our chapter accepted with enthusiasm the invitation of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution to meet the President of the United States, when the alarming illness of Mrs. McKinley compelled a hasty abandonment of the function, and for many hours all hearts trembled with painful concern for her safety.

The chapter year will close with a reception tendered by our state regent, Mrs. John F. Swift, to all the chapters at her beautiful home.—SUSANNA R. PATCH, *Historian*.

Sequoia Chapter (San Francisco, California).—The pretty house of the Sorosis club presented a delightful scene on April 19th, the occasion being the annual breakfast of Sequoia Chapter.

Here, were the members of the chapter, with their friends, beautifully gowned, seated at tables, bright with flowers, being served with dainty viands—*there*, a few sturdy farmers, hastening from the plough, snatching their muskets to make a stand for freedom, “fired the shot heard round the world.”

The same blood flows in our veins, the same spirit animates us here by this western sea—our heritage from the brave men who fought at Lexington and suffered at Valley Forge.

After an appreciative discussion of the menu all gathered in the flag-decked, vine-wreathed auditorium to listen to words of greeting from the regent, Mrs. C. T. Mills, with responses from regents of sister chapters. Earnest words suitable to the spirit of the day, with musical selections and the singing of “America,” brought to a close a most enjoyable occasion.—MARY BRICE MOORES, *Historian*.

Connecticut State Conference.—The eighth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held with the Norwalk Chapter, April 19, 1901.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, regent of the state, presided. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Weed, in which she referred to the work being done by the Norwalk Chapter in erecting tablets and placing memorials, as well as bringing to light the history of many colonial homes.

The response was made by Mrs. Otis S. Northrop, of

Waterbury. This was followed by a contralto solo by Miss Amy Wood.

The state regent introduced the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and great-great-grandson of "Brother Jonathan." In the greeting, voiced by Mr. Trumbull from the "Sons" to the "Daughters," full credit was given the Daughters of the American Revolution for the noble work they have done. He commended the coöperation of the "Sons and Daughters" in the various patriotic interests common to both. The audience next listened to a violin solo by Miss Agnes Littlejohn, which was followed by a stirring paper on "Patriotism" by Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. Mrs. Eugene Chaffee, of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, then read a sketch of the life of Major General Joseph Spencer, one of Connecticut's Revolutionary heroes. Mrs. Chaffee said that a suitable memorial will shortly be erected to his memory, as the general assembly has recently appropriated \$5,000, fifteen hundred of which is to be expended in a monument, and five hundred dollars for a portrait of General Spencer.

From this number nearly every paper assumed the nature of a Nathan Hale memorial. The title of Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo's paper was "Nathan Hale, Inspirer of Men."

The next business meeting will be held with the Hannah Woodruff Chapter, in February, 1902.

At 2.15 the afternoon session was called to order by Gen. Russell Frost. The audience listened to an address by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston. Dr. Hale is the son of Nathan Hale, who was the eldest son of Enoch Hale, who was the brother of Capt. Nathan Hale, the martyr spy. After this address General Frost introduced the Rev. Charles M. Sellock, of Norwalk, who gave a glowing tribute to the character and achievements of Nathan Hale, and closed with a few congratulatory remarks to the Norwalk Chapter upon the completion of their beautiful memorial. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of Brooklyn, also gave a stirring patriotic address. The assembled daughters then adjourned to the steps of the armory where the exercises

were held, attendant upon the unveiling of the "Nathan Hale Memorial Fountain," given by the Norwalk Chapter and their patriotic friends to the town and city of Norwalk.

The fountain was unveiled by Mrs. Kinney, state regent, and Mrs. Weed, regent of the Norwalk Chapter. Mrs. Weed, for the chapter, presented the fountain, and the Hon. Charles Glover, mayor of Norwalk, accepted the gift in a short speech.

The record of the eighth annual conference of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution will add another chapter to the society's patriotic history.—MRS. CLARENCE E. BACON, *Secretary*.

Green Woods Chapter (Winsted, Connecticut), at the annual meeting, May 9, 1901, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Caleb J. Camp; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles L. Alvord; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John E. Clarke; recording secretary, Mrs. B. E. Moore; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Jones; historian, Mrs. Harvey L. Roberts; assistant historian, Miss Phelps; librarian, Mrs. E. P. Wilcox.

At this meeting the Daughters dedicated a beautiful gavel, made of charter oak, and given to the chapter by Mr. Edward Clarke, of Winsted.

During the past year stones marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity have been cleaned and reset, four new stones have been ordered, and the chapter intends placing markers in the near future.—JUDITH PHELPS, *Assistant Historian*.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held May 21st. Mrs. Henry Champion, who has been the chapter regent for five years, tendered her resignation. Patriotism taken seriously as a trust has been her motto. Mrs. Champion was presented with a magnificent cluster of roses by the vice-regent, Mrs. Frank Benedict, accompanied by a few well chosen remarks and a sealed envelope containing the information that Mrs. Champion had been made a life member.

Mrs. N. D. Sperry, the national vice-president general, presented a resolution expressing the appreciation of the members of the chapter. Reports were made by the officers giving interesting accounts of every phase of the chapter work. Mrs. George Newcomb, who has been the chapter registrar for nine years, resigned and was made vice-regent. The officers for the coming year are:

Regent, Mrs. William Moseley; vice-regent, Mrs. George Newcomb; vice-regent, Mrs. George Barman; registrar, Mrs. Edward Beecher; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Street; recording secretary, Miss Florence Graham; treasurer, Mrs. D. T. Welsh; historian, Mrs. Grace Brown Salisbury; librarian, Miss Ellen S. Bartlett.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—April 20th the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter held a meeting with Miss Minerva W. Buel in commemoration of Lexington.

The following vote was unanimously passed upon motion of Miss Buel, one of the members of the forestry committee:

"WHEREAS, An act to codify and amend the laws relative to the preservation of trees is about to come before the Connecticut legislature, and

"WHEREAS, We, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, believe that legislation for the protection and planting of shade trees on the highways, and for the preservation of our forests is most urgently needed; be it voted that the representatives of this town of Litchfield be, and they are hereby urged to use their influence in furthering this or any measure designed to save our trees from wanton destruction, and

"Voted, That a copy of this vote be sent to each of our representatives and published in the newspaper account of this meeting."

The chapter resolved to collect all names of Revolutionary soldiers who enlisted from Litchfield, to identify among them any who might have sacrificed their lives as martyrs on the British prison ships, and to erect to them some suitable memorial. The chapter begins the century with a work which it hopes will result in something worthy of old Litchfield and her famous past.

A deep interest in the society at large was shown by a vote to endorse a sweeping reduction of representation in our congresses, which have outgrown the wildest dreams of the founders.

The commemoration exercises were opened by the regent, who read the far-famed speech of Patrick Henry in the Virginia convention in March, 1775. This was followed by a stirring paper on the battle of Lexington by Miss Minerva Buel. Miss Buel concluded with a letter from Hannah Winthrop to Mercy Warren describing her escape from Cambridge after the battle. The program ended with Mrs. George Smith's fine rendering of Buchanan Read's "Revolutionary Rising," when the news of Lexington spread southward from the north.

At the May meeting the program was devoted to forestry. Each lady responded to her name with a quotation about trees. The paper, read by the chairman of the forestry committee, was printed and a copy sent to every chapter in the state. The paper touched upon the aesthetic and practical value of our forests and briefly stated the work done by the national government and in some states. The laws of Connecticut in regard to tree planting and preservation were cited and then the work of the chapter was told in the following words:

"In October, 1900, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter appointed a committee to form some plan for the preservation of our roadside trees. This committee has procured or had printed copies of the laws of our state, which have been distributed through the grange and mail to the land owners of the town.

"Articles have been published in the local paper. A bill creating the office of tree-warden, which is now pending in the legislature, was printed in the paper, and the chapter voted that our representatives be urged to vote for it.

"The chapter has put a marker on a large oak, one of the original forest trees which covered Litchfield hill when the first settlers came. Two members of the chapter have offered prizes of books to the school children of the town for the best essay on trees. We commend this work to every chapter. Next spring the department of agriculture proposes to send out free, young trees, as seeds are now distributed. Why could not every chapter in Connecticut apply through the congressman for ten of these trees?

"That would mean four hundred and forty trees set out by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Let the school children plant these trees in connection with their Arbor day exercises. After the trees had been growing three years they would draw the state bounty.

"Ten trees at ten cents a year would be just one dollar. This could be used to make some scholar a member of the state forestry association, or some book on trees could be given to the school. Take up this line of work, and ideas to suit the varying needs of the different localities will come to your committee and members."

—MISS CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter occurred on May 16th. The work of the committee on the chapter's prize for the topic "Children of the Revolution," was presented in a letter from Mrs. C. W. Shelton, chairman.

The committee on marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers reported that ninety-one markers had been voted to the Norwalk Chapter, by the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution. A communication was read from the state secretary of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to the book about to be issued called "Patron Saints and Patriots' Daughters," a book of Connecticut heroines of the Revolution. The Norwalk Chapter has contributed six pages and nine pictures to this work. The reports of the retiring board of officers were then read by Mrs. S. R. Weed, regent; Mrs. Jabez Backus, secretary; Mrs. K. P. Hunter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. Belden, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Van Buren, registrar, and Miss Angeline Scott, historian.

The Nathan Hale memorial treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gumbart presented an itemized account of that fund. The fountain, costing in all \$1,106.69, is entirely paid for. The new chapter hand-book was received from the printer, containing the history of the Norwalk Chapter, by-laws and list of members.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia).—At a meeting of the chapter held June 5th, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Cumming, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, as chair-

man of the Meadow Garden committee, made an interesting report.

When the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave the Augusta Chapter an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden, the congress made four stipulations, to which the state regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, acceded: That the chapter should have Meadow Garden put in thorough repair, the taxes and insurance paid and that as many meetings as the regent found practicable should be held there.

Mrs. Jeffries stated that it had been her intention to donate a money contribution to Meadow Garden, and as she had assumed the indebtedness, she would now give \$286.75, to which her mother, Mrs. Harriet Glascock Gould, added \$113. The members of the chapter were overcome by such generosity, and immediately a rising vote of thanks was tendered the ladies. Mrs. Jeffries is heart and soul in the work on Meadow Garden and in years to come it will stand as a monument to her untiring energy, boundless generosity and thorough patriotism.

Mrs. Charles Phinizy and Mrs. Withers gave generously to the Meadow Garden fund and were accorded a rising vote of thanks.

The following letter from Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent of Florida, was sent by Mrs. Robert Emory Park, state regent of Georgia:

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *May 25, 1901.*

"Mrs. Robert E. Park, 48 Merritts avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

"Dear Madam Regent—The necessity for help in the way of clothing and money in Jacksonville is very great.

* * * * *

"Will you not as state regent, make an appeal to the different chapters throughout your state in our behalf?

"We need money more than anything else in order to buy sewing machines, cooking stoves and things of this description, that cost too much to have sent.

"You cannot imagine anything like the condition that exists here among the people who tried to support themselves before the fire with their needles and machines. Everything gone, and many cases of sickness already here.

"If help was ever needed from the Daughters of the American

Revolution it is right now, and when this suffering can be remedied by a little immediate help.

"Very cordially,
"KATHRINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN (MRS. DENNIS EAGAN),
"State Regent, D. A. R., Florida."

Mrs. Park wrote:

"As regent of Georgia, I appeal to every chapter in the state to respond as promptly and liberally as possible.

"I know from the demands upon you for patriotic work that you can contribute very little from your chapter treasuries.

"But each chapter can raise money through some form of entertainment and each can furnish a box of clothing.

"I have not called upon you as a society until now, because as individuals the majority of you have contributed through your respective churches and through the Daughters of the Confederacy, to which great organization so many of you belong.

"But this moving appeal comes to you as members of a society, and as such you must respond. I am confident you will answer in a manner worthy of your patriotism and your humanity.

"I ask the regent to call her chapter together to consider this matter at once.

"MRS. ROBT. EMORY PARK,
"Georgia State Regent, D. A. R."

In response to this appeal a contribution was voted to the Florida sufferers.

Nancy Hart Chapter (Milledgeville, Georgia).—Mrs. J. Harris Chappell, regent; Mrs. O. M. Cone, vice-regent; Mrs. Laura Miller, secretary; Miss Mamie Andrews, treasurer; Mrs. J. L. Beeson, registrar; Miss Scott Whitaker, historian.

This chapter was organized February 7, 1900, with a small membership, but it has rapidly increased during the year. We took our name, "Nancy Hart," from one of the most remarkable heroines of the war. She stands out on the pages of history as rough and uncouth, but, by her many brave deeds, she rendered great help to the cause and endeared herself to all liberty-loving people. Georgia perpetuated her memory by naming a county after her, and we hope soon to mark her home in some appropriate way.

Another object of the chapter is to establish a library; great interest is being shown and we have already received a number of volumes.

To make each meeting interesting and beneficial, we have taken up a course in history, beginning with the earliest discoveries of America—through the Revolutionary war.—MISS SCOTT WHITAKER, *Historian*.

The Oglethorpe Chapter (Columbus, Georgia).—The regent, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, keeps her chapter up to the mark in all patriotic work. The colonial reception, given at Wildwood park, for patriotic purposes, was very successful. The efficient committee were Mrs. Reese Crawford, Mrs. Henry R. Goetchius and Mrs. Richard Spencer. The colonial reception was tendered, so the quaint quotations ran, by "General and Mrs. George Washington in honor of the Marquis de LaFayette and Madame la Marquise." Those distinguished persons were represented by bright little folks, Eugene Battle, Maggie Bedell, Gray Worsley and Martha Browne, while other colonial characters were charmingly impersonated.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—As the 19th of April was the regular time of meeting of the chapter, as well as the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the program for the afternoon included both the routine business and special commemorative features. Among these was an interesting description of the battle itself, read by the regent. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung very sweetly by Miss Irah Cowan, and a patriotic reading by Mrs. Tupper was finely rendered.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter has distinguished itself during the year past for its good work along all lines of patriotic endeavor. Its members took an active and successful part in the twentieth century festival recently held in Atlanta for the benefit of the Continental Hall and Oglethorpe monument funds; beside which the chapter contributed a separate donation toward the former, at the last continental congress. Its membership list is growing and its future success and usefulness are assured.—MARY BRENT WHITESIDE, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—On March 21st was given the last lecture by Prof. Sparks, of the University of Chicago, in his course of six studies on "American History as Seen in American Literature," thereby closing the most enjoyable and successful series of literary meetings our chapter has known. On Saturday, March 16th, the Chicago Chapter celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization, and gave a reception to our new state regent, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, and the delegates to the tenth continental congress.

Mrs. A. T. Galt read a paper on the "Reminiscences of Early Days of the Chicago Chapter." Five-minute reports were given by the lately returned delegates from Washington, and music and refreshments closed the meeting.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

The chapter held its annual meeting April 18th, at the Fine Arts Building. Mrs. J. A. Coleman was chosen regent.

Mrs. Coleman has been closely identified with the active work of the chapter. She traces her ancestry through four families of Virginia, which includes the McCormicks and Steeles.

The other officers elected were as follows: Vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Conover; recording secretary, Mrs. Carl Weber Preston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Mills-paugh; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick W. Lee; registrar, Mrs. H. A. Bogardus; historian, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks.

Several amendments were made to the by-laws of the chapter; one of the most important provided that "no member shall indorse more than two candidates for membership within a year."—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

Piankeshaw Chapter (New Albany, Indiana).—A large party of ladies gathered in the flag-decked rooms of Mrs. Elwood Fawcett for the installation of the new officers of the chapter.

Greetings were sent to the new president general, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks. The reports of the retiring officers were the main feature of the evening's work. Mrs. E. A. Maginness, vice-regent, spoke of the work done by the general society

and in fitting words referred to Miss Mary Cardwill, the first regent, and first woman in New Albany to become a member of the general society, and on behalf of the chapter presented her with the insignia of the society.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton Iowa), recently added materially to the fund for founding a public library under the efficient management of our regent, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy Ware. The chapter secured the Rev. Dr. Reilly, rector of the Episcopal church, to deliver his lecture on Mexico. The lecture was illustrated, the views being very fine. The audience was composed of the best and most intelligent of our citizens.—HANNAH PUTNAM GOODWIN, *Historian*.

De Shon Chapter (Boone, Iowa).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the residence of the regent, April 2, 1901. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. Having no historic spots to preserve, or local heroes whose memorials we might erect, De Shon Chapter has devoted its energies to hospital work. At the January meeting the chapter voted to furnish a room in the Eleanor Moore hospital, now in process of erection here. This hospital is named for the mother of Mr. S. L. Moore, a Son of the American Revolution, to whose generosity its existence is due.—HANNA L. B. KNOWLTON, *Regent*.

Maine State Conference.—The Maine state council was entertained in Portland, May 18th, by the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. There was a business meeting, banquet and reception. The business meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mrs. York, of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, responded to by Mrs. W. E. Youland, the state regent. Four topics were then discussed, "The Presentation of a Flag to the new 'Maine,'" "Continental Hall," "The Desecration of the Flag," and "Are We Educating Our Children in Patriotism?" These were followed by the reports of the various chapters. The business meeting was followed by a banquet. There were four toasts: "Our Visitors," Miss Belle Bickford; "Our Founder," Mrs. John E. Palmer; "Our State Re-

gent," Mrs. W. E. Youland; "Our Vice-President," Mrs. Alfred Kendall. An informal reception was held from 2.30 to 3. An original poem was then read by Mrs. Nason, of Augusta, and musical selections were given by Miss Clementine Varney and the mandolin and guitar club. The meeting closed with addresses by the visiting regents.

Maryland Line Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Maryland Line Chapter met at the home of Miss Williams, April 19th, that day being the memorial day of this chapter, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Miss Lillian Giffen read Paul Revere's Ride, and Miss Octavia Bates, of Detroit, gave a most interesting talk on the battle of Lexington, she being a descendant of one of the minute men mentioned in the account of that battle. Mrs. Wallace Bullock read a paper on the Bland family and spoke of some letters and papers which are interesting relics. Patriotic songs finished the afternoon. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, the state regent, was present. The chapter resolved to attempt some continued and more universal historical work during the coming year.—EMMA STEWART ROEITY, *Regent*.

Betsy Ross Chapter (Lawrence, Massachusetts).—The regular meeting of the chapter was held May 14th. It was voted to buy a bronze bust of George Washington, with pedestal, to be presented to the new Lawrence high school. It will be properly inscribed. The bust is from one made by a famous French sculptor, the cast having been taken from life 113 years ago.

A paper was read by Mrs. W. H. Sylvester regarding the finding of the grave of Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero.

The annual meeting of the chapter was held April 20th. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$122.88, and the registrar that one new member had been admitted.

Fitchburg Chapter (Fitchburg, Massachusetts).—As American cities are rated, Fitchburg can be classed as one of the ancient ones. It was incorporated in 1764, and became a city

in 1872. The general court called it Turkey Hills, in its grant in 1719, probably from the fact that at that time it was the resort of immense numbers of wild turkeys. In 1748, it had six garrisons within its borders. That is, each family and its house was called a garrison, it being fortified against attacks by the Indians. To-day its 30,000 people are employed in fifty different industries.

But what should interest the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in this Massachusetts city of Fitchburg, is that within its borders lie buried fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers.

The Revolutionary war evinced the patriotism of the people in a way that the city may well be proud of. In 1768 the town united with Lunenburg, Massachusetts, in sending the Hon. Edward Hartwell, of the latter place, to a convention in Boston, to consider means to resist the oppression of the mother-country. In 1773 a town meeting expressed its determination to stand by Boston in its opposition. The representative sent in 1774 was instructed to move for a congress of all the provinces. This was one of the influences, though not the only or principal one, which led to the formation of the continental congress in September of that year. In November, 1774, forty men were enlisted in a company of minute men.

The eventful 19th of April found Fitchburg prepared for action. The alarm gun was fired and the minute men assembled, and being joined by several volunteers, about fifty men proceeded at once to Lexington, under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Bridge. A large baggage wagon filled with provisions was immediately sent after them, under the care of Thomas Cowdin, Jr.

Another company under command of Capt. Ebenezer Woods, immediately followed, with Kendall Boutelle, 1st lieutenant; Asa Perry, 2d lieutenant; Josph Adams and Reuben Gibson, sergeants.

About thirty men were constantly in the army from Fitchburg. The only Fitchburg soldier killed during the war was John Gibson, at the battle of Bunker Hill. His body was never recovered.

Near the entrance of the Mount Laurel cemetery, lie the remains of Gen. James Reed, colonel of the Second New Hampshire regiment at Bunker Hill, his position at that fight being at the rail fence. From sickness contracted in the service, he became totally blind. In 1798 he came to reside in Fitchburg. General Reed died in 1807 and was buried with military honors. At the funeral procession the widow rode upon her horse, while the general's horse with empty saddle walked at her side, guided by his mate. A granddaughter a few years ago presented to the state of New Hampshire, a portrait of the general which hangs in the state capitol.

In October, the 31st, 1899, the Fitchburg Chapter was organized. It has succeeded in locating the graves of fifty-one Revolutionary soldiers; has properly marked all unmarked ones, and has taken as its work the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of these heroes.

The officers of the chapter are as follows: Mrs. Joseph Tufts, regent; Mrs. Fred. N. Dillon, vice-regent; Miss Kate Chaffin, recording secretary; Mrs. David F. Corey, treasurer; Miss Dora McMaster, registrar; Miss Alberta Haskins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Herbert L. Chase, historian.

Mrs. Tufts, the regent, and Mrs. Chase, the historian, are great-great-granddaughters of Reuben Gibson, sergeant, known as Capt. Reuben Gibson, who went to the Lexington alarm.

Mrs. Dillon, the vice-regent, is great-great-great-granddaughter of Capt. William Thurlo, and Mrs. Corey and Miss Haskins are also descendants of soldiers buried within Fitchburg.—ADELAIDE F. GIBSON CHASE, *Historian*.

The Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts).—The chapter celebrated the evacuation of Boston by the British, March 16th. A paper on "Evacuation Day" was read by Mrs. Goodrich. Mrs. Boss gave a bright and interesting account of the official reports and of the exciting elections of the tenth continental congress. A delightful musical program was rendered by Miss Silvia Williams, Miss Gertrude Billings and Mr. Howard Billings. A descrip-

tive list of Revolutionary heroes was given to the ladies, the regent receiving the prize for the largest number of correct guesses.

The fall of Ticonderoga was celebrated on May 10th, at the home of Mrs. Clara Robinson. A paper on Fort Ticonderoga was read by Mrs. Hobbie. Mrs. Taylor gave an account of the battle, and Mrs. Sanford an interesting paper on our American government.

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Of special attractiveness was the silver loving cup presented by chapter members to Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, who retires from the office of regent of Paul Revere Chapter. The cup is of a graceful colonial design and is twelve inches high. On one side is engraved in exquisite work the historical Christ church (Old North) with the date, April 19, 1775, in raised letters below it. On the other side the insignia of the society is found, with this inscription below it: "Isabel Norton Holbrook from the members of Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., March 7, 1901." It stands on a raised base in the form of a shield used by Paul Revere on the silver made by him.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).—We have had two social affairs in the way of whist and dancing parties, for the purpose of increasing our treasury. We have paid for a plate for reproducing the picture of one of our "real daughters" in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We have donated a year's subscription of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to the public library of our city, and given five dollars to the fund in memory of our late governor, Roger Wolcott. February 22d and May 30th are days which since our foundation we have publicly observed by appropriate celebrations. On the former we held an open meeting and listened to an interesting address by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, past regent of the Faneuil Hall Chapter.

On Memorial Day we decorated as in previous years the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Historian*.

Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—"Favored by wind and weather," as our forefathers would probably write, we set sail on the third of June for Concord, Massachusetts. The occasion was the annual outing of our chapter, and our "goodly ships were train and trolley." Our place of meeting was the old Wright tavern, built in 1647, and used as headquarters by Major Pitcairn during his very short but highly interesting visit to Concord on April 19, 1775.

The famous battle ground, and indeed all the historic spots seemed so peaceful in the June sunshine that in spite of monuments and tablets we were half inclined to think that some one had made a mistake in locality. But if the war-like spirit was missing, the philosophical atmosphere was quite evident, and Concord, the dreamer's home, became very real to us.

Past the homes of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the Alcotts, we drove, then followed the path by which they all were borne to rest in beautiful Sleepy Hollow.

Returning to the tavern we were served with lunch; a short business meeting followed, and a visit to the antiquarian rooms finished the program of a delightful day.—MAY HOLLAND, *Historian*.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Michigan).—The chapter met April 11th with Mrs. Annette W. Burr. Mrs. Mollie Young read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Inventions of the Past Century." This was followed by a talk on "Practical Discoveries Made by Aid of the Microscope Along the Line of Medicine the Past Century," by Dr. Rundell. The chapter is making a great effort to establish a library. The February meeting was exceedingly interesting, and while it is rather late to report it now, I would like to say a few words. The chapter met February 14th, with Mrs. R. C. Durant. A committee had prepared very dainty programs in the form of hearts. The entertainment consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, and readings. Following the musical program valentines were again given out, this time white heart-shaped bits of cardboard, a picture of George Washington on each, with the words, "First in the

hearts of his countrymen." Each member was passed a slip of paper with one of the letters making up the name of George Washington. These slips were numbered and the person requested to write something characteristic of the great man, beginning with the letter on her slip. The result was a very good acrostic.

The secretary read a note from Mrs. H. H. Crapo-Smith, of Detroit, presenting the Daughters with a beautiful set of books, Hawthorne's Literature of All Nations.—ANNIE STEVENS-RUNDELL.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan).—Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; vice-regent, Mrs. Leartus Connor; recording secretary, Mrs. H. B. Joy; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Stoddard; corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles Larned Williams; registrar, Miss Mary F. Chittenden; historian, Mrs. Talcott E. Wing.

Executive committee: Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, Mrs. Geo. Wm. Moore, Mrs. S. C. Stearns, Miss Madeline King.—MRS. CHARLES LARNED WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary*.



St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—The tablet to Pontiac, the first enduring monument of the St. Louis Chapter in commemoration of historic scenes and events, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the Southern hotel, within a few feet of the spot where the famous Indian was buried.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield, regent, opened the ceremony by calling upon the Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, to offer the invocation. Dr. Niccolls prayed for a spread of the sense of obligation to the weak, that by the commemoration of such events as the death of Pontiac this nation might be moved to a larger appreciation of the leniency and consideration due the remnant of that race whose heritage we now possess.

Mrs. Delafield then briefly sketched the history of the

movement which had resulted in the erection of the tablet. One of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she said, was to mark historic spots and commemorate historic events. Missouri was not like Massachusetts and Virginia, which states were teeming with scenes and sites that were directly connected with colonial history and Revolutionary events. However, the society had decided to take some action that would commemorate a historic event, and a committee appointed for the purpose had recommended the erection of a tablet to Pontiac, who had played such an important part in the early history of the nation, and whose body lies buried near the present site of the Southern hotel. She called upon Mrs. George H. Shields, state regent, who removed the American flag, with which the tablet had been draped, and the enduring monument to Pontiac was unveiled.

Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, delivered the address of the day. The bishop acknowledged his pleasure at being selected to speak at the unveiling of the tablet, a tablet that promised to reclaim from obscurity and guarantee to future memory an event that belongs to the history of early days when St. Louis was a struggling settlement of the Laclede and Chouteaus. He reviewed briefly the history of the Indian activity of the time when Pontiac was the leader of the opposition to the white man's march of progress.

There have been some famous men among the American Indians. Pontiac was one of these. He heads the list of names in which are those of King Philip of the Wampanaogs, Black Hawk of the Sac and Fox, Sitting Bull of the Sioux and Geronimo of the Apaches.

Pontiac was an Ottawa, chief of one of the numerous tribes which originally lived upon the shores of the great lakes. He was truly a remarkable Indian. He combined with the statecraft of Black Hawk the fighting qualities of Sitting Bull and the cruelties of Geronimo. Bishop Tuttle said of him:

"We come not to bury Pontiac nor to praise him. He was a savage and the son of a savage. While we respect the old injunction

to speak no ill of the dead, truth compels us to admit and state that Pontiac embraced in his character all the elements of human weakness, qualified. His sagacity was the cunning of the savage. His intrepidity was strongly tainted with vanity, and his life ran easily along the current of self-indulgence, which found its culmination in a riot of drunken boisterousness. It is unfair to say he had no claim to any of the virtues. The four cardinal virtues are justice, fortitude, prudence and temperance. To the first and last of these Pontiac, in any light of history, could not lay claim. In fortitude and prudence he had a standing. Fortitude simply means determined resolution, followed by patient and firm endurance in the fulfillment of resolutions. This virtue Pontiac had in an emphasized form. All his life was filled with a strenuous effort to drive back the English who were making inroads upon the Indian possessions. He hated the English with a bitter, vindictive hate, while he was friendly toward the French. Prudence is but another term for foresight, and this Pontiac possessed. He saw in the persistent, stubborn efforts of the English a determination to overrun the country. He met this by an organization of all the Indians west of the Alleghenies into an army of defense, and fought stubbornly every onward step of the English. In this work of organization and inspiring of his forces he rose almost to the heights of statesmanship, and around his head rightly belongs the halo of patriotism. He gave his efforts, his life, for the protection of his country.

Pontiac's plan to save the country for the Indian is without a parallel in Indian history. In 1762-3 he organized 47 different tribes and villages of Indians, who, upon a given day, were to rise and crush the English. Pontiac himself undertook the capture of Fort Detroit. But he was betrayed by an Ojibway girl in love with Major Gladwyn, the English commander, and failed to capture the post. In the course of this war every other English post west of the Alleghenies fell into the hands of the Indians, but Fort Detroit was always held against him, and it was in his final failure to capture it that his Indian confederation collapsed.

Pontiac was a giant in stature and possessed of many good traits. His notes, given the French for supplies for his Indians during the attack upon Detroit, were redeemed at their face value and were the only sinews of war ever devised by an Indian. He was eloquent in council and crafty in war. He knew how to make the most of an opportunity. He was a skillful field marshal and a leader of more influence than any other chief. He organized all the tribes around the great lakes against the English save the Menominees on the Wisconsin peninsula. He fought fiercely almost all of the year 1763, and, even when he had been defeated in the North, came into Illinois and organized the Kickapoos and the Illinois Indians into a final effort against the English. He believed the Indian strong enough to hold his country against the Caucasian, and in the organization of

his people he displayed an ability beyond that of any other leader of his race. He was cruel, to be sure, and a savage, but he was still the great Pontiac, known in every Indian village and tribe, believed in by his people and a patriot as defenders of their own are patriots.

When St. Ange de Bellrive, who afterwards became the acting commander at Fort St. Louis, was in command at Fort Chartres, in Illinois, Pontiac came to him and begged him to assist the Indians in their efforts to destroy the English. St. Ange refused, and Pontiac sent an embassy down the river to make a similar request of the governor of Louisiana. It was not until this embassy returned from New Orleans and reported failure that Pontiac abandoned his life's cherished dream—that the Indian would arise in his might and drive the English back whence they came. Though St. Ange refused him in the day of his need, Pontiac never indicated resentment, and the two men became fast friends. In 1769 Pontiac visited St. Ange at St. Louis. The Illinois Indians were holding a festival across the river at Cahokia. Pontiac insisted upon visiting them. St. Ange warned him the English were in a mood to murder him, but the strong-willed Ottawa chieftain would go. He was murdered while intoxicated at the festival, a Kaskaskia Indian following him into the wood and cleaving his skull. St. Ange brought the body to St. Louis and buried it just where the Southern Hotel now stands.

There is nothing in the history of the American frontier more frightful than the cruelties of the Indians during Pontiac's war. But the odium of it all is not upon the great chieftain's name. He was a savage, and that he should have attained to such achievements as he did is so remarkable as to insure his name against all forgetting. In studying the life and the great plan of Pontiac the ethnologist best understands, perhaps, why he so signally failed. The Indians he organized were all small tribes. In that very time the tribe of the Sioux, in its many ramifications, was said to have 30,000 warriors capable of service in the field. But Pontiac was without access to this great fighting force. Himself an Ottawa, he belonged to a people who for generations unnumbered had been the foe of the Sioux. As political situations and party affiliations can defeat plans of great men in this day, so did they defeat Pontiac and make his end hideous.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, New Jersey).—The chapter celebrated its second anniversary April 20th, by a reception and breakfast at Delmonico's, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, national president of the Daughters, was the guest of honor.

Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, regent of the chapter, announced that it is the chapter's intention to place a tablet at the spot

where Washington and Lafayette formed the plans which led to a signal victory.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. Jasper Cairns and others.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter (Poughkeepsie, New York), celebrated chapter day on the 30th of April, and opened for inspection the old Clinton house, the new home of the chapter. It was a great event for the local chapter. This was the executive mansion of Governor Clinton, and through the efforts of Miss Myra Avery, the regent, has been given to the chapter.

The day's program opened by a reception by Mrs. Taylor and the Vassar Chapter, given at the college. The exercises at the Clinton House began at 3 o'clock. The regent, Miss Myra Avery, spoke a few cordial words of welcome to the guests. She gave briefly the history of the chapter, and told why the 30th of April was selected. Referring to the name of the chapter and its pronunciation, she said if it were studied a little and the syllables noted, and if the last syllable was approached without a feeling of panic, the name would glide easily and musically off the tongue. She referred to what had been done to the house, and what was hoped to be done. It was desired to replace the insignificant present entrance with an ample veranda extending across the entire front of the building, and also to remove the conservatory on the east side, and it had been the hope to make these changes before chapter day, but it was impossible to do it, and the building was presented as it was. It was, she said, a great happiness to be the hostesses to guests whom it is a delight to honor.

Then Mrs. Charles H. Terry, the regent of Fort Greene Chapter, spoke about the proposed monument to be erected to the memory of the prison ship martyrs. It is hoped that all the chapters will contribute toward the fund.

Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, of Fort Greene Chapter, read an eloquent paper, reviewing the achievements of the past

century, and woman's important duty in its events. She has had a heritage of patriotism, and so intensely has she been absorbed in the subject, as almost to have changed the character of the gray matter of the brain. If it could be revealed, it would probably be found to have changed to red, white and blue.

After the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, Miss Wheeler rendering the solo part, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, state regent of New York, spoke of the state work. She referred to the condition of the chapters she had visited. They were prosperous and growing. She closed by thanking the members throughout the state for their love, patriotism and friendship.

The guests then deployed through the house and visited the several rooms, especially the Washington room upstairs; and thus ended a very interesting day's proceedings of Mahenawasigh Chapter.

Colonel George Croghen Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—Our chapter was organized November 17, 1900, with fifteen charter members, and named for Col. George Croghen, who so brilliantly defended Fort Stephenson in 1813. Our present membership is twenty-three. Our meetings have been very pleasant, especially so the one held February 22d, with exercises appropriate to the day. We have held but few meetings, and have no work to report, but for our age I think we are doing nicely.—MARY C. NORTON, *Secretary*.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio).—The Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter was organized April 23, 1900, but was not chartered until the 30th of the following October. In the interim there passed away the gracious and beloved woman for whom it is named, the daughter of a noted Revolutionary family, herself identified with the history of the town from almost its earliest days.

Under the leadership of our indefatigable regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Wynkoop MacCracken, the club entered upon its duties with a determination to work as well as to celebrate; to make its own, in a way that the members had never here-

tofore done, the thoughts, deeds and hopes of those heroic ancestors who have built our great and happy country. The following program of study was adopted for the year:

The Discovery of America.

Spanish Explorations and Settlements.

The French in the New World.

English Explorations, the Settlement of Virginia.

Early History of New York and New Jersey.

The Settlement and Settlers of Massachusetts.

The Successive New England Colonies.

The History of Maryland.

The Settlement of Carolina. The Story of Georgia.

The Quakers and William Penn. Pennsylvania and Delaware before the Revolution.

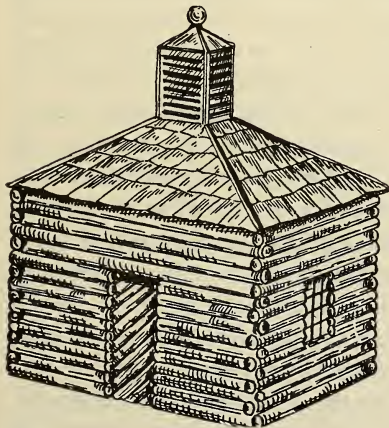
The Tribal Distribution of the North American Indians. Their Dispersion.

American Literature before the Revolution.

—MARIA EWING MARTIN, *Historian*.

John Riley Chapter (Hamilton, Ohio).—Our genial and

kind-hearted citizen, Mr. O. M. Bake, with loyal patriotism and generosity of heart, has made the daughters of the John Riley Chapter the proud and happy possessors of the magazine building, the only relic of old Fort Hamilton now in existence. It is built of squared timbers with hip-ped roof. After the abandonment of the fort it was used for a jail.



This kind deed of Mr. Bake seems to have touched the pulse of patriotism of our people. Many kind offers of relics, portraits, &c., have been made to us to decorate the walls of our patriot home. But in the midst of our joy we fully realize that there is a struggle before us to secure a suitable spot within the site of the old fort for its last resting place. It

is our desire that it shall be eventually a twin monument to the one now in contemplation to be erected to the memory of the boys in blue who saved our Union. And this not builded, but preserved to the memory of the knee-pants patriots who made our Union.

We have remembered the Ohio alcove in the Manila library with five dollars in money and forty-three books. We most heartily endorse the effort to secure the possession of Valley Forge and thus preserve not only the most noted historical point on record, and the very defenses constructed by Washington's heroes, but also to stay the hand of the woodman and give the people of the twentieth century an opportunity of following the very footsteps of the patriots, and there, surrounded by the beauties of Nature, may they not be led in spirit and in truth unto Nature's God.—MRS. W. C. MILLER, *Historian*.

Piqua Chapter (Piqua, Ohio).—Piqua has so many historic associations that it is fitting that the great days marking epochs in American history be honored in an especial manner here. So the birthday of Old Glory was celebrated at the home of the regent, Mrs. Frances E. Edgerton Nelson. Interesting papers were read, after which Mrs. Nelson announced a guessing contest. Cards were distributed bearing in one corner the insignia of the daughters and containing a witty Revolutionary alphabet composed by Mrs. Nelson, in which each letter was given and a blank left to be filled as:

"A is for—who was shot as a spy.

B is for—who near Pittsburg did die."

Miss Margaret McKinney for the greatest number of correct answers was given "The Head of a Hundred."

Mrs. Frank Irvin announced the year books for the succeeding year. These are very unique and continue the study of historical residences.

The celebration of flag day has aroused the enthusiasm of those who have hitherto thought little of such things.

Piqua, where La Salle wandered, where George Rogers Clarke and William Henry Harrison stopped, where Mad Anthony Wayne marked a trail which Wayne street still

commemorates, where Logan, Tecumseh and the Prophet loved to linger and where was fought the first and last battle of the famous French and Indian war that took this valley from France and gave it to England, must live up to her memories.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—On January 29th, 1901, Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell entertained the daughters. The subject for the meeting was: "Old Colonial Days and Ways," "What is the Daughters of the American Revolution?"

February 22, 1901, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, Mrs. William White Keifer and Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow entertained the Springfield Chapter at the home of Mrs. Martin.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The November meeting was memorable in the history of the chapter. The hospitable and beautiful home of Mrs. Geo. N. Reynolds was given up for the occasion, which was the inauguration of the new regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and the reception into the chapter of two "real daughters," Mrs. Eliza A. Lee and Mrs. White.

Many besides daughters were invited. The guests were received by Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Walter R. Breed, the regent, Miss Frazer, and Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, a representative of the Philadelphia City Chapter.

Upon taking the chair the regent made an address, in which was outlined the work for the coming year. The "real daughters" were presented. The regent most cordially welcomed them into the chapter.

In December, Miss M. Louise Rohrer, corresponding secretary, entertained the chapter. Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, whose summer home is Mount Hope, near Lancaster, was received into the chapter as an associate member.

The January meeting was at the home of Mrs. C. H. Locher. The delegates to the continental congress were elected—Miss Frazer, the regent; Miss Sarah Watson Mather, the delegate; Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton and Mrs. Charles H. Locher, the alternates. At this meeting two prizes (one from the chapter, the other from the regent), were offered

to the graduating class of the girls' high school. Subject, "Lancaster in the Revolution." The essays were read at the high school before all the classes and the Donegal Chapter.

The Misses Spruher entertained the chapter at the February meeting.

In March Mrs. Ira W. Arnold entertained the chapter. It was unanimously voted to raise money to aid in the building of the Manila club house.

In April, Mrs. Wm. P. Brintz invited the chapter and many guests. Those from out of town were Mrs. Abner Hoopes, ex-vice-president general; Mrs. Rothrock, regent of Chester County Chapter; Mrs. H. Pennypacker, of Moore Hall. Several vocal selections were given by the members. Miss Emma Bolenius wrote a very fine historical paper on the stamp act and the causes leading to the Revolution.

Mrs. Charles L. Ehler entertained the chapter at her home at the May meeting. After the business is transacted at each meeting historical papers are read, music, both vocal and instrumental, given by members of the chapter, after which luncheon is served.

On April 16th for the benefit of the Manila club house, the Donegal Chapter gave a musical and progressive euchre party, at the Iris club. The citizens generously responded to the call. The sum of \$125.10 was sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ogden.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Since the organization of the chapter the June meeting has been held either on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill or on flag day, but this year it was decided to commemorate the battle of Monmouth, the memory of which stirs the blood of every Pennsylvanian, for the reason that it was the valor of General Wayne and his Pennsylvania troops that did much toward saving the day so nearly lost by the treachery of General Charles Lee.

As the battle was fought on Jersey soil, the literary part of the program was devoted to a study of two interesting characters who were connected with the history of that state

—the Rev. James Caldwell, "The High Priest of the Revolution," and Molly Pitcher, "The Heroine of Monmouth."

Mrs. Alricks, the regent, gave an interesting account of the services rendered by the "soldier-parson," telling graphically of the ruthless murder, by a British soldier, of the minister's wife. She concluded by a recitation of Bret Harte's poem which was founded on the stirring incident in the fight at Springfield, when, the wadding of a portion of the Jersey infantry having given out, Caldwell rushed into the Presbyterian church and coming out with his arms filled with hymn books, called out, "Now put Watts into them, boys."

Miss Pearson read a paper on Molly Pitcher, whose services, in firing her husband's cannon on the field of Monmouth won for her high praise from General Greene, the brevet of captain and the promise of half-pay for life from Washington, while her untiring zeal in carrying water for the thirsty soldiers of Knox's artillery gained for her the name which has become historic.

At the conclusion of her paper, Miss Pearson presented to the chapter a gavel made from one of the yellow pine beams in Molly Pitcher's house at Carlisle. Miss Pearson had had the gavel mounted in silver and engraved with an inscription telling of its association with that heroic woman. The gavel itself was the gift of Mr. Henry Spicer, who was too large-hearted to keep in his own possession such an interesting historical relic.

Mrs. Thomas M. Jones, who represented the chapter at the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Buffalo, on flag day, gave an interesting account of the proceedings.

The state conference will be held in this city on the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, and there is no occasion to fear that the reputation for hospitality which our historic city so well deserves will suffer at the hands of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—CAROLINE PEARSON, *Historian*.

Lady Washington Chapter (Houston, Texas).—The chapter has taken up the work of making a department of United

States history in the Carnegie library. Mrs. Sydnor has presented, for the purpose, a very valuable work, entitled "The Life and Writings of George Washington," by Jared Sparks, containing twelve volumes. Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson has followed this generous gift with another from Captain Hutcheson and herself of the congressional "Record of the Rebellion." This was received with delight, and the natural protest against the word "rebellion," against which the Southern woman promptly places herself.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vermont).—While we have no great events to describe, no great deeds of which to boast, there are abundant indications that the chapter is in a healthy, growing condition, thoroughly alive to all interests and activities resulting from events which have so changed the destiny of nations, and brought our beloved land to its test of faithfulness to principles of civil and religious liberty. It has been marked by happy social occasions, by literary entertainments of a high order of merit, by patriotism manifested in having a share in the welcome home to the Nation's hero, Vermont's distinguished son, Admiral Dewey; by a generous response to an appeal to our order for material aid for the suffering and destitute in our new possession of Porto Rico, and by an observance, with appropriate public exercises, of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the "Father of our Country."

The chapter received an impetus in enthusiasm for our order, consequent upon the attendance of the full quota of delegates and alternates upon the tenth continental congress.

On of the pleasantest functions of the year was a reception given by the regent, Mrs. Estey, at which the husbands of the daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution were included in the invitation. Reports of the congress were given in papers which covered the subject thoroughly.

The chapter meeting took the form of an outing at two different times during the summer months. The first of these was in July, when the daughters enjoyed a picnic supper at the home of Miss S. E. Clark.

A notable event of the year was the excursion to Deerfield

in September. The visitors were most cordially received by Mr. Sheldon, of the historical society. Memorial hall, filled as it is with ancient and antiquated treasures, most of them possessing interesting historical associations, would take hours of time and pages of manuscript to describe. Other points of interest visited were the old Unitarian church, which still retains its high pulpit and square pews; the old cemetery, where repose saints and soldiers of Revolutionary days.

Another one of the notable social events of our chapter year was the lawn tea given by Mrs. H. D. Holton. The golden light of the September afternoon made her little landscape like a bit of enchanted ground.

The November meeting of the chapter was supplemented by a pleasant social function when Mrs. H. H. Thompson threw open her pleasant dining-room to a large company of chapter members and guests.

The literary features of the year, as exhibited in the papers presented, have been entertaining to an unusual degree. We notice among them one given by Mrs. Williston Walker, of Hartford, upon "Old Colonial Days," which was a graphic picture of home life in Connecticut from 1640 to 1700. Another upon the "Spanish-American War," given by Mrs. D. H. Clement, of Brooklyn, was much appreciated. Two very interesting papers were those of Mrs. G. B. White upon "What Happened One Hundred Years Ago," and by Mrs. G. M. Love upon "The Part the United States takes in Defense of Cuba, and why this Step was Taken."

To the Brattleboro Chapter is due the credit of the idea of the expression of welcome from the Daughters of the American Revolution of Vermont to our gallant sailor and hero of Manila—Admiral Dewey.

The chapter has not been unmindful of interests and activities of the present day, and, with the whole sisterhood, have had a share in assisting in another hour of national need. With the coöperation of the people of the town, public sewing meetings were held in festival hall; new garments were made, and a barrel of them, together with fifty-four dollars in money, was sent to the sufferers in Porto Rico.

"The glory of children is their fathers" is a Scripture declaration which has had an apposite exemplification, as the chapter observed, by public exercises, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gen. George Washington. The service, with selections and addresses, proved eminently fitting to its purpose.

In closing the record of the year, we would bear loyal testimony to the untiring devotion of our regent.—SUSAN E. CLARK, *Historian*.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Washington).—The outline of study for the chapter, as prepared by Mrs. Bedford Brown and Miss Putnam for the year, was as follows:

Voyages and Discoveries; The Coming of the Pilgrims, Founding and Federation of the New England Colonies; Puritans and Puritanism; The Real Autocrat of New England; The Southern Colonies; The Middle Colonies; French and Indian Wars; The Causes of the Revolution and Declaration of Independence; The Work of Patriotic Societies; Sketch of Gen. Joseph Reed; Colonial Women; Washington as Portrayed in Recent Literature; Statesmen and Noted Men; Abigail Adams and Our National Songs.

The chapter celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday in a social meeting at the residence of Mrs. James. A number of members appeared in colonial costumes. A letter from our delegate to the tenth annual congress was read.

The patriotic lines repeated by little Abby James caused some of the members to express a desire to form a children's society as an auxiliary to Esther Reed Chapter.

At the May meeting papers were read on "The Indian Wars in the Connecticut Valley," by Mrs. John G. Slayden, and "The Life of Abigail Adams," by Mrs. M. A. Phelps.—ELIZABETH F. T. TANNATT, *Historian*.

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—Our chapter is a live one, has a distinct object to work for, and has materially increased both in interest and membership. While the social feature of the chapter has not been its only aim, it has been

distinctively pleasant, especially noteworthy being the reception given at the home of Mrs. Phillips, when a short skit entitled "Not a Man in the House" was cleverly enacted. A musical given at the Rainier Grand was greatly enjoyed. The brilliant event of the year, however, was a colonial ball, given at the Lincoln on January 5th to commemorate George and Martha Washington's wedding day. The powdered hair and patches of the women, and some real colonial gowns, made the grande dames of the colonies seem very real for the nonce, the effect being heightened by the stately figures danced.

The program, printed in a year book of buff color, combined with a deeper tone, outlined a study in colonial history. Besides this study, live meetings were given over to the hearing of lectures on parliamentary law.

The chapter has endeavored to keep in touch with the national by having full reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris exposition read, as well as reports of the late congress at Washington. Among the papers read before the club, the regent's, Mrs. Hardenbergh's, in "What Led to the American Republics," was notable, and went to the foundations of the causes underlying the Revolution. Colonial women are always interesting, but were made especially so in two papers, one on Margaret Shippen, and one on Rebecca Motte, which were ably written.

Among the courtesies extended to our chapter, may be mentioned Mrs. Bacon, our state regent's buffet luncheon, at which reports of the congress were read in detail, also her luncheon for the officers of the Rainier and Mary Ball Chapters. Mrs. Hussey afforded the chapter a pleasant day by entertaining them at her summer home at Alki Point.

On February 22d the Sons of the Revolution gave a ball at the Lincoln, at which the Daughters of the American Revolution were among the guests. The stars and stripes, as well as pictures of the Washingtons, decorated the ball room, where a program was given before dancing began. One will not soon forget the stirring speech of Colonel Thompson, or the impassioned words of Mr. Rowell, who held up the incentive of a lofty ideal, in words so glowing as to have fired

the hearts of the most luke-warm with patriotism. In the supper room, a goodly collection of Revolutionary relics were on exhibition.

An organization that is self-centered will die; not so then our chapter, which is interested in whatever the national congress presents, has contributed to the continental hall by individual subscription, and desires to offer prizes for high school essays on subjects connected with the Revolution. For our further opportunity we may find many suggestions in the doings of other chapters; which include the giving of books to the public library, more correspondence with other chapters, in order to keep in closer touch with them; and a further research in colonial history. We are glad to have to record the loss of but a single member this year, who has taken her credentials to the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma. One other member has gone east to live, but desires to retain her membership with us.—JESSIE MURIEL REEVES, *Historian*.

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast with
truth;

Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our *Mayflower*, and steer boldly through the desperate winter
sea,

Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key."

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important current topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

Litchfield, Conn., June 18, 1901.

To the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, has unanimously adopted the following resolutions calling for reform in our representative system. The preamble declares that the society's reputation depends on "sweeping reduction," that the constitutional unit of the society is not the chapter but the *individual member*, as attested by her national number, and that every member owes allegiance to her society first, to her chapter afterward; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we call for such a constitutional reform as shall base our representation upon our *membership* in each state divided into *congressional districts* of an approximately equal number of members each, one representative to be elected from each district by the chapters of that district through their regents and delegates assembled in state conference or otherwise; or to be elected in any way the chapters see fit; but that we are also ready to consider all other methods based on membership that shall seem to us as direct and simple; and

"*Resolved*, That we hereby record our readiness to relinquish our present right of representation through our regent, and all other chapter rights and privileges that shall seem to be at variance with the highest interests of our society; that we repudiate the spirit that seeks to elevate the chapter at the expense of the society; that while upholding the integrity of the chapter, we insist that it ought to be maintained only so far as it remains in harmony with the national character of the great society of which each chapter is only a part; and that we call upon all chapters to unite in pushing a reform so vital to the welfare of all.

"ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL, *Regent*."

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

For nearly a century, from time to time, efforts have been made to determine the last resting place of General Nathaniel Greene, who died at his plantation, Mulberry Grove, a few miles distant from Savannah, June 19, 1786. Last year the society of the Cincinnati of Rhode Island appointed Colonel Asa Bird Gardner of that state to make search for the remains. Several gentlemen of Savannah coöperated with him in a systematic search. The names of several spots have been given as the supposed last resting place of the illustrious Revolutionary hero—Dungeness, Runaway Negro creek, the bank of a pond in Savannah and several different vaults in the cemetery. The remains were discovered in the Mossman vault in the Savannah cemetery. They were identified beyond all question by the coffin plate, upon which was the following inscription:

NATHANIEL GREENE,

Obit June 19, 1786.

AGE, 44 Years.

Since the establishment of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, March, 1892, the minutes of the Board of Management and the proceedings of the congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been regularly published. In this issue of the magazine appears the first book of the hitherto unpublished early minutes. They will be continued in succeeding numbers until all have been printed. It is believed that every member will be interested in the history of the beginning of our order.

"In what a forge and what a heat
Was shaped the anchor of our hope."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Our progenitors need not to have been heroes and heroines to interest us—to have been hallowed by a blaze of glory in high spheres in war, or in the council chamber, for us to love them."—*Lord Lindsay.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers, or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to:

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

61. PARKE.—The wife of Capt. John Parke, of Preston, Conn., was Mary Witter. For proof address editor of this department.

• QUERIES.

65. RAWLINGS.—Wanted the ancestry of Col. Moses Rawlings, who was lieut. in a regiment formed in Berkeley Co., Vir. Also the names of his daughters, and something of his military record.—V. H.

66. BROUGHTON.—Information is asked of Nathaniel Broughton of S. C. He had a son John H. Broughton who married in S. C., Miss Dyer. After her death he moved to Savannah, and married Mary Jondine. Was this Nath'l a son of Thomas Broughton, governor of S. C. 1735-1739, and had he any Revolutionary service?—A. D.

67. (1) FULTON.—Can I learn the Revolutionary record of the Fultons of Shenandoah, Va.? Family tradition says the head of the family came to the colonies in the early part of the 18th century, from Edinburgh, Scotland, and that his wife was a Huguenot.

(2) SOUDER OR SOULTHIER.—Also the record of the descendants of

Molly Souder, or Soultier, a widow from Holland, a resident of Philadelphia during the Revolution. She loaned Gen. Washington a large sum of money, "Silver dollars in iron-bound oaken chests right from Holland," about the close of the war.

(3) LYNCH.—Ancestry and Revolutionary record of Thomas Lynch, of Guilford, N. C., who was killed by his Tory neighbors while he was carrying supplies to colonial forces, in the vicinity, about the time of the battle of Guilford C. H.

(4) WELLS.—The ancestry and Revolutionary record of two brothers William and Charles Wells, noted scouts and Indian fighters in the early settlement of Kentucky.—G. G. I.

68. (1) BULL.—Wanted the parentage and ancestry of Seth Bull, born in Conn., died Aug., 1828, over sixty years old. He married Sarah Selden.

(2) SELDEN.—Ancestry of Sarah Selden, born in Conn., died in Holley, N. Y., 1867, aged ninety-four years. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Olcott. Relatives settled in Rochester, N. Y. Also the parentage of Mary Olcott.

(3) LATHROP.—Parentage and ancestry of John Lathrop and Lydia his wife. He died Sept., 1814, aged seventy-eight years. Lydia died Sept. 23, 1810, aged fifty-six years. Their daughter Lucy Lathrop was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 7, 1777. She married Thomas Southworth, May 26, 1800.

(4) SOUTHWORTH.—The ancestry of Thomas Southworth who died Aug. 16, 1810, aged thirty-four years. He had a brother Constant. They were descendants of Constant Southworth, the eldest son of Alice Carpenter Southworth and Edward Southworth, of London, Eng. Constant Southworth married Elizabeth Collier, a daughter of Sir William Collier. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. Constant died about 1680. The connecting links between Constant and Thomas who died 1810 are very much desired.—G. M. P.

(5) BARLOW-STEDMAN.—Parentage and ancestry of Lydia Barlow, wife of Thomas Stedman, son of Thomas Stedman and Mary Perry Stedman, of South Kingston, R. I. Thomas and Lydia Stedman moved from Smyrna, Mass., to western N. Y., early in 1800. Also the ancestry of Mary Perry, who married Thomas Stedman, son of Thomas and Hannah McKown Stedman, of So. Kingston, R. I. Mary Perry was sister of Commodore Perry's grandfather.—G. M. P.

69. GREEN-RICHARDSON-MANSFIELD.—Information is desired of Nathaniel Green whose name is given in the list of the reception committee of the "Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16, 1773. Was he the husband of Keziah Richardson, and the father of Elizabeth Green who married Col. Samuel Mansfield, of New Haven, Conn?—A. E. L.

70. HARRIS.—William Harris, one of the founders of R. I., was born 1610; died 1681. He married Susannah ———. Can any one fill the blank, giving her ancestry, birth and death?—M. A. P.

71. BEVINS-CLARK.—Wanted the ancestry of Andrew Bevins, born at Lyndeborough, N. H., Aug. 18, 1775. Also the ancestry of Rebecca Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, who married Andrew Bevins in Reading, Vt., Aug. 7, 1797.—H. L. B. K.

72. MARTIN.—Information of the ancestry of Joseph Martin, born in Albemarle Co., Vir., 1740. Was agent for the Cherokee Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians. He died 1808 in Henry Co., Vir., and the county seat was named in honor of him. Can his grave be identified?—L. H. H.

73. LAMBKIN-SHERMAN.—Wanted the ancestry of Mabel Lambkin, who married David Sherman, of Huntington, Conn., about 1785. They lived and died at Tashua, Conn.—E. S. T.

74. (1) LAMB-KEENEY.—Wanted the ancestry of Mercy Lamb, born Oct. 12, 1748; died Oct. 21, 1839. She married Thomas Keeney.

Also the ancestry of Thomas Keeney, born in Connecticut, May 10, 1751. He served as a private in the Revolutionary war, under Capt. Bissell and Col. Pitkin. The children of Thomas and Mercy Lamb Keeney were probably born in Hartford, Conn. 1. Mercy, b. 1770. 2. Ruby. 3. Mary. 4. Thomas. 5. Jesse. 6. Susannah. 7. Louisa. 8. Betsey, b. 1792.

(2) HILL-MONTGOMERY.—Wanted dates of birth and marriage of Ebenezer Hill and Margaret Montgomery, his wife. Their oldest child, William, was born July 12, 1784. Family tradition says they were from Conn. though for a time prior to 1803 they lived in Stillman, N. Y.—M. D. B.

75. CHANDLER-LORING.—Wanted the ancestry of Zebedee Chandler, and wife Lydia Loring, daughter of Caleb Loring. Zebedee Chandler held town offices in Plympton many years, was lieut. in Capt. Loring's Co. that marched from Plympton to Marshfield, April 19, 1775 (see Lexington Alarm, Vol. 12, page 183). He died Dec. 2, 1777, aged sixty-five years. His wife died April 2, 1760, aged thirty-eight years. Of which Caleb Loring was she the daughter?—W. H.

76. BARNES-ALEXANDER.—Information is desired of Richard Barnes (3) who married Penelope Manly (see Wythes, Vir. rep., p. 190). His will is dated July 15, 1754. His daughter Elizabeth (fifth child) married John Alexander. Who was John Alexander? Was Richard Barnes Alexander a son?

(2) CLARKE.—John Clarke, ancestry is desired. His wife was Nancy Hobson, who died in Manchester, Va., was buried in Cumberland Co., Va., the home of her son Francis James Clarke. The family say the muster roll of Capt. John Clarke was among the family papers until a few years ago when it disappeared. Of what company was he a captain? In what regiment?—H. F. C.

77. OSBORNE.—I wish to learn something of the Osbornes who lived near Valley Forge during the Revolution. The daughter Mary afterward married Isaac Dehaven. Tradition says she blew out

the candle to aid her brother Richard to escape in the darkness, and tell his father and other continentals in the vicinity that British officers were in the house. Was the father's name Richard? Who was his wife? In what regiment were father and son? Had they descendants?—A. E. J.

NOTE.

If A. D. W. F., No. 1, July, 1900, learned anything about Benjamin Maltby, will she kindly communicate with this department, as there is another query for the same man.—L. B. N.

The editor of the Genealogical department gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a file of "Avery Notes and Queries" from Mr. Elroy M. Avery, "Keim and Allied Families" from Mrs. deB. R. Keim, and a copy of "Town Records of Derby, Conn., 1655-1710," 500 pages, just published, from Mrs. M. W. Pinney of the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby. These are all valuable for reference.

"Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors; and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further from them in the march of ages."

THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY.

By Julia Thurston Booker.

"Hang out the light." In Boston town
 All eyes were raised to see
 The light that burned in Boston's tower
 To warn Oppression that the hour
 Had come for Liberty.

It's glimmering thro' that night of gloom
 Was Freedom's voiceless cry
 That warned her sons of foreign hordes,
 That called her sons for naked swords
 And bade them "do or die."

And like a star, in storm and stress
 It shone for men to see
 The road that patriot feet have trod
 Up Freedom's high-way unto God—
 To God and Liberty.

It lit the way to Lexington;
It vanquished Tyranny;
It set the patriot-soul afire;
It flashed a kingdom's funeral pyre;
It made a Nation free.

And like a star it still shall lead
For aye in Freedom's van;
Whenever Freedom cries in need,
Wherever patriot hearts must bleed,
And man can die for man.

THE OLD DISTANT HILLS OF THE PAST.

By Luella Hartt Soper.

How dear to our hearts are the names of our fathers,
When the story of freedom is told to us here:
The deeds of the brave and the lives they surrendered
Are written in light, in our homes, we revere.
The name of a Hale, with the life that he gave us,
The words of our Henry, that flashed through the world,
Still dwell in our hearts with the Star Spangled banner,
The banner which never, please God, shall be furled.

O ne'er on life's path did our Washington falter,
With high, lofty aims, he doth bide with us still,
His footprints are clear on our own field of battle,
And his voice ever speaks from the far distant hill.
The old distant hills of the past is my story:
O, stay with us memory, and weave in our lives
The courage, the zeal, the love for our country,
And every high aim of the brave that survives!

THE REVOLUTION'S DAWN.

By Elizabeth Willisson Stephen.

Why left our pilgrim fathers, England's hawthorn-scented lane,
And braved the treacherous ocean, a barren shore to gain?

Why to the far Carolina, the Huguenot had strayed,
Far from his land of vintage, and a forest home had made?

Not for love of gold, our fathers crossed the dangerous sea—
It was from man's oppression, that, at least, they might be free.

They toiled 'mid untold dangers, braved the famine and the snow;
And oft they fell the victims of a cruel, savage foe.

So they strove—these dauntless spirits, the weary years along,
Till they grew into a nation, proud, prosperous and strong.

They loved their grand old mother—England fair across the sea;
They asked for simple justice; not as slaves to treated be.

The flame is fiercer, stronger, which has smouldered, pent up long;
So burned in patriot-bosoms, England's tyranny and wrong.

Can we stop the sea's wild raging, the storm-fiend on its track?
Can hands that loosed the blood hounds, in their fury hold them
back?

So as bootless tried the British, to quell the storm at last;
Desperate men would die for Freedom—the doubtful die was cast.

What meant those wild bells ringing—clanging far into the night?
What meant that breathless riding, as swift as the wings of light?

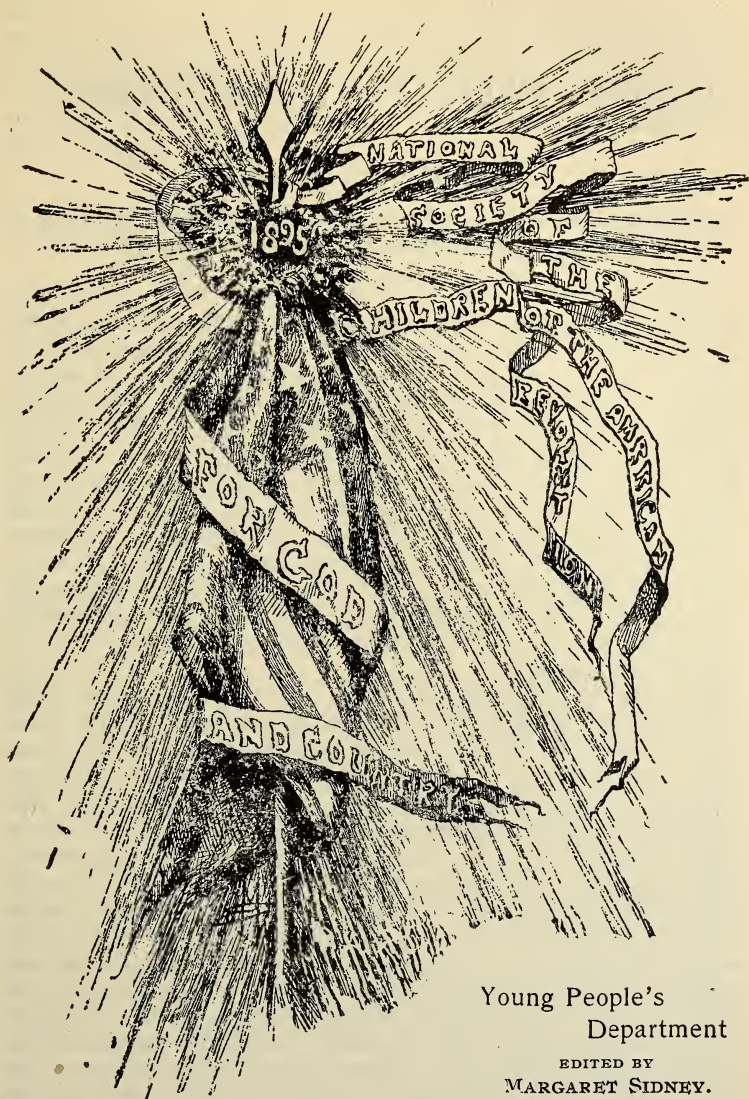
The tocsin had been sounded—for great Lexington was fought;
'Twas the first blood of the conflict—blood, that was dearly bought.

O mothers, teach your children of the brave of long ago—
Worthy scions of such fathers, to manhood they shall grow.

O daughters, of such sires, let us never fail to keep
A sacred trust their story, with a reverence warm and deep.

“By that Revolution the English nation was divided. It was still one race, but two nations, an instance where to divide was to multiply, and with that event Anglo-Saxon civilization entered upon the conquest of the world.”

“Great were the hearts, and strong the minds
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal league of love that binds
Our fair broad empire, state with state.”



Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ART'IST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

CONVENTION OF 1901.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MRS. LOTHROP TO THE
NATIONAL PRESIDENT, MRS. STERNBERG.

I have the honor and the joy to stand here to-day to speak from the depths of my heart what I can barely trust my tongue to utter, for the memory rushes backward over the past six years without one cloud to dim the brightness of that perfect union and accord my board of national officers and I have experienced. These noble women who have been all that a national board of officers could be, who have helped and sustained me—who have been true and loyal to me and to the great cause—who have loved it with a great and unswerving affection because they saw that the cause of the child and the youth of our land was *the* cause that should be uppermost in our hearts and our souls—and whose affection for me I no more doubt as I stand here to-day than I doubt the rising of the sun or the going down of the twilight ray of each day. I cannot speak of it here and now—only these few words. At some future time I may more fittingly voice it.

And now, my heart lifts with very joy. As I leave the office of national president of the society which I founded, I leave it in the very hands to whom it should most safely be confided. One whose aims for it will carry it onward and upward on the same principles upon which it was founded; one whose faith in God and whose life, constantly harmonize; one whose example will be a daily incentive to the young people over whom she will preside, toward all that is the truest and the best. Her name stands for all that is noblest and highest; those of us who have been associated with her cannot help but love and admire her. She will achieve great results where I have so imperfectly and unworthily accomplished my work, and she will be the leader of this great cause onward to a grand and brilliant future. I see it all with prophetic eye; and I rejoice that into her hands is committed this great trust. Together—her husband, the surgeon general of the army of our great republic, and she will do all in their united power and influence to further this cause of the child and the youth of our country. And I beg for her, my dear, dear Mrs. Sternberg, members of this society, that you will render to her your constant and hearty support; your affection and your loyal trust; that you will as never before, put all your energies to the work and sustain her

in every endeavor for your welfare and progress. This I pray you to do and you will be richly blessed for I can think of no one who will so grandly lead you on to the best success.

Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, will you rise and give your national president the white salute of welcome!

RESPONSE TO MRS. LOTHROP'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME
BY THE NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT,
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Madam President, Children of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I highly appreciate the honor of being elected president of this patriotic organization, which, although still in its infancy, already gives promise of vigorous development and may in time equal the mother society to which it owes its existence, if not in material resources, at least in numbers and in devotion to the patriotic ideals which it is our common object to foster. I fear, however, that neither my strength nor my ability may prove equal to your reasonable expectations, and I should not have ventured to assume the responsibilities of the office of president of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution had I not felt assured of the kind support of the ladies who will constitute the National Board of Management, and especially of your retiring president, Mrs. Lothrop, who as founder of the society can never fail to take a deep interest in its continued success, and upon whose advice and assistance I am sure I may rely.

The rapid growth of the various patriotic societies which have come into existence during the past few years is sufficient evidence of the vitality of the spark of patriotism which should be present in the heart of every man, woman and child in this broad land; and also of the fact that this spark, although often dormant, may become a glowing flame when fanned by the influences brought to bear upon it by such an organization as this. The association of individuals actuated by common and ennobling emotions, together with the influence of patriotic music, patriotic speeches, and the presence of the national flag, cannot fail to stimulate love of country and respect for the flag—a reverence which must depend upon a due appreciation of all it stands for. And what does it stand for? It is not only the flag of a great and prosperous nation, which commands the respect of the civilized world and floats over every ship of war, every fort, and every public building belonging to the United States, but it is the symbol of liberty and of the *rights of man*. And for us it is much more than this. It is the flag which our patriotic ancestors followed in the war for independence. It wit-

nessed their sufferings in the camp at Valley Forge, and on many a hard fought battlefield; it floated proudly over our victorious troops when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. From that day to this, with an ever increasing galaxy of stars, it has been present whenever American soldiers or sailors have been called upon to meet the enemies of their country and has served to inspire them with patriotic valor. As it floats before us we have visions of General Jackson and his brave soldiers behind their breastworks of cotton bales at New Orleans, of the famous victory achieved by the frigate "Constitution" in her encounter with the "Guerriere" in 1812, of the storming of the castle of Chapultepec during the Mexican war, of the great battles of the Civil war, and of the more recent events in our history in Cuba and the Philippines. Every victory gained and every drop of blood shed by our patriotic ancestors in securing American independence, or by our brave soldiers and sailors who have since defended the flag on land or at sea, has served to add to the sacred memories which cluster around "Old Glory" and to make it for us the cynosure of our patriotic impulses and the symbol of our country's glory.

This society, which is but five years old, has already attained a membership of more than 5,000 and I doubt not will continue to grow in numbers and in usefulness. For this every member should constantly strive; existing chapters should endeavor to enlarge their membership, and new chapters should be organized wherever the sons and daughters of revolutionary ancestors reside in sufficient numbers to make it practicable. The stronger we are the greater will be the laudable pride of each member in the national organization and in the achievements of his ancestors during the war of independence, the memory of which it is the object of our society to perpetuate. In the chapters interest in American history, and especially in the events of the war for independence, should be maintained by visiting historic localities, by study of books and documents relating to this momentous period in our nation's history, and by the reading of papers concerning the deeds of our patriotic ancestors.

At the annual meeting of the national society in this city delegates have an opportunity to become acquainted with the national capital, to appreciate the wisdom of its founder in the selection of a site and the laying out of a plan for the future city, and beyond all the privilege of visiting that sacred spot where the remains of Washington now rest. Returning to their homes inspired by their visit to Mount Vernon and by the patriotic exercises in which they have been participants they cannot fail to carry with them a more ardent love of country, a higher appreciation of its present greatness and of the vast interests involved in the struggle for American independence, and a firm resolve to show themselves worthy citi-

zens of this glorious republic; ready if need be to defend the flag upon the field of battle, or if deprived of that privilege on account of their sex, to make those sacrifices which patriotic women must make when their sons, husbands, and brothers, respond to their country's call and to do whatever may be in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and the wounded and to assist the widows and the orphans of those who fall in the defense of their country. This last mentioned patriotic duty does not always command the attention it deserves. These helpless victims of war too often have to bear the burden of poverty in addition to the sorrow of giving up their loved ones, and I desire to commend to all Children of the American Revolution these widows and these orphans as having a special claim to their sympathy and practical assistance.

MARCH MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, March 7, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Catlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the chaplain general, followed by the reading of the minutes for February and for the special meeting in February, which were accepted by the board. The minutes of the convention held on February 18th were also read, and the following correction was made. Mrs. Hamlin moved "that in view of the fact that the recording secretary was out of the room when the motion given by Miss Dodge was put to the congress, be it resolved that we declare that the congress was not in order to put the motion according to parliamentary ruling, and therefore the action is void." Seconded by Mrs. Lothrop and carried.

It was also decided that the names of Warren Shaw Fisher, of the General Muhlenberg Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Scott Dudley Breckinridge, of the Capitol Society, of the District of Columbia, be inserted in the convention minutes.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and accepted. Fifteen application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

Miss Helen Hill Ward as president of a society in Butte, Montana; Miss Thompson as president of a society in Pennsylvania; both of whom were confirmed by the board.

The resignation of Mrs. Emma L. Jaynes, state director of Nebraska, was accepted. The board decided after deliberation that the name of Nathaniel Greare must be retained by the society of that name, unless the registrar finds that no application papers have been signed and passed. Mrs. Lothrop moved that Mrs. Taylor be authorized to order more constitutions, putting in the list of new officers of the national board and such other printed matter as she requires. Seconded by Mrs. Field and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that in case the book for permits for stationery is not found, the corresponding secretary be authorized to procure another. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the national president consult with the treasurer and arrange for auditing the yearly report of the treasurer. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved that Mrs. Sternberg, national president, be chairman of editing committee for the Monthly Bulletin, Children of the American Revolution, when Mrs. Lothrop has finished the editing, Mrs. Sternberg to appoint her committee. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the board adjourn. Seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

March 1 to 31, 1901.

1901.

| | |
|--|----------|
| March 1st. Balance (including \$43 Continental Memorial fund), | \$180 60 |
|--|----------|

Receipts.

| | |
|---|----------|
| March 1st to 31st— | |
| From fees, | \$46 75 |
| From badges, | 21 00 |
| From certificates, | 2 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 69 75 |
| For Continental Memorial Hall Fund from District of Columbia societies (Halls of the Ancients entertainment), | 26 28 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total, | \$276 63 |

Disbursements.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges, etc.), | \$32 51 |
| R. C. M. Barton (decorating Columbian Uni- | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| versity and Theatre, Feb. 22), | 20 00 |
| S. M. Mayer (ribbon, badges, etc., Feb. 22), ... | 10 39 |
| Sol. Minster (orchestra Columbian Theatre and rehearsal, Feb. 22), | 40 00 |
| Treasurer (revenue stamps), | 20 |
| Treasurer (Stamps), | 1 00 |
| Registrar (clerical assistance), | 17 00 |
| Continental Memorial Hall fund transferred to Savings Bank, | 69 28 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total, | 190 38 |
| <hr/> | |
| On hand, | \$86 25 |

Investments.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Corson mortgage note, | \$1,000 00 |
| In Savings Bank, | 500 00 |
| In Savings Bank (Continental Memorial Hall fund), | 69 28 |
| <hr/> | |
| | \$1,656 53 |

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

APRIL MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, April 11, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the March meeting were read by the secretary, and with a few corrections adopted. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary, and the treasurer were read and accepted. Forty-four application papers were read and accepted.

The following names were presented for confirmation by the board:

By Miss Wise, state director of Virginia, Mrs. Elizabeth Smoot Fuller as president of a society in Alexandria, Virginia, to be named the Anne McCarty Ramsey Society; Mrs. Lillie Goodwin Griggs as president of a society to be organized in Petersburg, Virginia.

By Mrs. William Cummings Story, acting state director for New York, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth as president of a society in New York.

By Mrs. Baird, director for the District of Columbia, Miss Bradley as president of the Nellie Custis Society; Mrs. Walker as president of the Red, White and Blue Society; all of whom were confirmed.

Mrs. Osborn, of Milton, Pa., announced to the board, through the vice-president in charge of organization, that her society had chosen the name of Flying Camp Society.

Mrs. Cottles announced that her society would be named the Becky Bates Society.

The board received the announcement of the resignation of Mrs. George P. Lawton as president of the Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga Springs, with much regret, and the secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Lawton to that effect.

Mrs. Fleming contributed \$5.50 to be added to the Continental Hall fund, which was received with much appreciation.

The secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. A. L. Barber that it is the earnest desire of the board to retain her name as one of its vice-presidents. Mrs. Paul moved that Mrs. Benjamin order 25 charters from Bailey, Banks & Biddle. Seconded and carried. Mrs. Hamlin moved that the recording secretary be instructed to procure suitable books for her records. Seconded and carried. Mrs. Hamlin submitted to the judgment of the board designs for a badge to be presented to the honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop; and some slight changes in the design being deemed desirable, Mrs. Field thereupon moved that a committee of three be appointed with power to carry out the instructions of the national convention of February 19th with regard to the purchase of a badge for the honorary president. Seconded and carried. The national president named as that committee Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

There being no further business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Brief time we wait,
For soon or late
Death ope's the gate,
Then cometh rest."

MRS. ELIZA WARFORD HALL, the state regent of Pennsylvania, widow of the late Louis W. Hall, entered into rest Saturday, March 23, 1901.

MRS. RACHEL ELTING FERGUSON, a "real daughter" of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, died April 17, 1901, aged 95 years.

MRS. REBEKAH ROSE PACKARD, a "real daughter" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, died April 30, 1901, Covington, Pennsylvania, aged 106 years.

MRS. MARY ANN KIRK, a "real daughter" of the George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, New York, died March 7, 1901.

MISS MARY ELIZA WHITCOMB, Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, New Hampshire, died October 1, 1901.

MRS. POLLY CLOUD GRAVES, Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky, died March 13, 1901.

MRS. ELVIRA D. MATHER BARCLAY, died March 21, 1901, Huron, South Dakota.

MRS. MARTHA HILL GIBSON, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died February 19, 1901.

MRS. ANNA WAKEFIELD BALDWIN, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died September 13, 1900.

MRS. JAMES L. CHANCE, Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, died May 25, 1901.

MISS HARRIET A. ADAMS, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, died March 20, 1901.

MRS. HARRIET ANTONETTE TERRY FRAME, Deborah Champion Chapter, died April 29, 1901.

MRS. SARAH FLETCHER WHITCOMB, Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, died 1900.

MRS. FANNIE LOUISE WITHERSPOON HARRISON, Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Alabama, died September 25, 1900.

MRS. ANNA MORRIS HOLSTEIN, Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pennsylvania, died December 31, 1900.

MRS. MARTHA BENNITT, Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Connecticut, died February 10, 1901.

MRS. FANNY CROSBY RICE, Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died March 16, 1901, at Washington, D. C.

MRS. JULIA I. CORNELL CALDWELL, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, died April, 1901.

MRS. FLORA JACOBS THOMPSON, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, died May 1, 1901.

MRS. SUSAN DONALDSON SLOSS, Saint Paul Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, died March 18, 1901, Woodburn, Kentucky.

MISS NELLIE A. GLADWIN, Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut, died April, 1901.

MISS ELIZABETH FARRAND, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, died April, 1901, at Port Huron, Michigan.

MRS. FRANK O. DAVENPORT, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, died March, 1901.

MRS. STEPHEN SANFORD, Amsterdam Chapter, died March 22, 1901, at Aiken, South Carolina.

MRS. MARY L. FANNING OLDS, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, Connecticut, died April, 1901.

MRS. VIOLA SEYMOUR MCAFFIE, Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois, died at her home March 4, 1901.

MRS. ABBIE HOBART COMINGS, Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Illinois, passed away with the dawn of the present century.

MRS. HELEN SCHWARTZ, Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, died May 15, 1901.

MRS. G. L. ADAMS, Genesee Chapter, Genesee, Illinois, died May 26, 1901.

MRS. SARAH WHITING COWNE THAYER, Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Van Buren, Arkansas, died December 31, 1900.

MRS. CLARA HOYT BURLIEGH, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Massachusetts, died June 8, 1901, at Athol, Massachusetts.

MRS. MARIA STEVENS NORRIS, Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, died April 17, 1901.

MRS. CATHERINE EWING HOPKINS, John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky, died in 1901.

MISS HARRIETT SCOTT, Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, Connecticut, died December, 1900.

"Ah, when the heroes of that time
Are numbered on God's book sublime,
High on the roll of that true fame
Many a gentle woman's name,
Which earth had cared not to record,
Shall stand writ 'Valiant in the Lord.'"



JOSEPH HABERSHAM HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS, Vol. I.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

This book will contain all the notes of the genealogical and historical department conducted by the Joseph Habersham Chapter in the Atlanta Constitution, from April, 1900, to April, 1901. It will be carefully indexed and bound in the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This book of 500 pages 6x9 contains upward of 600 sketches and pedigrees, some of them introducing many other collateral lines, and many of the families being mentioned more than once. It is not a dry, dull reference book, but exceedingly sprightly and delightful, from the fact that each contributor preserves his own individuality, and the records proper are interspersed with much anecdote, incident and tradition. The records given, where they are records, are authentic and would stand in any court. This volume will form one of the most valuable and interesting contributions to historical literature.

The price is one dollar; sold only by subscription. The edition is limited, so that it is necessary for all who wish the collection to send their names immediately to Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, 15 East Cain street, Atlanta. Below will be found the principal families written up, some being the subject of as many as six articles:

Abercrombie, Addison, Allen, Angell, Alexander, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Avery, Aylett, Ayres.

Barry, Baird, Bainbridge, Balum, Baker, Ball, Barnett, Barnes, Beall, Benton, Bedford, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Box, Boswell, Bryan, Brantley, Brown, Bridges, Broughton, Brooks, Bright, Burroughs, Bulloch, Burrows, Butler, Buck, Byrd.

Catlett, Calloway, Capers, Caldwell, Cannon, Calmes, Campbell, Cahill, Carter, Carleton, Chenault, Chapman, Chipman, Chauncey, Clarke, Claiborne, Clark, Coffee, Cook, Cody, Cooper, Collins, Colonial Records, Colonial Dames, Cobbs, Colley, Collier, Colgate, Cox, Crutchfield, Cuthbert.

Dabney, Daniel, Davis, Dancy, Davidson, Darrow, Delaney, DeGraffenreid, Dickson, Dooley, Dortch, Downs, Drake, Dudley.

Early Georgians, Early County Records, Earle, Ellis, Elbert, Elliott, Embry, Everard, Everett.

Farrar, Farrow, Fannin, Fleming, Florence, Floyd, Fort, Fox, Fowler, Franklin, Fryers.

Gaston, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gilmore, Goodall, Greene, Graves, Green,

Grant, Griffin, Gunn, Georgia Archives, Georgia Society of Cincinnati.

Harrell, Hampton, Hammock, Harris, Harrison, Hawkins, Harvey, Hamilton, Habersham, Hammond, Harper, Hatcher, Heard, Henderson, Holmes, Holt, Holliday, Houghton, Hodges, Howard, Hinton, Hines, Howell, Hood, Hobbs, Horne, Hunter, Hunt, Huguenots.

Inman, Ingraham, Indian Missions, Ingram, Ingham, Iverson.

Jack, Jeter, Jones, Jordan, Johnston.

Kenon, Kennon, Keith, Kirkpatrick.

Lawson, Lanier, Ladson, Leigh, Lewis, Linton, Lipscomb, Lincoln, Lockhart, Love, Lumpkin.

Marshall, Martin, Marion's Men, Mays, Mathis, Malone, Mercer, Meadow Garden, Marrimoon, Mitchell, Milner, Milledges, Milton, Montellet, Morgan, Moore, Murphree.

McCool, McIntosh, McNair.

Napiers, Neufville, Neville, Nicholls, Noble, North Carolina Records.

Order of the Crown, Owens.

Parker, Parkhurts, Pace, Pearson, Pearre, Persons, Pendleton, Perkins, Phillips, Pickens, Pittman, Powell, Pope, Postell.

Rabun, Randolph, Raiford, Raines, Ragland, Reade, Reynolds, Rockenbaugh, Ross, Rogers, Rose.

Sage, Sasnett, Sayle, Shackelford, Shivers, Sims, Smith, Sorrells, Spencer, Spurlock, Stubbs, Stevens, Starke, Steele, Stiles, Strickland, Stone, Summerline.

Tarvey, Taylor, Terrell, Thompson, Thweatt, Thomas, Tigler, Torrence, Towns, Townsend, Trapp, Turner, Tucker.

Updegraff.

Vaughn, Vaughan, Virginia.

Walton, Ware, Washington, Wade, Wadkins, Watts, Waters, West, Wellborn, Wills in England, Williams, Willis, Wingfield, Williamson, Wootten, Woodson.

Young.

The Year Books received from the Chapters are as follows: Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, Iowa, Miss Helen L. Shaw, regent; Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, regent; Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury, Vermont, Miss Katharine E. Wright, regent; Williard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich, New York, Mrs. Annie D. Scoville, regent; Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Helen Wolcott Dimick, regent.

1890.

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the Meeting of Organization of the

National Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in archives at D. A. R. headquarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MEETING OF ORGANIZATION.

October 11, 1890.

A meeting for the organization of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was called by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, and held at the Strathmore Arms, 810 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C., at half past two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, October 11th, 1890.

Mr. W. A. McDowell called the meeting to order and made an interesting historical statement.

Upon the motion of Mrs. Cabell, Mr. McDowell was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Miss Desha was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The Constitution was then read by Mr. McDowell.

It was moved and seconded that the Constitution be adopted, subject to revision by a committee appointed to consider it. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Cabell and Miss Desha were appointed on this committee.

On the motion of Miss Pauline McDowell the following officers were nominated and unanimously elected:

President General: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization:

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

Vice Presidents General:

Mrs. David D. Porter,
Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell,
Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
Mrs. A. W. Greeley,
Mrs. F. O. St. Clair,
Mrs. G. Brown Goode,
Miss Desha,
Mrs. Wm. C. Winlock.

Secretaries General:

Mrs. E. H. Walworth,
Mrs. Wm. Earle.

Treasurer General:

Mrs. Marshal Mac Donald.

Registrars General:

Miss Eugenia Washington,
Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Historian General:

Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Surgeon General: Miss Barton.

Chaplain General: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, Miss Desha, ——— Mrs. Walworth,
Mrs. Mac Donald, ——— Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,
Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hetzel.

Advisory Board:

Mr. G. Browne Goode, Chairman; Prof. W. C. Winlock;
Mr. Wm. O. McDowell; Gen. H. V. Boynton; Gen. Marcus J.
Wright; Mr. W. L. Gill, Sec'y.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the election of National Board of Managers be deferred to adjourned meeting.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the following resolutions be adopted:

(See pages 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, for Resolutions entire.)*

The button worn by Mr. McDowell was presented by him to Miss Eugenia Washington, amid the applause of the Association.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth then gave an account of the Monument at Saratoga and the marking the battle field at Beemis Heights with tablets.

The date of the annual meeting was discussed, but the subject was left open for further consideration. October eleventh, February the twenty-second and other dates were considered. The Constitution was then signed by those present, and the Association then took a recess till Oct. 18, at half past four.

Signed by

MARY DESHA,
(Sec'y pro tem)
by S. P. B.†

*These page numbers refer to the original manuscript minutes.

†The initials S. P. B. signify Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge.

RESOLUTIONS,

Adopted at meeting for Organization of National Society of
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

I. RESOLVED, That at this, our organizing meeting, we initiate that important part of our work,—the securing and preserving of the historical spots of America, and the erection thereon of suitable monuments to perpetuate the memories of the heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution and created Constitutional Government in America,—by undertaking to do what we can towards completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington; And we hereby call upon every patriot to send in a contribution, large or small, to our Treasurer, Mrs. M. Mac Donal,* 1514 R. St., Washington, D. C., for this purpose.

II. RESOLVED, That the ribbon of our badge and rosette be red with white edges.

III. RESOLVED, That a Committee on Certificate and Badge be appointed as follows:

Miss Breckinridge,

Mrs. Cabell,

Mrs. Goode,

with power to act.

IV. RESOLVED, That, whereas, Hon. Mr. Sherman, M. C. from New York, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, arranging for the marking by the Government of historical spots of the Revolution. We, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, hereby request the passage of said bill:

V. WHEREAS, It was the sacrifice of her jewels by a woman that furnished the means that enabled Christopher Columbus to discover America, and

WHEREAS, It was this fact that occasioned the calling of the meeting for the organization of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, on the anniversary of the successful result beyond the hope or expectation of the discoverer,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the eleventh of October shall be the permanent anniversary or Meeting Day of the Society;

VI. WHEREAS. There will be celebrated one of the greatest events in the World's History, namely, the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America, in 1892 and 1893, the greatest feature of which is expected to be the Exhibition in Chicago, and

WHEREAS, The management of the Chicago Exhibition has placed a large responsibility in connection with the Exhibition in the hands of a Board of Lady Managers,

*Correct spelling of this name is Mac Donald.

BE IT RESOLVED, That we hereby request that a special building or space be set aside for the exhibition of relics and other things illustrative of the period of the American Revolution, under the care of the Lady Managers; and we urge that this Historical Exhibition be afterwards brought to, and continued permanently in the City of Washington, under the care of a Board of Managers in which this Society shall be represented:

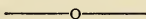
VII. RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Society be tendered Mr. W. O. McDowell for his enthusiasm, which has contributed so largely to the creating of that interest which has resulted in the formation of this Society, and for his counsels which have been of so great value to us;

VIII. RESOLVED, That we hereby elect Mrs. Flora Adams Darling a life member of this Society, in recognition of her loving interest and labors, which have resulted in this Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

IX. RESOLVED, That official note of the Organization of this Society be sent to the National Board of Officers of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, with expressions of good will and of hopes and pledges of cordial co-operation in the work we have in hand.

X. RESOLVED, That greetings be extended to the Queen Isabella Association, Chicago, Illinois, and a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of that Association."

(See p. 14.)*



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF OCTOBER 18, 1890.

The second session of the meeting for organization of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on October 18, 1890, at half past four o'clock, being adjourned from the meeting of October 11, 1890, at Strathmore Arms.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, Chairman of the meeting of October 11th, who then conducted Mrs. Cabell, Acting President General, to the Chair, and also the Secretary General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, to her place.

Mrs. T. S. Hamlin then read from the Scriptures and offered an eloquent prayer in behalf of the objects of the Association.

Miss Desha, Secretary of the meeting of October 11, 1890, read the minutes of meeting and also the Constitution.

The Secretary General read a letter addressed to the Vice President in Charge of Organization, from Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, ac-

*This page number refers to the original manuscript minutes.

cepting the office of President General; also, a letter from General Wm. Seward Webb, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, offering congratulations and assistance to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; also from Mrs. Roger Pryor and one from Mrs. Belt.

On motion of Mrs. Clarke it was resolved that the letters of Mrs. Harrison and General Webb be spread upon the minutes, which letters are as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

My dear Mrs. Darling:

Many thanks for your kind note, and Mrs. Harrison desires me to say that she will accept the position as Honorary President General of the Society, and thanks you and the other ladies for their cordiality in the matter.

* * * * *

(Signed)

MRS. DIMMICK.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL,
NEW YORK, *October 15th, 1890.*

Miss Mary Desha,

Secretary of Meeting of the Daughters of American Rev.
218 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing resolutions passed at your meeting October 12th, and hasten to assure you that I shall bring the resolutions to the notice of the Board of Managers at their next meeting.

I may in advance assure you of our cordial sympathy and co-operation in the field of patriotic work.

Yours truly,

W. SEWARD WEBB,
President General.

By direction of the President, the Constitution was taken up for consideration. Several members took part in a discussion on Article II, concerning eligibility for membership.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin the Constitution was referred to the Executive Committee for revision.

The Chairman of the Committee on *Seal and Insignia* reported that the colors of the rosette should be *Blue* and *White*. A discussion ensued on this clause of the report between the advocates of Red and White, and those of Blue and White. Upon a call for the question, it was *Resolved*, That the colors be *Blue* and *White*.

The Committee further reported that the design for the Seal be

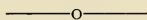
the figure of Abigail Adams, in the costume of 1776, seated at a spinning wheel. This was received with favor, and it was suggested that a cradle be added, with the motto: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." A decision was deferred and the whole subject was left with the Committee for further consideration.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, it was *Resolved*, That after the Association has assisted in the completion of the monument to Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics which will accumulate at the World's Fair, and for all other relics which may come to the Society, and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fire-proof building.

On motion of Mrs. Lincoln, it was *Resolved*, That the blank forms of application for membership now in use, are the authorized forms of this Society.

Mr. McDowell delivered an interesting address, after which the officers and members were presented with copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Mary Washington Society.

The meeting then adjourned to November 11, 1890.



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF NOVEMBER 11, 1890.

The third and last session of the meeting for organization of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on the evening of November 11, 1890, at half past seven o'clock, being adjourned from the meeting at the same place on October 18, 1890.

Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, the Vice President General, presiding, called the meeting to order, and stated that it was by special request of the President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was present, that she was presiding over the Society.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Hamlin, read a portion of the Scriptures and then offered a prayer.

The Secretary General, Mrs. Walworth, read the minutes of the last meeting. No objection being made, the Presiding Vice President General declared the minutes approved.

The Secretary General was then instructed to read the Constitution as reported from the Executive Committee to whom it had been referred for revision.

The Constitution was read, and on motion of Miss Washington, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, it was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Seal and Insignia reported that the Seal of the Society should be two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter,

charged with the figure of a dame, sitting at her spinning wheel; the legend to be "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." Two mottoes were suggested: "Libertas et Patria," and "Amor Patriae."

A motion was made and carried to accept the report of the Committee in regard to the Seal and the legend, and to adopt the motto "Amor Patriae."

On motion of Mrs. Coolridge,* the sympathy and co-operation of this Society was extended to the Association of which Mrs. Field is President, for the presentation of a gift to the people of France, in commemoration of their generous assistance to our country in the Revolutionary War.

The Historian, Mrs. Lockwood, read two letters from Mrs. Sinclair, of Virginia, presenting to this Society valuable relics of the last century.

The Vice President, Miss Desha, on behalf of Wimodaughsis, offered to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION the use of parlors and desk room in the house of that Society.

On motion of Mrs. Hetzel, the thanks of the Society were expressed for the kind offer.

On motion of Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, the daughter of Mr. W. O. McDowell was admitted as one of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization read a statement of the progress of the work of organization in the different States of the Union.

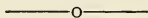
After consultation with members of the Advisory Committee, a motion was made by one, who had voted for it, to re-consider the clause of the Constitution which related to eligibility. A reconsideration was agreed to.

A motion was then made and carried, that the words: "as the Mother of such a patriot," should be added to the eligibility clause.

A large number of names were nominated for charter members.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the next meeting would be on December 11, 1890.

The meeting was then adjourned.



MINUTES DECEMBER 11, 1890.



A meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, on the evening of December 11, 1890, at eight o'clock.

*Correct spelling of this name is Coolidge.

The Vice President General Presiding, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, called the meeting to order. The Secretary General, Mrs. Walworth, read the minutes of the last meeting. They were approved.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the formal organization of the Society was now complete.

The Registrar General, Miss Washington, read a list of the names of charter members of the Society.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Darling, announced the Board of Managers of the Society. (See list of Officers printed with Constitution.)

She said they should at the earliest day possible assume their duties in accordance with the Constitution.

Mrs. Darling read a list of names of the widows of Revolutionary heroes, who are still living, and also two daughters of Revolutionary heroes. The list was furnished by General Marcus Wright, as follows:

It was agreed by the Society that they should be admitted as life members of the Society.

Mrs. Darling read a letter from Mrs. J. K. Polk, accepting the office of Honorary Vice President.

The Historian General, Mrs. Lockwood, announced a gift to the Society from

Mrs. Clarke read a paper giving some account of the most distinguished heroes of the Revolution, whose descendants were among the charter members of the Society.

Mrs. Lockwood read a paper on "The Relation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION to the World's Fair of 1892."

The Vice President General Presiding announced the committees on Finance, on Auditing, on Printing, on Insignia, on Constitution and Seal, and on Revolutionary Relics, as follows:

FINANCE:

Mrs. Greeley, Chairman,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Field.

AUDITING:

Mrs. Leo Knott, Chairman,
Mrs. Shields,
Miss Stow.

PRINTING:

Mrs. Darling, Chairman,
Mrs. Clarke,
Mrs. Lockwood.

Standing Committee on
CONSTITUTION & SEAL:

Mrs. Darling, Chairman,
Mrs. Cabell,
Miss Desha.

INSIGNIA:

Miss Breckinridge, Chairman,
Mrs. Goode,
Miss Desha.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS:

Mrs. Darling, Chairman.

The Vice President General Presiding announced that the Executive Committee recommend that the motto, "Amor Patriae," be changed to "Home and Country."

Mrs. Lockwood moved a reconsideration of the vote of the last meeting on the motto, which was carried.

Mrs. Lockwood then moved that the motto be "Home and Country," which was carried.

The Vice President Presiding called attention to the original certificate of the Cincinnati, signed by Washington, which was loaned for the evening by Mrs. Leo Knott.

The Vice President Presiding read a telegram received from the Sons of the American Revolution, as follows:

"NEW YORK, *December 11, 1890.*

"President General, D. A. R.

1409 Mass. Ave.

"Following Resolution was adopted to-day at meeting of General Board, Sons A. R.:—RESOLVED, That the Gen'l Board of Managers of the Society of Sons of Am. Rev. extend its hearty sympathy to the Daughters of the Am. Rev. in their organization, and it assures them of cordial co-operation in their patriotic work."

"J. C. CRESAP,
Lt. U. S. N.,
Sec'y General."

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, it was RESOLVED: "That the Daughters of the American Revolution extend their thanks to the Sons of the American Revolution for the cordial welcome offered the "Daughters" in the patriotic work upon which they have entered, and they accept the offer of a hearty co-operation in the attainment of the noble purpose to which both Societies are pledged.

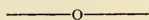
The Vice President Presiding announced that the next meeting

would be on January 15th, Thursday, as the 11th was on Sunday.

Col. Wm. H. Jack was then invited to address the Society and delivered an interesting oration.

On motion of Miss Washington, it was Resolved: "That the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION offer their earnest thanks to Colonel Jack for the eloquent address delivered before them at their meeting of December 11, 1890."

On motion, the Society adjourned, subject to call of President.



MINUTES FEBRUARY 22nd, 1891.

The National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION celebrated the 22nd of February, 1891, by inviting the Sons of the American Revolution to an entertainment. This was held in the parlors of the Vice President General presiding, Mrs. D. Cabell. Mrs. Harrison, President of the Society, and wife of President Harrisan, was present and assisted in receiving the guests.

After the meeting was called to order the President read a list of Honorary State Regents and Vice Presidents, named by the Vice President in Charge of the Organization. Col. Jack, of Louisiana, made a stirring address on the objects of the Association and the necessity of cherishing the spirit of American patriotism. Miss Marie Decca then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Hon. Wm. O. McDowell, of New Jersey, read an account of a ball given at Trenton, February 22nd, 1871,* in which Geo. Washington, his wife, and the officers of the army participated. Prof. Blank sang the National Hymn of the Italians. This was followed with the patriotic songs of different Nations, sung by Miss Decca and the young ladies of the Norwood Institute. After a feast of good things in the dining room, eight young ladies, dressed in Colonial style, danced the old-fashioned minuet, as practiced by our ancestral dames. These young ladies were: May Stover, Paris, Kentucky; Nellie Kennan, Newark, N. J.; Mamey Hatcher, Macon, Georgia; Mary Wilbers, Austin, Texas; Ella Branson, Petersburg, Illinois; Ella Young, Clinton, Tennessee; Nena Cabell, Norwood, Virginia; Letitia Scott, Bloomington, Illinois.

At a late hour the company departed, having enjoyed one of the notable social events of the season.

*Error in date.

APR. 20.

Pursuant to notice for thirty days, as required by the Constitution, a large meeting of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, No. 1407 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice President Presiding and opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The Vice President Presiding stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution and By-laws; that the Board had found great difficulty in the practical work of organization under the Constitution and By-laws; because of their vagueness and uncertainty and confused arrangement of subjects, and that in order to simplify and make plain the relation of the Society to its members and officials, the National Board had carefully prepared certain amendments for the consideration of the Society. The purpose of the Board in suggesting these amendments to the Constitution was to make as few changes as possible, and only in those particulars where absolutely necessary, and to arrange the various Sections so as to put all on one subject together under its appropriate head. That before the National Society can act, thirty days notice of the proposed amendments had been sent to all the Officers of the National Society and Regents of Chapters so far as they had reported, and it was deemed wise to make these changes now, in order to simplify the progress of organization, and to avoid difficulty in the future. She further stated that no vote could be taken on the amendments until another meeting, to be held after thirty days' notice, and directed that the Constitution and By-laws be read for information and suggestions of amendments by members of the Society.

The Secretary General then read the proposed Constitution and By-laws.

Notice of the following amendments was then given by the members of the Society:

By Mrs. Blount: Add to Article IV of the Constitution—"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive years." Also, strike out the last clause of Article I, Section 1, of By-laws.

By Mrs. Lockwood: Strike out the words: "to enact By-laws" of Article VI, Sec. 2 of Constitution.

By Mrs. Tittman: That second notification of arrears of dues be given before final action—By Miss Jones: Strike out "true patriotism and love of country," and substitute therefor "American patriotism."

Other amendments were offered orally, whereupon, on motion, it

was ordered that all members be requested to put their amendments in writing and hand them to the Secretary.

The following amendments were handed in under said Resolution:—

By Mrs. Wolff: Strike out Section 16 of By-laws. Amend Section I, Article V. by inserting the words "and one delegate for every twelve members of the National Society," before the words "one State Regent," etc. Strike out of Article IV of Constitution the words Surgeon General." Strike out Article X, defining the duties of Surgeon General.

By Mrs. Cilley: To increase the number of Registrars General to six, instead of two.

The Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, Miss Breckinridge, then made a report as to what the Committee had done in regard to the Insignia, stating that she could not make a Committee report at present, and asked for further time.

On motion, the Committee was given further time and directed to report to the National Board of Management.

Miss Ella L. Dorsey then read an interesting essay on the subject of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which was greeted with great applause.

The Vice President Presiding then gave notice that there would be a meeting of the National Society, to consider the amendments to the Constitution, May 26, 1891, at eight P. M. at the same place, 1407 Massachusetts Avenue.

On motion, Society adjourned.

MAY 26.

The National Society met pursuant to notice mailed to every member thirty days before the meeting, stating that the meeting would be held to take final action on the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-laws.

A large number of the members from several States were present.

Mrs. Harrison, the President General, called the meeting to order, and said that she preferred that some one better acquainted with what had been done should state fully the object of the meeting.

Several members called for Mr. Shields, the legal adviser, and on motion he was requested to explain the Constitution and the changes proposed. Mr. Shields stated that he had been called upon to advise the Committee as to certain changes in the Constitution which were proposed, and that he had thoroughly stated the same and believed they were proper and necessary; that he had received a letter from Mrs. Darling, the Vice President in Charge of Organization, protesting against certain changes in the fees and dues, and the length of

time of appointed officers, which had been finally acceded to by the Board; that she also protested against any changes being made until the National Congress met in February next, as it alone had power to change the Constitution; that the present National Board were provisional, and had been appointed by her until next February, when the representatives of the Chapters could elect a Board and make such changes as were necessary. He further stated that the easiest way to explain these objections was to read the record, and to then read from the minutes of the organizing meetings, held December 11, 1890, showing that a Constitution was adopted by some thirty or more ladies who were members, and that at that meeting the present Officers of the National Society were all elected, except two who were elected afterwards by the Board to fill vacancies; that those elected Officers constituted a large majority of the Board and that only a few Regents appointed by Mrs. Darling had qualified; that the Constitution was afterwards amended by a similar meeting of the National Society, and that in his opinion, the body which made and amended the Constitution had the power to change the Constitution, unless it had delegated that power to some one else. He then read the last Article of the Constitution and of the By-laws, to show that the National Society had reserved the power to amend the Constitution to itself, and that it could only be done in the way therein provided. That the Board could only suggest amendments to the [*doubtful word*] for its adoption, and that only amendments could be considered which had been presented at the previous meeting on April 20th, as required by the constitution. That this meeting was a meeting of the National Society, not of any Chapter, but all Chapters, and that every member had been notified of the meetings and had a right to be present and vote their sentiments.

On motion it was ordered that the Recording Secretary General read the Sections of the Constitution proposed to be changed and that a vote be separately taken on each Section.

The Secretary then read the 2nd Section of Article I of the Constitution.

Before the vote was taken Mrs. Lockwood said she thought it was due to Mrs. Darling that she read a statement of her views, which she read, and also a statement from an address of Mrs. Darling to the ladies of the New Jersey Chapter, giving her views as to her powers, and those of the Board and Society, and also a protest from Mrs. Shippen.

Mrs. Cabell read extracts from letter of Mrs. Darling.

On motion the protests were received and ordered on file.

The motion to proceed with the amendments was then renewed and carried unanimously.

The Recording Secretary General again read Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution.

On motion it was unanimously adopted.

The Article as *adopted* was then adopted.

The Secretary then read Paragraph 3 of Article II of the Constitution; also read amendment offered by Miss Jones, at April meeting, to strike out "true patriotism and love of country" and insert "American patriotism."

The vote being taken on amendment, it was lost.

The Secretary read Section 2, Article III and the amendments thereto, which were adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted unanimously.

Section 3, Article III, as recommended by the Board was unanimously adopted.

Section 1, Article IV. was read. Mrs. Wolff moved to strike out the words "Surgeon General."

A very spirited debate followed, after which the amendment was lost.

Mrs. Cilley's amendment, to strike out the word "two" before "Registrars," and insert "six" was read and adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Blount's amendment, to add to the Section "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively," was discussed and adopted. The Section as amended was unanimously adopted.

Section 2, Article II. was then read and adopted unanimously.

Section 1, Article V. was read. Mrs. Wolff withdrew her amendment in regard to electing delegates from the Chapters.

On motion the Section was adopted.

Sections 2, 3 & 5 of Article V. were then read and separately voted upon and unanimously adopted.

Sections 1, 2 & 3 of Article VII. were then read, and after discussion, voted upon separately, and unanimously adopted.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of Article VIII. were read.

Mrs. Tittman's amendment to Section 5 was adopted as follows: "But no one shall be displaced until after two notices of arrears shall have been given her," after which each of these Sections was discussed, voted upon separately, and adopted.

Article IX was then read and adopted unanimously.

The President then had the vote on the Constitution as a whole as amended, and it was unanimously carried.

The Secretary then read Section 1, Article I of the By-laws.

Amendment by Mrs. Blount, to strike out the last two lines, was adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted.

Section 2, Article III was read and adopted.

Sections 1, 2 & 3 were read and adopted unanimously.

Section 4 was read. Also an amendment offered by Mrs. Cabell, to insert after the words "first year" the words "subject to the approval of the National Board of Management," which was adopted, and the Section as amended was adopted.

Section 5, Article IV was read and adopted.

Sections 1 & 2, Article V were read and adopted.

Article VII was read and adopted.

Article X was read. Mrs. Wolff's amendment, to strike out the Section was warmly discussed, and on a vote, was lost. The Article was then adopted.

Article XI. Paragraph 4 was read and adopted.

Amendment to Paragraph 5 was offered by Mrs. Cabell, as follows: Strike out the words "on the first Tuesday after the first day of January," and insert "on the 11th day of October in each year, or if that be Sunday, on the next day," and add to the Section "provided that all appointed Officers of Chapters shall serve until October 11th, 1892; but delegates to the first Constitutional Congress shall be elected October 12th, 1891," and add also this Paragraph: (6) "Each Chapter shall be entitled, upon payment of the cost thereof, to a Certificate or Charter, duly certifying its name, location, date, officers and organizing members, which shall be signed by the President General and Recording Secretary General and attested by the Seal of the National Society and countersigned by the State Regent," which was adopted, and the Article as amended was adopted unanimously.

Article XIII was then read and adopted unanimously.

Article XV, describing Insignia as reported by Board, was read and unanimously adopted.

Article XVI. was read. Mrs. Wolff's amendment, to strike out the Article was lost. Quite a discussion ensued. Mrs. Wolff stated that the Society did not own the Magazine and could not control it, and that it was responsible for it, as it was held out to the world as our official exponent and that we need no official exponent, besides the press of the country.

Mrs. Lockwood urged that the Article be retained. Other members spoke pro and con. When the vote was taken on the amendment it was carried by a large majority.

Articles XVII and XVIII were read and adopted.

Article XIX was read and an amendment was offered, to strike out "3/4" and insert "2/3" and to strike out the words "present at any meeting" and to allow members of the Board to vote by letter on changes; but the amendment was lost, and the Section as printed adopted.

Mrs. Osborne moved that the vote by which Article XVI was stricken out be reconsidered, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Adams Magazine.

The legal adviser was asked to express his opinion upon the subject, and said it was not a question of law, but solely of expediency; that while the Society had power to strike out the Section, he thought that courtesy to Mrs. Darling demanded that it be retained,

at least for the present, and that the Board could control the question if it became necessary to take further action.

The motion to reconsider was, after further discussion, lost.

Miss Desha asked unanimous consent to move to reconsider the vote by which Article XVI was stricken out, in order that we might give some reason why it should be retained. There being no objection, she moved that the vote on striking out the Section be reconsidered, which was reconsidered. Miss Desha and Mrs. Osborne and others urged the retention of the Magazine as a matter of expediency, and Mrs. Wolff and Mrs. Ballinger and others opposed.

The vote recurring on Mrs. Wolff's motion to strike out Article XVI, it was carried by a large majority and the Article stricken out.

The President then put to vote the question of adopting the By-laws as amended, as a whole, and it was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mrs. Dickinson the thanks of the National Society were returned to Mrs. Cabell for her courtesy in allowing the use of her parlors for the meetings of the National Society.

On motion the National Society adjourned.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

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Chairman.

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ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,

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The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.



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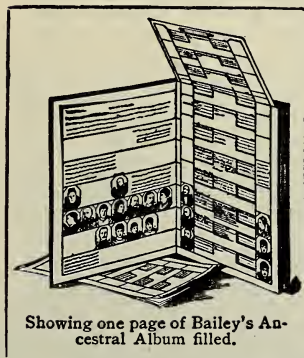
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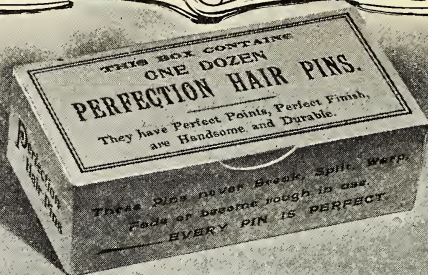
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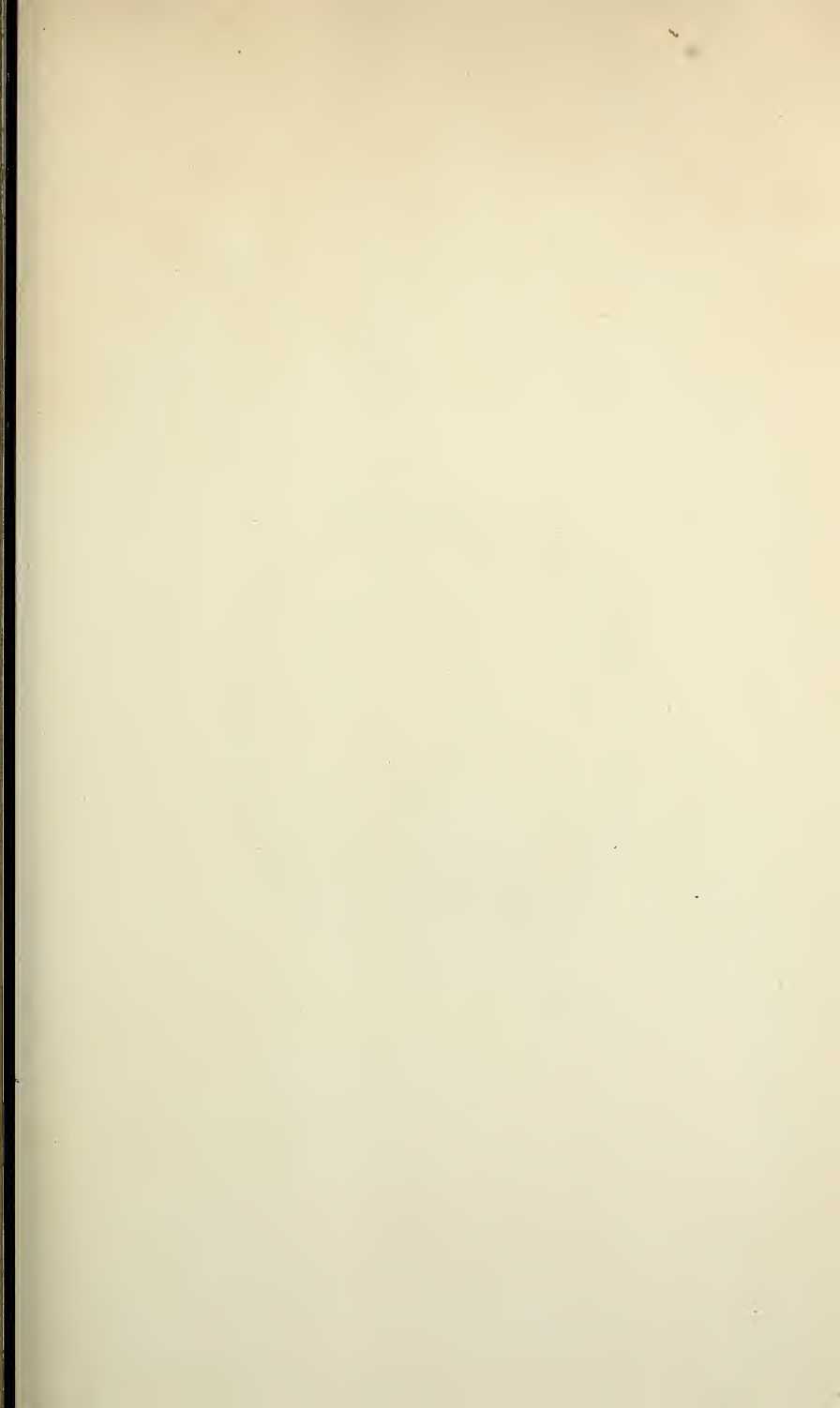
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FAITH TRUMBULL IN GIRLHOOD.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1901. NO. 3.

THE STORY OF JANE MAC RAE.

By J. P. Mac Lean, Ph. D.

The massacre of Jane Mac Rae forms one of the most important episodes in the history of the American Revolution. The final overthrow of Burgoyne's army may be largely attributed to it. The story has been frequently narrated, and with variations exceedingly antagonistic. Some have gone so far as to claim the life of the maiden was taken by American soldiers. If there was the shadow of a proof to sustain such a position it would have been known to General Burgoyne, who would not have been slow to take advantage of it. That Burgoyne had the culprit in his possession and had even taken steps to execute him, must forever do away with such a tale.

Of late years every story that has been written assumes to be authentic. One writer has written two authentic accounts—the one diametrically opposed to the other. Without entering into any controversy on the subject, an attempt is here made to give the facts substantially as they occurred.

Jane was the second daughter of the Rev. James Mac Rae, a Presbyterian clergyman. She was born in Bedminster (now Lamington), New Jersey, in 1753, and met her death, near Fort Edward, New York, July 21, 1777, at the hands of Le Loup, a half-breed Indian chief. She was of pure Scotch blood, and was described as a young woman of fine, commanding form, graceful in manners, intelligent in features, rare beauty, delicate blonde complexion, and glossy, golden-brown hair of silken lustre and of unusual length, and withal

possessed of rare accomplishments and a remarkable sweetness of disposition. Her father had been devoted to literary pursuits, and through him she had acquired a taste for reading unusual for one of her age in those times. On the death of her father she made her home with her brother John, then residing on the western banks of the Hudson, about four miles below Fort Edward.

Near the residence of John Mac Rae was a family named Jones, consisting of a widow and six sons. Between Jane and David Jones a feeling of friendship budded and ripened into reciprocal love.

Jane Mac Rae, while still under her father's roof, became acquainted with Mrs. Campbell, a widow, then residing in New York City. She was a cousin of General Simon Fraser, connected with Burgoyne's army. Mrs. Campbell married a man by the name of Mac Neill, and after his death she removed with her family to an estate owned by him at Fort Edward. When Jane removed to her brother's residence, she resumed her acquaintance with Mrs. Mac Neill, and spent much time at her house.

When the Revolution broke out the Joneses, being loyalists, fled to Canada during the autumn of 1776, where David received a lieutenant's commission among the provincials, and was assigned to Burgoyne's army.

The Mac Rae family was divided in its political relations, John being a firm patriot. It is probable that Jane sympathized with her lover, and as Mrs. Mac Neill was a staunch loyalist, she doubtless found the latter congenial company.

The rigors and horrors of war did not dampen the affections of the lovers. On July 11, 1777, at Skeenesboro (now Whitehall) David Jones sent a letter to Miss Mac Rae in which he requested that she should not go to Albany, but as the army would soon be at Fort Edward, he hoped to meet her there.

At the time of the tragedy the American army, under General Schuyler, was encamped at Moses's Creek, five miles below Fort Edward. General Gates assumed command on August 19th. The British army had reached the vicinity of Fort Edward.

While David Jones denied having sent a party of Indians to bring Jane into the camp, yet this probably arose from the desire to escape the odium of his rashness. It was the general belief at the time that he did send such a party under Duluth, a half-breed, to escort his betrothed into the British camp, where they were at once to be married.

The close proximity of Burgoyne's army and the country swarming with savages, caused John Mac Rae to remove his family and he commanded Jane to take refuge with him, but she slipped from him, having learned that her lover was near at hand. The outposts and scouting parties of the Americans were driven in by the advance of Burgoyne's army under General Fraser, and they sought shelter within the walls of Fort Edward. On July 26, 1777, Jane left her brother's house for that of Peter Freel, who lived close under the walls of the fort, and remained there the night of the 27th. The following morning she repaired to the house of Mrs. Mac Neill, which stood about eighty rods north of the fort. The same morning a party of fifty Americans, under Lieutenant Palmer, were surprised by about two hundred Indians, who pursued, shot down and scalped eighteen of them. Six Indians rushed across a marsh to the house of Mrs. Mac Neill, seized her with Jane and hurried back, retracing their steps, and rejoined the main body at the foot of a hill.

In the meanwhile another body of Indians from the British camp, under Le Loup, returning from a marauding expedition, overtook the former party. Samuel Standeth, an eyewitness of the scene, stated that hardly had the two parties met, when he perceived agitation among the Indians, high words and violent gestures, till at length they engaged in a furious quarrel, and beat one another with their muskets. In the midst of the affray, one of the chiefs, in a paroxysm of rage, shot Miss Mac Rae in the breast, and instantly grasped her long flowing hair in one hand, seized his knife in the other and took off the scalp in such manner as to include nearly the whole hair; then springing from the ground, he tossed it in the face of a young warrior, brandished it in the air, and uttered a yell of savage exultation.

The Americans at the fort having fired at the Indians, the

latter continued their retreat, and two miles from the fort stopped at the house of William Griffin, a tory, where they exhibited their scalps (probably that of the Allen family whom they had murdered) and declared they "had killed Jenny." They had Mrs. Mac Neill with them in a state of nudity, with the exception of her chemise, in which condition she was delivered to her cousin, General Fraser.

A pursuing party of Americans found the body of Miss Mac Rae stripped of its clothing and wounded in nine places, either by a scalping knife or a tomahawk. A messenger was dispatched to convey the afflicting news to her brother, who, without delay took charge of his sister's remains and had them interred on the east side of the river about three miles below the fort.

The massacre of Jane Mac Rae sealed the doom of Burgoyne's army, and the surrender of the latter was the turning point in the Revolutionary war. The blood of Jane Mac Rae aroused the people as they had not been aroused before. The story of the tragic death was passed along the banks of the Hudson; it became the rallying cry among the Green Mountains of Vermont, and in response the militia poured forth to the scene of action determined to conquer an army that would employ the merciless savages. The cry of the murdered maiden even rang through the halls of the British parliament.

This excitement and the resolutions made were accelerated by the fact that Burgoyne, previously, in a proclamation to the Americans had declared war: "I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction (and they amount to thousands), to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America."

General Gates, in a letter to General Burgoyne, made mention of the sad fate of Jane Mac Rae in the following language:

"Miss Mac Crea, a young lady, lovely to the sight, of virtuous character, and amiable disposition, engaged to an officer of your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a home near Fort Edward, carried into the woods, and there scalped and mangled

in a most shocking manner. The miserable fate of Miss Mac Crea was particularly aggravated by her being dressed to receive her promised husband, but met her murderers employed by you."

In respect to Miss Mac Rae, Burgoyne responded:

"In regard to Miss Mac Crea, her fall wanted not the tragic display you have labored to give it, to make it as sincerely abhorred and lamented by me, as it can be by the most tender of her friends. The fact was no premeditated barbarity; on the contrary, two chiefs, who had brought her off for the purpose of security, not of violence to her person, disputed which should be her guard, and in a fit of savage passion in one, from whose hands she was snatched, the unhappy woman became a victim. Upon the first intelligence of this event, I obliged the Indians to deliver the murderer into my hands, and though to have punished him by our laws, or principles of justice, would have been perhaps unprecedented, he certainly should have suffered an ignominious death, had I not been convinced, from my circumstances and observation, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a pardon, under the terms which I presented and they accepted, would be more efficacious than an execution to prevent similar mischiefs."

In the evidence laid before the house of commons, the Earl of Harrington testified that Burgoyne first received the news of the massacre of Jane Mac Rae at Fort Anne, that "General Burgoyne threatened the culprit with death, insisted that he should be delivered up; and there were many gentlemen of the army, and I own I was of the number, who feared that he would put that threat in execution."

Among the papers left by Burgoyne was a letter addressed to him in 1782 by Capt. Mac Rae, with an endorsement, on it in his handwriting stating: "From Captain McCrea, brother to Miss McCrea, who was murdered by the Indians in the campaign of '77."

David Jones purchased the ghastly trophy of his betrothed, broken-hearted he retired from the army at once, and never after mingled in the society of his fellowmen.

ANN WHITALL'S DUTY.

By Isabella Crater McGeorge.

"Put thou thy trust in God,
In duty's path go on."—*Luther.*

In the early springtime, a field of wheat on a distant hill-side seems a beautiful green carpet of unbroken color: the nearer we approach it, the more distinctly the wavy outlines of the seed rows appear,—the rough brown earth shows between and bare patches where the grain has been winter-killed mar its uniformity: so with us to-day—the patriotic duty of our predecessors looks a lovely green field that bore a perfect harvest,—but closer inspection aided by fragments of preserved data, clearly reveals the discouragements, trials and difficulties that beset our ancestors in their attempt to do their duty to their homes and country.

When, on the banks of Woodbury creek in 1716, 4 mo. 23rd. O. S.—there came to the home of John and Ann Clark Cooper, a second daughter it was decided that the babe was to bear the ancestral name of Ann, as had her mother and grandmother before her.

In accordance with the teachings of Friends, of which society the Coopers' and Clarks had for generations been active and prominent members, little Ann was reared to be obedient to parents; to eschew vanity; to be industrious, as occupation was a safeguard from mischief; to be cheerful and civil, avoiding idle discourse, and "to walk answerably to the purity of her profession."

Early her active mind fathomed nature's secrets: none knew better than she where to find the useful simples for the brewing of healing teas; the spring-beauties smiled at her first, as she was the soonest to see them; the jacks-in-the-pulpit nodded to her as she examined their tongues to hunt out the rare dark ones; the kalmias swung their bells in her face, bespowdering her with their pollen; she made swings

under the cedars by pulling down the Virginia creeper, *ampelopsis quinquefolia*, and gloried in their autumnal beauty. This was permissible, for it was God's handiwork and not men's base imitation. She learned to love her books, for was she not the grandchild of Benjamin Clark, the publisher of Friends' books, London, England, and from whom she inherited a facility with the quill? Later, she indulged in a



ANN WHITALL'S HOUSE.

diary and interjections—a safety-valve. Oh! how else could she have controlled herself?

She became proficient in house-keeping and spinning and at the age of twenty-three was married to the stalwart James Whitall, only son of Job and Jane Siddon Whitall, before Haddonfield meeting, 9th month, 23d, 1739, O. S. They were well-to-do, having a fair share of this world's goods, and owned a ninety-acre farm on the east bank of the Delaware River, seven miles below the then town of Philadelphia. Six sons and three daughters blessed their union.

Nine years after their marriage, the brick mansion was completed and

I. A. W.

1748.

were cut in the north gable, meaning that James and Ann Whitall had built this house at that date. The brick was imported; to-day the building is in a fair state of preservation and is the property of the United States government. While the location of the home was very lovely yet its proximity to Philadelphia brought annoyances; the hen-roosts were depleted, the cows were milked by stealth, fruit stolen—for the cove was very handy for sneak-thieves.

One evening when her husband had been belated at Woodbury, the help absent and the children upstairs asleep, Ann Whitall sat in the living-room knitting by candle light. A slight sound attracted her attention to the open stairway. To her surprise she saw a pair of ankles and shoeless feet disappear on the landing. Hastily laying her knitting on the table she sprang up the stairs and collared a man, who upon his hands and knees was about to crawl under the bed of the north-west room. Taken at such a disadvantage his bravado oozed out of his skin in great beads of perspiration.

"What is thee after?"

"Nothin," was the sullen answer.

"This is a likely place for thee to be hunting it," and slapping him in the face, she marched him down stairs, lecturing him the while, on the wickedness of theft. She turned him out of the house, bidding him *be thankful that she had been in time to prevent his sin.*

Her sons, while obedient and industrious, would not attend the week-day meeting of the Society of Friends as frequently as the mother deemed necessary; she bemoans the father's bad example and the fact that her sons sometimes skated after meeting on First-day. Her troubled spirit finds expression in her diary:

"7 mo. 3rd 1768. Hannah and I went to meeting *alone* and her father would not go with us. But it is my lot to go alone, or none must go. Oh! it is my mind that any may contrive their business so as to go to meeting constantly, *if they will.* But, oh! this going,

when he has a mind, or once a month. *Once* a month! When 6th day meeting comes then more earnest at work than err a day in the whole, whole week! It makes me sick sometimes to see such doings, year after year. Now, we have been married about thirty years and he so cold about religion, and the children grown men. This is the greatest trouble I meet with. I go with a heavy heart if my children don't go to meeting nor their father. But I must drink these bitters! Oh! the bitters that I have to drink! Oh! the worm-wood and the gall and am overwhelmed in sorrow every day I live. Oh! this wicked world! To go *skating* after meeting! How can the Lord's day be spent at such work?"

Then the meetings were not always satisfactory, for she beheld there that which troubled her as recorded on "10th mo. 1st Sixth-day 1771. Oh! the concern I was in! To think of so many that can sit and *sleep*, meeting after meeting, year after year!"

Then came rumors of war, followed by active preparation at her threshold; for just opposite, at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, on Mud Island, Fort Mifflin was built, and Fort Mercer was thrown up in Whitall's apple orchard, on the bluff. Their log barn was torn out to furnish timber for the stockade that was constructed within three hundred feet of their door-sill. For had not General Washington said that "without the free navigation of the Delaware I am confident that General Howe will never remain in Philadelphia," hence the Americans were contriving to make his stay as unpleasant as possible in order to hasten his departure.

Ann Whitall's brother, the fearless John Cooper, who openly espoused the cause, being a member of both provisional and continental congresses, had the better of the argument when she called his attention to his duty as a Friend to guard against approving of or showing the least connivance at war. "Sister Ann, why has thee two forts at thy place and a *chain across the river*?"

As first arranged Fort Mercer was larger than could be manned by Colonel Greene's small force, so when Mauduit du Plessis arrived at the fort, he convinced Colonel Greene of the necessity of strengthening the fortifications by intersection, which transformed Fort Mercer to a large redoubt of pentagonal form.

1777, 9th mo. 22d was "a pleasant and fair day"—the English were "reported to be near"—so James Whitall and his son Job "drove 21 head of cattle to uncle David Cooper's at Woodbury." This was another brother of Ann's; he was known as the "wise David, to whom all applied for advice in cases of difficulty."

After dinner, Job's wife, Sarah Gill Whitall, and the three children, David, Job jr., and Hannah, the babe, with a load of goods, were taken to the same place. The men in the fort "took charge (?) of 47 sheep." The next day Ann C. Whitall, then sixty-one years of age, went over to her daughter Sarah's, wife of John Murdock, near Woodbury, with another load of goods, while her husband and son "stored as much grain and wheat" as was possible to secure. Colonel Greene impressed a valuable horse and advised the Whitalls to take themselves out of danger while yet there was opportunity. Then they filled four rooms of the house with goods, stores, etc., and locked the doors, leaving the house in possession of the American officers stationed at the fort.

Barber's History states that this fort was nothing more than "a good earthen rampart raised to the corden, a fosse and an abattis in front. This constituted the whole strength of this fort—in which were placed *three hundred* men and fourteen pieces of cannon. This corps was from Rhode Island and mainly negroes and mulattoes, who were in a ragged, destitute condition, but their patriotic enthusiasm rendered them comparatively indifferent to their personal sufferings."

A fence was built across the south end of the redoubt with two thousand feet of Whitall's boards and strengthened with three thousand of his oaken staves; the cannons were concealed with apple-tree brush, hay, etc., giving the place the appearance of a farm brush-heap.

On Wednesday, October 20, word came of the advance of fifteen hundred Hessians, under guidance of the Tory McIlvaine and two negroes, Dick and "Old Mitch."

In their zeal, the Tory and Dick went too near and fell into the hands of the Americans and were promptly hanged within the stockade; but "Old Mitch" was too wary. He reasoned that neutrality was the safest plan to adopt, so he

flattened himself beside a hay-rick, where he lay in mortal terror, and never recovered his ebony color which that October day was blued with fright. "But lordy, massy," he used to exclaim when in after days he was asked to relate his experience of that dreadful time, "ah guess ah shuck ez de canun ball cum ploughin long de groun and flingin de sand in mah face: an' arter dat canun blowed up, ah tought fer half an hour ah was dead, weddr or no!" He referred to the bursting of a gun within Fort Mercer, which did more harm to the Americans than did the combined force of the Hessians on shore and British vessels in the river; the American casualty being fourteen killed and twenty-six wounded; that of the British was three hundred killed, of whom fifteen were officers, and many wounded, one hundred dying within three days. Some were interred on the Whitall place, south of the stockade and many were buried in the Strangers' Ground, on Delaware street, Woodbury, New Jersey.

After repeated repulses the Hessians retreated in wild confusion, dropping their wounded along their route to Haddonfield. They left their disabled leader, Count Donop, in the trenches; he who so insolently had demanded surrender, with the warning that if the Americans "stood battle they could expect no quarter." That night when Mauduit du Plessis found him nearly smothered, and with broken hip, he called to those Rhode Island negroes, who tenderly lifted him out from the encumbering carcasses. He expected no quarter then, and was so overcome by their kind treatment that he exclaimed "I die content; I die in the hands of honor itself."

When Colonel Greene moved out of the Whitall house into the fort on October 21, Ann Whitall went over with her son Job; she at once decided to stay and put things to rights. Job insisted that she ought at least to go to the nearest neighbor's for safety. But she was obdurate and allowed that if the Lord called her, He would find her at home; and with beautiful faith reminded her son that "the Lord is strong and mighty and He will protect me."

On that fateful October 22, 1777, after setting her house

in as good order as possible, and that she might prepare herself for whatever God ordained, Ann Cooper Whitall took her spinning wheel to the south-east room. As that wheel whirled round, the guns of the British frigates, *Augusta* and *Merlin*, boomed a gamut of threats—those of the near-by fort roared defiant answers and the musketry of besiegers and besieged, mingled with the screams of the wounded, kept up an incessantly horrible racket. It was terrible! She resisted the impulse to even look to the northward, fortifying herself with the thought that by abstaining she was bearing testimony to Friends' abhorrence of war.

Then one of the balls from the *Augusta* went wide of its aim and entered the north gable just below I. A. W. and as if seeking the old lady it crossed the north-east room—then the hall—and into the south-east room in which Ann Whitall sat spinning—where it fell—inert. What if more should follow? She remembered that Providence favors those who aid themselves, so she carried her wheel out into that hall—oh-h! what an ugly hole that ball made!—down the open stairway, speedily reached the cellar door and made quick descent to the cool depth of the south-east corner. Here she continued to spin until the tumult ceased and the battle was over.

She was on hand with bandages that evening when the injured were brought in; the house was filled, even the attic was crowded. She advised M. Mauduit to have the Count Donop taken over to Gibbs's, three-quarters of a mile down the river, where there would be more room and less confusion. She was an angel of mercy that night to the wounded and dying, but when some of them fretted because of the noise, she reminded them that they "must not complain, who had brought it on themselves." She administered to their needs, this being clearly within the line of duty—"to care for the ill and dying and direct their minds to a solemn consideration of the approaching awful period of life."

Colonel Greene again took possession of the house—the dead were interred on the banks south of the stockade and Ann Whitall returned to her daughter, Sarah Murdock.

After the evacuation of the fort on November 20, 1777, the British came and laid waste to everything, but the Whitall house. It was not deemed safe for the family to return to their home on the bluff until April 20, 1778—the record in James Whitall's diary states "after an absence and precarious living for upwards of six months."

In 1797, when yellow fever appeared in Philadelphia, a quarantine station was established, just opposite the Whitall residence, on the Delaware, near the former location of Fort Mifflin. Despite all precautions taken for safety a discarded bed from an infected ship floated into the Whitall cove and the family was seized with the dreaded Yellow Jack. There were six victims: Ann's sons, Job and Benjamin, and grandchildren, Sarah and Aaron, died within the days intervening between September 11-19. Ann C. Whitall was in her eighty-second year; her strong will had born severe tests; her nerve, rigid tension and heretofore she had undauntedly faced all emergencies; but weakened by advanced age and this last sorrow she succumbed to the fever September 23, 1797.

On the summit of Woodbury Hill is the Friends' burial ground; on the south is a schoolhouse and under the trees of its playgrounds happy children curl dandylion stems and weave daisy chains; two hundred feet to the north is a blacksmith's forge, whence comes the sound of ding-ding-ding-dick; and west, within twenty feet, the trolley groans its remonstrance to the steep grade, whose passengers may note at the edge of the embankment a small marble slab, eight by two inches and showing but six inches above the sward. That marks the final resting place of Ann Cooper Whitall. Three miles to the westward is the Whitall house and the same beam of the setting sun that glints upon the bosom of the Delaware at her former home, is reflected on the corner of that little monument; while the robbins in the overhanging branches of the sycamores seem to call their curfew—"Ann-Coop-er-Whi-tall's-duty. 'Twas-at-home-home, home."

ROSANNAH WATERS FARROW.

By Mrs. Fred. B. Gordon.

Some one has said that "the mothers of a country mould its citizens, determine its institutions and shape its destiny." Of no one is it more true than of Rosannah Waters Farrow, whose beautiful life and daring deeds, recorded in the history of the South Carolina Revolution, have endeared her not only to her kindred but to every true American woman. She was a descendant of Edward Waters, one of the oldest members of the Virginia Company. He was in the service of Lieutenant George Somers, went to Virginia with him, was a member of the council, and went to the West Indies for supplies. After his return he was made captain, Burgess and justice. She was the daughter of Philemon and Sarah Bordroyne Waters and the sister of Colonel Philemon Waters, who was a close friend of Washington and the one who fired the first shot at the battle of Fort Mifflin—Washington's first regular conflict. Living quietly in her old colonial home at Winchester, Virginia, Rosannah grew to womanhood and ere long plighted her troth to one John Farrow, whose name she was destined to distinguish. Led by the spirit of emigration, John Farrow, with his wife and several children, left the fertile valleys of old Virginia and drifted southward to the hills of South Carolina, settling in the Ninety-sixth district, of which Spartanburg was then a part, on the banks of the Enoree, about five miles above Musgrove's Mill. Hardly had they arrived before Mr. Farrow was called on business to Virginia, and while returning was stricken with small-pox and died. Left thus, the mother had the entire care of bringing up in the paths of honor her eight children. At this time, the southern colonists, aroused by the fearful struggle for independence and devotion to their country, were led to take up arms. Rosannah Farrow, a warm patriot herself, proudly gave her five sons, Samuel, John, Laudon, William and Thomas to fight for liberty, and although the oldest was not yet twenty-one years of age, he

was put in command of a cavalry company and led the youngest, a mere lad. Thus the mother, whose lot had been cast heretofore among scenes of quiet, peace and prosperity, was left unprotected and surrounded by Tory neighbors, treacherous and cruel. Often they were forced to go without food and to hide themselves among the woods and swamps and the rocky coves of the Enoree. During the summer of 1780 her sons were in active service. The four older belonged to the company engaged in scouting and skirmishing. Fierce encounters took place and the prisoners were generally shot without mercy. It was one night during this memorable summer that Mrs. Farrow was aroused by a loud "Hello" at her gate. Hastily dressing herself and securing a pistol, she appeared in the doorway. "A friend, my lady, with a message. Three of your sons have been captured in an encounter with the enemy and are confined in the jail at Ninety Six, the British post. It's an unlucky thing, but Colonel Cruger is anxious to secure the return of some of his red-coats that Colonel Williams captured at Musgrove's Mill, and he sends word that he will give one rebel for two British soldiers, if the trade is made in a hurry. He wants to retreat from Ninety Six and will shoot or hang our boys when he does." Endowed with the same courage and valor as her famous brother, Colonel Philemon Waters, Rosannah Farrow proved herself a heroine ready to act. Giving directions to her poor, defenseless girls, she seized a rifle and going to the stable caught and saddled an unbroken black colt, the only horse left. With a prayer to kind Heaven to shield her daughters she galloped into the darkness. Towards Colonel Williams's camp, in a sequestered valley near the Fair Forrest river, lay Mrs. Farrow's course. Her path was through a lonely wilderness, inhabited only by a few hunters and scattered families of Indians. On she rode, in her excitement, her raven hair flowing to the winds, her black eyes flashing, and leaving undecided those whom she passed as to whether she was woman or phantom. Williams gladly granted her six British soldiers and a guard, the "Farrow boys" being too valuable to lose. Before day-break of the second night of her ride, without losing a single hour,

she dashed up to the camp of Colonel Cruger and on bended knees implored him to give up her boys. To this eloquence he grimly replied: "Well, you are just in time for I ordered those rebellious youngsters of yours to be shot at sun-rise, but I guess you can take the rebels." With eyes flashing with indignation she retorted, "I have given you two for one, Colonel Cruger, but understand I consider it the best trade I ever made, for rest assured hereafter the Farrow boys will whip you four to one." Her sons were worthy of such a mother in times of peace, as well as in war; they proved themselves the same brave boys that she had called them. Samuel lived to represent Pinckney district in congress, and a portrait of him still hangs in the Capitol at Washington, showing the sabre scar on his face made at the battle of Musgrove's Mill. He was also lieutenant-governor of South Carolina a number of times. As long as Rosannah Farrow lived she was admired and loved, and it is said that years after the eyes of the British soldiers flashed with pleasure when they talked of this South Carolina daughter. History will cherish the memory of one whose devotion to country prompted her to deeds of heroism during "those times which tried men's souls."

BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

From Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain of Col. John Patterson's Regiment.

January, 1777.

1. Wednesday. Colo. Hand advanced towards Princeton—

2. Thursday. An alarm about 11 o.C.—The army drew up ye South side of the bridge—Sullivan's Division waylaid several fording places. The Enemy made yr approaches to Trenton ye Sun about 3-4 hour high in No. about 5000. Hand retreated before them about 2 miles, wh one field piece.—A very hot fire at ye bridge just before sunset.

NB. Mr. Atwine, is the Moravian Minister of Bethlehem. Mr. Nathl. Lydle, Bp. of Do. Mr. Friece & Mr. Leedrey, moravian ministers of Philadelphia.—

3. Friday. At 1 o.C. ys morning ye whole army began to march towards Princeton, where we arrived at 8 o.C. when about 500 Regulars attacked our left division—About noon ye firing ceased, when we got ye field, havg. killed about 140 and took 100 wh we brought off with us. We have had killed in both days, about 30, & 40 wounded, among wm is Genl. Mercer.—We immediately proceeded to Somerset ys Evg.—

4. Saturday. Lodged out doors last night—Proceeded to Pluckmin, with our army of about 5,000. I obtained liberty to go to N.Town—rode to Lamberton where Mr. Halsey lives.

5. L's day. Rode within 3 miles of Ringo's—

6. Monday. Crost ye Delaware at Currell's ferry, where I fell in company wh Mr. David, & rode to N.Town, Pennsylvania. Find my brother Jabez sick of an exceedg. great cold; but his fever has abated, & he is in a fine way for recoverg. Dr. Towner I find in a hopeful way—My Waiter is quite sick.

7. Tuesday. Rode to Philadelphia, twenty five miles from N.Town.

8. Wednesday. Bout. a few books of Mr. Bell, &c.—& returned as far as to Mr. Willet's within 5 miles of New-Town.

10. Friday. Rode to Howel's ferry, but could not pass ys Evening.

11. Saturday. Crost ye Delaware & rode to Lamberton, & put up at Mr. Rosebrough's—

12. L's day. Rode to Morris-Town where ye main body of ye army now lies—put up at Rev. Mr. Jhones'—Rode to Mendum ys Evg. to see Rev. Mr. Lewis.—

13. Monday. Got Mr. Philip Conduct of Morris Town to keep my horse. The funeral of Colo. Jacob Ford of ys town, was attended ys Evening. wh military honors.

14. Tuesday. Colo. Sherburn sat out for Philadelphia, from thence to return to N. England. Borrowed of him 20 dollars—Ys Evg. ye funeral of Colo. Hitchcock was attended wh ye honors of War.—The chief of Colo. Patterson's Offi-

cers have gone home recruiting—Several of the N. England Militia arrived this day.

15. Wednesday. Mr. David left camp for Philadelphia. Had an agreeable interview wh Rev. Mr. Later—from Pennsylvania.

16. Thursday. Rev. Mr. Later preacht a Sermon to his Regt. Heb. 4. 16.—

17. Friday. Visited several of ye sick of ye Regt. & prayed wh ym.

18. Saturday. Took Sal Cathartic & wrote several letters to Berkshire.

Robert—my Waiter arrived from New-Town, in good health, & put up with me at Mr. Jhones'.

19. L's day. Preacht in ye Presbyterian Chh. Isa. 6. 5. One Sermon.

20. Monday. Visited ye Sick of my

21. Tuesday. Attended ye funeral of Colo. Jacob Ford of Morris-Town, prayed and gave a word of exhortation at ye house. About 100 horses & about 30 wagons wh were taken yesterday at Somerset by Genl. Dickinson were brought to camp.

22. Wednesday. We are credibly informed yt Genl. Heath has lately taken fort Independence, with four hundred Prisoners.

23. Thursday. Heard firing of Cannon ys afternoon from towards Somerset.—

24. Friday. Snow & Rain in abundance—Ye firing Yesterday was between 600 of ye Enemy & a Scout of our men near Woodbridge.

25. Saturday.—

26. L's day. Mr. Later preacht Prov. 14. 26.—I this Evng. at Mr. Caleb Munson's Psa. 84. 11.—

27. Monday. Spent ye forenoon wh Mr. Ogden.—

28. Tuesday. Visited ye Sick in ye Regt.—Virginia Light horse arrived.—

29. Wednesday. Snow.

30. Thursday. Snow. Sergt. Howard died of putrid fever.

31. Friday. Pennsylvania Regt. of Regulars arrived—Preacht a lecture ys Evng. near Mr. Munson's Prov. 8. 17.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN KENTUCKY.

Below are given some names of soldiers, pioneers and pioneer women, buried in Kentucky, With one or two exceptions, their graves have been located by John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky.

Thomas Helm and Bernard Helm, of Virginia, buried at Helm Place, Hardin county, Ky.

Capt. George Gray, of Culpeper county, Virginia, buried at All-Saint's chapel, Louisville, Ky.

Gen. George Rogers Clark, Capt. Edward Clark, Capt. Jonathan Clark, John Austin, Capt. Meriwether, James Richardson, D. Jacob and John Nelson, buried at Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

Col. Thomas Hart, buried at Lexington, Ky.

Gov. Isaac Shelby, buried at his home, Traveller's Rest, Lincoln county, Ky.

James Morrison, Uniontown, Ky.

Capt. William Lightfoot, buried at Indian Neck, Jefferson county, Ky.

Major John Ball and Frederick Hise, buried at Russellville, Ky.

John Trull and his brother Jesse, came to Kentucky with George Rodgers Clark.

Admiral Reynolds, buried near Bowling Green, Ky.

David Rice, buried at Danville, Ky.

James McCoun, buried at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Nathaniel Rogers, buried at Paris, Ky.

Capt. William Rowan, buried in Shelby county, Ky.

Capt. John Metcalfe and his wife Sallie Metcalfe, are buried in the Old cemetery, on Jefferson and Twelfth streets, Louisville, Ky., but it is now known as Baxter Square.

Capt. Isham Talbott and James Patten are buried in the Western cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

Col. John B. Floyd, buried in Jefferson county, Ky.

Capt. William Campbell, buried in Madison county, Ky.

James Brooks, Baxter Square, Louisville, Ky.

Capt. Edward Graham and John Graham, buried near Worthington, Ky., in the old burial ground of the Breckenridge family.

Gen. Benjamin Logen and Sarah Gamble, Shelby county, Ky.

Markers have been placed at the graves of the Clarks and John Austin.

ROSTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS.

The General David Humphreys Branch of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution of New Haven, on June 16, 1901, decorated the graves of one hundred and seventeen soldiers and patriots of the Revolution who are buried in the Grove street cemetery. The exercises were appropriate to the occasion and were attended by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution. The names of the honored dead are as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Joseph P. Hotchkiss, | David Phipps, | David Wooster, |
| Ezekiel Hayes, | Joseph Gorham, | Deacon Abel Burritt, |
| Caleb Hotchkiss, | Phineas Bradley, | Joseph Darling, |
| Amos Gilbert, | Capt. Robert Brown, | Aeneas Munson, |
| Nathan Oaks, | Ebenezer Huggins, | Miles McCleave, |
| Hezekiah Sabin, | Ebenezer Peck, | James Dana, |
| Stephen Hotchkiss, | Samuel B. Marshall, | Marcus Merriman, |
| Daniel Bishop, | John Miles, | James Merriman, |
| John Hotchkiss, | Augur Thompson, | Nathaniel Fitch, |
| Joshua Hotchkiss, | Ezra Stiles, | Ezra Ford, |
| Levi Ives, | Timothy Dwight, | William Munson, |
| Hezekiah Augur, | Pierpont Edwards, | John Townsend, |
| John Mix, | Jonathan Mix, | Azel Kimberly, |
| Naphtali Daggett, | Isaac Townsend, | Jonas Prentice, |
| Henry Daggett, | Thaddeus Beecher, | Jabez Smith, |
| Nathan Dummer, | Nathan Beers, | Elias Stilwell, |
| Dyer White, | Nathan Beers, | Thaddeus Alling, |
| Jonathan Fitch, | Samuel Bishop, | James Prescott, |
| John Scott, | Roger Sherman, | Thomas Green, |
| Ezra Lines, | James Hillhouse, | Isaac Gilbert, |
| Lent Hotchkiss, | Elijah Thompson, | Jeremiah Parmlee, |
| Amos Doolittle, | David Bunce, | Eli Mygatt, |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Stephen Herrick, | Eli Denslow, | Jonathan Austin, |
| John Davis, | Joshua Newhall, | William Mansfield, |
| Benjamin English, | Elijah Osborn, | Samuel Bassett, |
| Elijah Forbes, | Samuel Gorham, | Joseph Kirk Munson, |
| William Wise, | Hanover Barney, | Asa Huntington, |
| Joel Northrop, | Harthem Ramsdell, | David Dorman, |
| Abraham Tuttle, | Samuel Hull, | Jonathan Osborn, |
| Peter Johnson, | Daniel Colburn, | John Peck, |
| Timothy Mix, | Mastin Parrott, | Caleb Miller, |
| Timothy Mix, | Jabez Brown, | Thomas Bills, |
| William Noyes, | David Humphreys, | Samuel Barney, |
| Hezekiah Parmelee, | William Lyon, | Israel Bishop, |
| David Osborn, | Capt. Abra'm Bradley, | David Atwater, |
| John Trowbridge, | Noah Webster, | John Gilbert, |
| Laban Smith, | Stephen Alling, | Elijah Austin, |
| William Storer, | John Bulford, | David Judson, |
| Samuel Hicks, | Ebenezer Allen, | Gold Sherman, |

PAY ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN FRANKLIN'S COMPANY.

"A Pay Roll of the Company of Militia Commanded by Capt. John Franklin in the Service of the United States at the Post of Wyoming [Penna.] for one Month (viz.) from 3d. April to 4th. May, 1780."

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| John Franklin, Capt., | Henry Burney, Sergt., | |
| Roswell Franklin, Lieut., | Chris. Hurlbut, Sergt., | |
| Daniel Gore, Lieut., | James Sutton, Corporal, | |
| Daniel Ingersoll, Sergt., | William Jackson, Corporal, | |
| Asa Chapman, Sergt., | Andrew Blanchard, Corporal. | |
| William Williams, | Jonah Rogers, | John Fuller, |
| Stephen Gardner, | Josiah Rogers, | Nathan Cook, |
| John Hide, | Elisha Harvey, | Noah Pettibone, |
| Prince Alden, | John Hurlbut, | Asa Budd, |
| Joseph Elliott, | Jonathan Cory, | Frederick Budd, |
| John Tilberry, | Nathan Bullock, | James Atherton, |
| Benjamin Harvey, | Joseph Cory, | Jonathan Washburn, |
| Manassah Cady, | Turner Johnson, | Peleg Comstock, |
| Asahel Prichard, | Nath. Walker, | Arnold Franklin, |
| James Frisbe, | David Sanford, | Walter Snyder, |
| James Nisbitt, | Joseph Hagerman, | Solomon Bennet, |
| Abr. Nisbitt, | Joseph Thomas, | Elijah Harris, |
| Jonathan Frisbe, | Ishmael Bennett, | Ezekiel Brown, |
| Richard Brockway, | Ishmael Bennett, Jr., | John Gore, |

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Nathan Smith, | Thomas Bennet, | Willard Green, |
| Jonathan Forsyth, | Andrew Bennet, | Ephraim Tyler, |
| Joseph Jameson, | Frederick Fry, | Sele Roberts, |
| John Hurlbut, Jr., | Roswell Franklin, Jr., | Sele Roberts, Jr., |
| Thos. Stoddard, | Henry Elliott, | Jacob Tilberry, |
| Caleb Spencer, | Naphtah Hurlbut, | John Shaver, |
| Robert Hopkins, | William Houck, | Daniel Sherwood, |

The above muster roll is from the original in the possession of Nathan F. Walker, of Athens, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Captain John Franklin. The company was mustered into the service of the United States and continued at Wyoming, till January 1, 1781.—FROM KATHARINE S. MCCARTNEY.

PAY ROLL OF CAPT. WILLIAM HAYMOND'S COMPANY.

Pay Roll of Captain William Haymond's Company of Virginia Militia while in active service from April 15th to June 12th, 1777.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Captain William Haymond, | Ensign James Johnson, | |
| Lieutenant Morgan Morgan, | Sergt. Zarah Osban. | |
| Amos Ashcraft, | John Ice, | Valentine Kennett, |
| Jolin Doherty, | Frederick Ice, | Evan Morgan, |
| Edmond Chaney, | Henry Hank, | Rubin Boner, |
| Jere'h Chaney, | Peter Popeno, | James Morgan, Sen., |
| David Morgan, | Levy Carter, | John LeMasters, |
| Thomas Haymond, | John Carter, | James LeMasters, |
| William Pettyjohn, | Fredk. Hucklebery, | James Morgan, Jr. |
| Amos Pettyjohn, | Jarvis Brumagem, | |
| Robert Cambell, | Jeremiah Simson, | |
| Total pay, \$420.00 | | |
| Pennsylvania currency, | 157 S10 D10 | |
| | 126 " 0 " 8 | |

The original is in the possession of H. Haymond, Clarksburg, West Virginia. He also owns the commissions of William Haymond. The first one is the commission as captain, dated at Williamsburg, March 12, 1776, and signed by Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia. The second is the commission as major, dated November 12, 1781, and signed by Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia. William Haymond

had served as sergeant in the old French wars and been honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1762, "a good soldier and faithful subject."

FLAG DAY.

FORT RUTLAND.

By Mrs. M. J. Francisco.

1775.

It was June in the leafy forest
 And the deer sought the shadows cool
 Where the pine and the birch were o'erhanging
 The red speckled trout in the pool.
 The wolf and the red fox were hiding
 The green spreading boughs among,
 While the partridge, the squirrel and rabbit
 Were busily feeding their young.
 So quiet the scene and so peaceful,
 That nature herself seemed to sleep.
 E'en the birds ceased their jubilant music
 A noontide siesta to keep.

But down on the old traveled highway,
 Its port holes all frowning and dark,
 Stood a fort made of logs from the hillside,
 An emblem of war grim and stark.
 Below, smiled the Otter Creek valley,
 Above, rose Mount Killington's crest;
 While Champlain sparkled off to the northward
 And the sun kissed the hills in the west.

'Twas the home of the boys called "Green Mountain;"
 They would guard it and keep it for aye,
 For their birthright of freedom and honor
 They would fight as they fought at "Old Ti."
 Though these "boys" were some of them grandsires
 And all clothed in homespun, I ween,
 Their sinews were knit like the oak bough,
 Their eyes like the eagle's flashed keen.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
 The sweetness of June in the air.

But never a sign of the redskin
Or red-coated Briton was there.
But still on the old-traveled highway
The fort and its garrison stood,
A menace to Tory and savage,
A sign that each foe understood.

1901.

The fragrance of June in the blossoms,
The sweetness of June in the air,
And the "Daughters" stand guarding the highway
Where once stood the fort grim and bare.
Where the sentinel's voice once gave warning,
Hark, the songs of the children and bird
That echo far out on the highway
Where the drum and the fife were once heard.
I wonder that Killington knows it,
This street where the sentry once trod,
With its parks and its flowers and its homesteads
And its white spires, pointing to God.

In a cave on the shores of the Otter
Ann Story once baked bread, we know,
For the men who first built, then defended
These forts of the days long ago.
O'er the home of this pioneer woman
We have marked a stone with her name,
To show that the "Daughters" remember
Her courage, her faith and her fame.
We now place a stone of remembrance
Where this fort on the hillside once lay,
And the hands of the "children's children"
Shall uncover this stone of to-day.

On it, in letters ungarnished,
That all may read it and see,
We have carved the date and the story
Of the fort, built that we might be free.
The "Green Mountain Boys" have disbanded,
The old fort has vanished away,
But the flag they so bravely defended
Is the flag that floats o'er us to-day.
The fragrance of June in the blossoms
The sweetness of June in the air,
While our flag, may it now and forever
Inspire both the brave and the fair.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. JULIA LANTERMAN.

For the first time in the history of Cayuga Chapter, we are called to mourn the loss of a "real daughter." On Thursday morning, January 24th, 1901, at her home in Peruville, Mrs. Julia Lanterman entered into rest.



MRS. JULIA LANTERMAN.

She was born in Lansing, New York, April 17th, 1817, and at the time of her death was eighty-three years of age. She was the last survivor of a once large family. Her father, Ebenezer Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and held the privileged office of body guard to the great Washington, his services making her eligible to become a Daugh-

ter of the American Revolution, an honor which she fully appreciated as we too felt justly proud to place her name upon our chapter roll.

After the war, a pension was granted the brave soldier, also a gift of six hundred acres of land in the township of Lansing. She lived on this old homestead for many years. The last few years of her life was passed in Peruville.

In early life she was baptized into the communion of the Presbyterian church and her interest and sympathy were centered in that denomination.

On account of her declining years, and the long distance that intervened, we have missed the inspiration of her presence at our meetings, so that few, if any, of our present members have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. We have been assured, however, of her keen interest in our work and any notices of our business or other meetings afforded her much pleasure. It has also been said that her strong sense of humor, coupled with a social and cheerful disposition, won her numerous friends.

Whereas, God in His providence has called unto Himself our honored "Real Daughter."

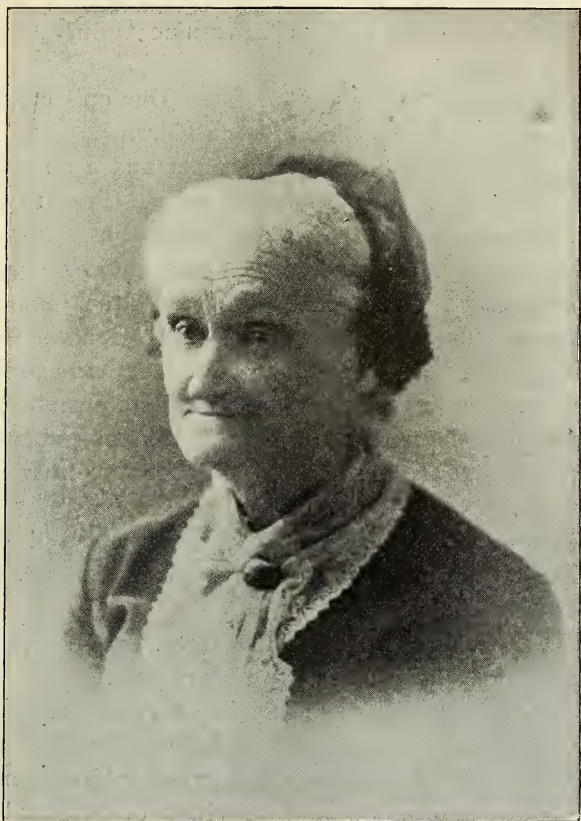
Resolved, That this chapter extend to her children our love and sympathy, and that a copy of these expressions be sent to them and placed upon our records.—MRS. ISABELLA CLOUGH DEAN.

MRS. LUCINDA ELLIS DUNLOP.

Lucinda Ellis Dunlop was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, May 26th, 1803. Her father, Dudley Brown Ellis, a Virginian by birth, was of English descent. He enlisted in the continental army from Hanover county in 1778 and served until the end of the Revolution, for which he received a pension. He died in Campbell county, Kentucky, October 11th, 1831, at the age of 74 years. In 1800 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Watts, of Albemarle county, Virginia. They went to live in Orange county where he built the court house, being a master builder. When Lucinda was quite young, her father moved to Marysville,

Kentucky. While living there the war of 1812 broke out, and Lucinda remembers seeing the Kentucky troops, and all the noise and excitement of their departure.

She attended a school for young ladies in Marysville and learned reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, worked



MRS. LUCINDA ELLIS DUNLOP.

her sampler, and at the age of 12 years left the academy, her education finished.

Her father now bought a large farm in Campbell county, Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Lucinda was married at the age of fifteen to William Stuart

Dunlop, son of Captain John C. Dunlop, of Colerain, county Antrim, Ireland. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin.

He was stationed at the fort at Cincinnati and was of the party that escorted the new-come settlers to Dayton; later he surveyed the road from Cincinnati to Dayton. A short time afterward, while out on government duty, he was scalped by Indians.

Being comfortably provided for, Mrs. Dunlop's chief care was the rearing and education of her children.

She possessed great force of character and a strong personality. For the times she travelled much. Two trips were made to Virginia over the Allegheny mountains. For many years she lived on a farm—part of her father's Campbell county purchase. The house commanded the Ohio river and adjacent hills. Point Pleasant, Ohio, General Grant's birthplace, could be seen from the porch. On a corner of the farm, overlooking the river, is an old family vault. Here her husband lies buried. Although it has been abandoned as a family burial place, it is her wish to be put there when she dies.

Mrs. Dunlop has been a great reader and kept well abreast of the times. Her mind is as bright as ever. She was noted for her fine needle-work.

She has never used glasses; her sight, and hearing too, being remarkably keen until a few years past.

She was a grandmother at thirty-five a great-grandmother at sixty. She has had eight grandchildren, fourteen great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren, the last arrivals being twins—son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Buvinger, of Dayton, Ohio.

She has lived through four wars in which her country has been victorious. She saw General Lafayette in Cincinnati when he was the nation's guest in 1824. She is waiting to be called home.—MARY BRELSFORD.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHURCH WARDWELL.

The Bristol Chapter, of Bristol, Rhode Island, is very proud to number among its members a "real daughter." Mrs. Elizabeth Church Wardwell is the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Church, and a descendant of Capt. Benjamin Church, famous as a colonial soldier and vanquisher of King Philip, chief of the Wampanoags.

Thomas Church was born in Bristol in 1760. He was but a boy when his father entered the army, but he was so brave and enthusiastic that he followed his father and carried his gun until he was allowed to enlist. He served during the war from 1777 to 1780. With the exception of one month's service rendered during Sullivan's expedition, when he was in Capt. Allen's company, and one month's service at Newport under Capt. Bennington, both of Col. Miller's regiment, his entire service was rendered in and around Bristol, in the company commanded by Capt. William Throop. He received a pension beginning October 7, 1833. For many years he was a prominent merchant and ship owner in his native town, where he died in 1843.

Elizabeth Church was born in Bristol, April 26, 1818, and received her education in the schools of her native town. She was noted for her beauty, and at a very early age was married to John Henry Wardwell, a merchant of New York.

On the afternoon of the 18th of October, 1900, a reception was held at the house of Mr. Louis Howe Church, Mrs. Wardwell's nephew, on which occasion the gold spoon given to every "real daughter" was presented. The reception room was decorated with flowers, and a portrait of Mrs. Wardwell, taken when she was eighteen, was draped with the American flag. Thirty members of the Bristol Chapter were present, together with some of the members of the Children of the American Revolution, but the most honored guest was Capt. William Howe Church, Mrs. Wardwell's brother, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday June, 1900.

The exercises attending the presentation were opened by Miss Isabelle Essex Bosworth, who rendered a fine piano solo. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Mildred Lewis Williams, being unavoidably absent, Mrs. J. Russell Bullock,

first regent of the chapter, presented the spoon in behalf of the National Society, and spoke as follows :

"Owing to the absence of the regent of the Bristol Chapter, I have been requested by the committee to fill her place on this occasion, and in the name of the National Society, I have the pleasure of presenting this "souvenir spoon" to a "real daughter," a member of the Bristol Chapter. It gives us *additional* interest to know that we have a "real daughter" with us. It seems to bring us *all nearer* to the American Revolution—and are we not *all sisters*, and therefore "real daughters" in the spirit of '76?

"It is said that all those who are born with a golden spoon in their mouth have all the blessings of *this* life. May this spoon, given you by the Daughters, be a reminder to secure the blessings in the life beyond."

Mrs. Wardwell was too much overcome to be able to respond; but her flushed cheek and pleasant smile and earnest "I thank you" every one felt were more eloquent than many words.

Miss Reba Church, Mrs. Wardwell's grand-niece, gave a piano solo, after which Mrs. Louis Church and the committee served refreshments. Among the many interesting relics of the past used at the table was a beautiful glass sugar bowl which once belonged to Col. Benjamin Church, of Indian fame. The committee, to whom were entrusted the entire proceedings, consisted of Mrs. Annie Spooner Barton, Mrs. Elizabeth Spooner Waldron, Miss Florence Talbot Nelson, all descendants of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Church, and Miss Evalyn Munro, registrar of the chapter. At the close "America" was sung and the "Star Spangled Banner." Then, as the slowly setting sun was sending its last rays of light across the Poppasquash lands, and the early home of Thomas Church, and across the waters of Narragansett Bay, upon which he so often sailed, with many congratulations and good wishes the Daughters took leave of the "real daughter" of Bristol Chapter.—ANNA B. MANCHESTER, *Historian*.

MRS. PHEBE R. IRISH.

The December number of this magazine contained an article on "Live Real Daughters," belonging to the Pawtucket Chapter of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. We wish to add one more to the list, Mrs. Phebe R. Irish, of Providence.

Mrs. Irish was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 18, 1809, and is the youngest of seven children of Anthony and Hannah (Dedman) Salisbury. Anthony Salisbury was a soldier in Captain John Topham's company, of Newport, which composed part of the expedition under Colonel Benedict Arnold in 1775, and marched through the wilds of Maine for the conquest of Quebec, and was with



MRS. PHEBE R. IRISH.

others captured in the assault on that city. He was exchanged and later enlisted in Colonel William Angell's regiment for the war.

Anthony Salisbury was born in 1756 and was a son of Jonathan and Martha Salisbury. He was lost at sea. Jonathan Salisbury was born October 4, 1732, and died November 1768. He was a son of John and Abigail (Head) Salisbury.

John Salisbury was born October 2, 1704. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Paddock) Salisbury. Joseph Salisbury was born in 1673, and died in 1714. He was the son of William and Susannah Salisbury. William Salisbury was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1648, and was one of the two men killed at Swansea, Massachusetts, on the first day of King Philip's war. He was buried there June 24, 1675.

Phebe Raymond was married in Providence October 27, 1830, to Perry C. Irish, of Newport. This union was blessed by three children, only one of whom, Mrs. S. E. French, of Providence, is living. Mr. Irish was a member of the Newport artillery and served with that company in the Dorr Rebellion. Although ninety-one years of age Mrs. Irish would readily pass for seventy-five so alert her movements and keen her faculties, while her ready wit and keen sense of humor give additional proof of a young heart. The members of the board of management called on her in December, the regent, Mrs. Beedle, presenting the souvenir spoon in behalf of the National Society. Mrs. Irish entered into the spirit of the occasion. She readily recalled circumstances connected with the Dorr War and the great September gale of 1815.—EMILY LEE B. GOODRICH, *Historian*.

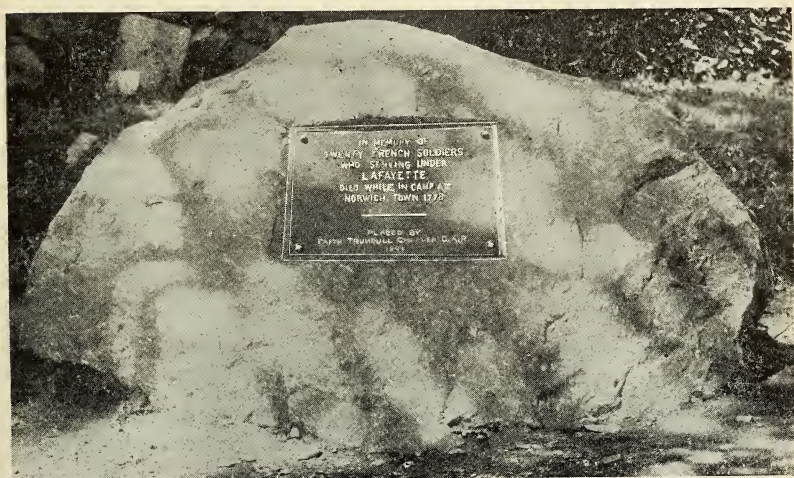
FALSE PATRIOTISM.

By Augusta L. Hanchett.

The man who says "my country right or wrong,"
Would sell his country's birthright for a song—
My country wrong must be my country still,
Debased, degraded to a tyrant's will.
Should I stand idle, or with loud applause
And see her stripped of just and righteous laws,
Her wisdom turned to folly, her intent
Of freedom twisted from the thing it meant?
If without protest, I should see the face
Of vile oppression rising in the place,
Where the great goddess Liberty had stood,
While Greed the fav'rite of a tyrant brood,
Beat into ashes all the altar fire,
And Hope should with the kindling flame expire;
Then I should be my country's base betrayer,
Her coward traitor, and red handed slayer.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut.)—It was most fitting that the memorial tablet erected in the old burying ground at Norwich town to the French soldiers who died during the Revolutionary war, should be unveiled on the nation's birthday—one hundred and twenty-three years after



these men had unselfishly laid down their lives for the cause of American liberty. The tablet is sunk in the face of a large boulder donated by Mrs. Olive W. Platt.

The members of the various patriotic orders in town gathered on the site at the hour set for the ceremony. At one side of the boulder was a platform over which hung the national colors. On the speaker's table was displayed the fleur de lis in honor of France, while the French tri-color floated with the Stars and Stripes over the boulder.

Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presided and presented

Mayor Charles F. Thayer as the representative of the city. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Representatives of the Revolutionary Fathers:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are gathered here on this great American anniversary to mark the spot where lie the ashes of the French patriots.

While it is customary, and seems fitting to indulge in public ceremonies on such occasions, no word from the living can add honors to the dead.

Oratory seems lost above the grave of a patriot, and gives place to quiet contemplation. Better than all speech is it to look down upon these graves, recall the spirit which animated the now inanimate, and in silence pledge ourselves to an active patriotism in the field wherein our lot is cast.

This graceful act of the Daughters of the American Revolution (like all the graceful acts which spring from the heart of woman) whereby the rugged character of those patriots—symbolized in this simple stone—is forever to be remembered, is more potent than any words, more lasting than eloquence.

The duty to which I am assigned to-day is to formally say to all visitors, "you are welcome." On such an occasion as this it is mere formality; for when patriotism rules the hour, welcome is written in all the fields, whispered by the leaves of the trees and echoed in the song of the birds.

The Rev. C. A. Northrop was the next speaker. In introducing him, President Trumbull spoke of him as the pastor of the Norwich Town Congregational church, which in Revolutionary days was the ecclesiastical center of the town.

George S. Porter, to whom belongs the credit for locating the graves of the French soldiers, delivered the historical address, saying among other things:

On this anniversary of the nation's birth it is fitting that we gather in our old burial grounds, the influences of which carry our thoughts so naturally to other and to earlier times, to the days which tried men's souls and to the actors in that mighty struggle whose efforts contributed so signally to the achievement of our independence as a people and to our recognized position among the nations of the earth.

It is fitting that we, the descendants of Revolutionary sires and of the founders of New England, gather in this hallowed place to breathe an atmosphere laden with the memories of long ago, to inspire the glorious spirit of '76 and to absorb into our inmost souls that sense of right and justice which is our natural inheritance.

It is fitting that there gather here those who have come from other lands to share our heritage of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to become with us freemen of this great republic and to aid with those vexed problems the correct solution of which will inure to the benefit of our people and to the ultimate political redemption of the human race.

We are gathered in reverent remembrance of those here interred to whom we owe our all; but especially are we assembled to honor with grateful hearts the memory of our French allies of Revolutionary days who lie buried here, who, in our time of need, left home and country and all they held most dear to aid our struggling people in their efforts to break the tightening bands of oppression and to formulate a new and broader definition of the magic word of freedom.

Succeeding the battle of Rhode Island of August 29, 1778, a detachment from Lafayette's army was ordered to join Washington's troops then in need of reinforcements. This command marched by way of the old Providence and Canterbury roads, and thence through the town highway to our beautiful and historic green, where a compulsory halt was made, resultant of the illness which developed. Tents were spread, camp was established and the old court house then standing on the plain was utilized as a temporary hospital. Trained skill and experienced nursing, aided by gentle hands and sympathetic hearts, sought the relief of suffering and the saving of human life; yet one by one these soldiers died, one by one their silent forms were borne through yonder garden and one by one were deposited in Norwich soil.

While to us is bequeathed this sacred trust, the history of these men, the tale of their hardships and sufferings, the story of their lives and deaths belong to and gladly do we share them with the people of Connecticut, of New England, of our country and of France. In materially honoring their memories we represent not alone the citizens of Norwich, but the people of this great nation; and in so doing is it believed that the sympathetic vibration here emanating will awaken a responsive echo in the hearts of the people of our sister republic across the sea, uniting us in fraternal spirit, in kindly feelings and in mutual regard; and that the pacific influence of this gathering and of these exercises will penetrate to other lands and other peoples, thus hastening that coming day when wars shall cease, when the peoples of the earth shall recognize the brotherhood of man and when, using the words of Ruth to Naomi in a fraternal sense, nation shall say unto nation, "thy people shall be my people."

It is believed that, could these soldiers speak, they fain would have these honors bestowed upon themselves, increased a hundred fold upon those noble mothers and daughters of Norwich who, one hundred and twenty-three years ago, became their ministering angels

and nursed them through their last, long, lingering illness with that devotion and that tenderness which only women show.

In this grassy hillock which has endured since the creation of the world, in this ground o'er which trod the Niantic, the Pequot and the Mohegan ere the white man came; in this soil enriched with the dust of these soldier dead and through successive generations with that of our kinfolk and our forebears; in this earth bordering so closely upon our beautiful Yantic and through which the murmuring brooklet flows; in this spot o'erhanging with lofty rock and crag and bordered by rising upland and undulating meadow, from whence comes the sweet incense of the wild flower and the newly-mown hay, in this secluded nook where peace and quiet reign, we leave our honored soldier dead to their last, long dreamless sleep forever.

The unveiling of the tablet followed, the ceremony of drawing aside the flags being performed by Masters Gurdon Huntington and Carlisle Avery, dressed in Continental uniform. They were heartily cheered as they disclosed to view the bronze tablet.

The address in behalf of the Daughters was made by the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who said in part:

A peculiar interest attaches itself to a certain chapter in our nation's history, which came to a close in this town in the year 1778.

The story does not concern a splendidly fought battle, or even a skirmish, brilliant or otherwise. It fails to record the wonderful strategy of generals, colonels or captains, or the dash and daring of their humbler followers. It refers simply to an experience common to all—the mere incident of death, and death under the most ordinary circumstances.

Twenty Revolutionary soldiers died here in camp more than a century ago. "Unwept and unsung" they were buried where they died. We do not even know their names, yet, to-day, a great concourse of people have gathered to do them honor. Never before in the history of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have its members assembled for the purpose of honoring, with suitable pomp and ceremony, the memory of the unknown dead—our French allies from over seas in the struggle of the American people for civil religious freedom.

The special interest of the Faith Trumbull Chapter in these men does not rest solely in the fact that they were Revolutionary soldiers and that they died and were buried here. It is because these men left home and country, and for the sake of a principle as dear to their hearts as to ours, came to a strange land and gave their lives for the cause of liberty.

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, places this beautiful memorial in honor of our unknown allies and pledges itself to keep green the memory of these Revolutionary soldiers, whose tongues, we know, were attuned to a strange language, but whose every heart-beat was true to the principle that "All men were created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

For the cause of American independence twenty Revolutionary soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives here in Norwich in the autumn of 1778.

"By foreign hands their dying eyes were closed,
By foreign hands their decent limbs composed,
By foreign hands their humble graves adorned—
By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourned."

Such graves as these should be "pilgrim shrines" for us, to be visited, guarded, honored and perpetually cared for by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sleep on, ye faithful soldiers of the republic; sleep profoundly, till the silence of the tranquil centuries shall be broken by the quickening reveille at Daybreak—the resurrection summons which shall resound from the battlements of Heaven at the first flush of the New Day.

President Trumbull then read letters from Comte de Lafayette, a descendant of General Lafayette, and from Mons. H. Merue, French consul at Chicago. Both were expressions of regret at the inability of the writers to attend the ceremony, that of M. Merue containing much of an historical nature. He regretted that he was not able to supply the names of the French soldiers whose graves were being honored but wrote that all the documents which might furnish such information were in France.

The exercises were concluded by the sounding of taps upon the bugle by Prof. J. H. George and the benediction by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Jr., rector of Christ Episcopal church.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter (New London, Connecticut).—When Nathan Hale left the little school-house in New London to give his life for his country's cause it was not thought then, nor for even a century and more after, that the little frame structure would ever be an enduring testimonial to his name and fame. Through the efforts of the Sons and Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution the old school-house was purchased, placed on its present site in the "Antientest Buriall Ground," restored to its original appearance, and, June 18, it was formally dedicated, preceded by a grand procession and followed with exercises befitting the historic occasion.

The story of Nathan Hale is known to everybody, and the history of the school-house is almost as well known, for both stories have been told and retold. From the oldest person to the youngest school child who witnessed the ceremony,



LUCRETIA SHAW.

Nathan Hale and his school-house is a lesson thoroughly mastered. And it is well that it is so, for it teaches a lesson of pure patriotism which the old school-house will keep in the minds of New Londoners for many future generations.

June 17th was the day of days for the celebration.

President E. E. Rogers of Nathan Hale branch, Sons of the American Revolution, bade welcome to the city's guests. He closed his address with the words of Webster:

"We consecrate our work to the spirit of national independence, and we wish that the light of peace may rest upon it forever."

The response and delivery of the keys of the building to the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution was by Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, President of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who opened with these words:

Mr. President of the Hathan Hale Branch: It only remains for me, in behalf of the state society, to acknowledge your gracious words of welcome to your historic city. There has always been much to attract and bind our society to New London, but this day marks a tie



THE NATHAN HALE SCHOOL-HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

far more potent and binding than any other, for it marks the completion of the most important work which we have ever done.

His closing words were as follows:

The building now stands in charge of a permanent committee consisting of the state regent, the chapter regent for New London of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the president, registrar and branch president for New London, of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution. In recognition of the special interest taken and substantial aid given in this undertaking by the Lu-

Lucretia Shaw Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been decided by the committee to offer to that chapter the use of the building as a home for the organization, under the belief that in no other way can the purpose for which it now stands be so well carried out.

In this belief, Madam Regent for the state of Connecticut, I find it a most gratifying duty to place in your hands the key of this building for the purpose I have stated, acknowledging at the same time the cheering encouragement which, in your official position as a sister officer you have so freely and cordially given me, and assuring you that, as Sons and Daughters in one glorious family, this day marks more strongly than ever the relation of brother and sister which our societies bear to each other.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, accepted the keys in behalf of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter. Mrs. Kinney's remarks were as follows:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: In behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State of Connecticut, and especially in behalf of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, I beg to assure you, Mr. President, of our keen appreciation of your personal and official efforts to bring to pass a union of the patriotic interests of the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution—efforts which come to the happy consummation on this rare June day. The patriotic organizations represented here to-day have always felt and will always feel, a proud and peculiar interest in the brief life, the flawless record and the tragic death of Nathan Hale—that splendid boy with a heart of oak, and a soul so loyal to God and country that its beautiful serenity was unshaken even when he stood within the ghastly circle of the hangman's rope.

Born and bred upon our Connecticut hills; educated at our earliest Connecticut college; a teacher of Connecticut children when scarcely more than a child himself, and a teacher of men when dying and dead—to what class of men or women could the sacred privilege of keeping his memory green be more safely intrusted than to the Connecticut Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution?

We are grateful to you, gentlemen, for giving us the opportunity to unite with you in the purchase, the restoration and the future care of this historic building wherein Nathan Hale spent a brief, but happy portion of his short, heroic life.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter accepts the honorable trust committed to it by the Sons of the American Revolution, and it cannot be doubted that the memories of a dead and gone past which must always linger about this old school-house will serve—to Sons and Daughters alike—as a stimulus to greater devotion to the principles which actuated our forefathers, to a profounder love of country, to a

more unswerving loyalty to our flag, and to a steadfast adherence to whatsoever will best conserve to the highest interests of the Commonwealth of Connecticut. We shall not fail to live up to our high and happy privileges as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, if we emulate the lofty spirit of the Connecticut boy, who, to "heart-beat and drum-beat," was led out to a so-called ignominious death on the 22d of September, 1776.

"His bones are dust,
His good sword rust,"

but his soul goes marching on.

It is with pleasure, Mr. President, that I deliver these keys to the regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, into whose custody and care the Nathan Hale school-house has been placed by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At this stage a memorial tablet in bronze which had been placed in the chimney piece of the building, was unveiled, Nathan Hale of Schenectady, New York, a grandson of Edward Everett Hale, pulled aside the bunting and disclosed the following inscription:

NATHAN HALE
Teacher, Patriot, Martyr,
1755. 1776.

"Any service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

This school house was purchased and restored in 1901 by the Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it might be preserved to the honor and memory of Nathan Hale, who here resigned his service as teacher to enter the service of his country.

On either side of the inscription are the seals of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The name Nathan Hale at the head of the tablet is surmounted by a palm branch, symbolic of victory, held in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty.

Little Nathan Hale, the namesake of the martyr soldier, is but three years of age and he performed his solemn duty with becoming knowledge of the importance of the ceremony.

At almost the same time Mrs. Stanley A. Smith unveiled the fireset in the old fashioned fireplace.

Miss Mary Hempstead Dill, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hempstead Dill, raised the American flag to the top of the flagstaff over the school-building, as Mrs. Marian R. H. S. Lillie, president of Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, said:

Mr. President: The Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, have the honor to present to the Sons of the American Revolution, a fireset just unveiled by Mrs. Jennie Hempstead Alexander Smith, vice-president of the society from its organization. The wood cradle of this fireset will bear the inscription:

Presented by the Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, in memory of the valor of Nathan Hale.

We also present the flag, which is raised by a great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Hempstead, Mary Hempstead Dill.

After the selection by the band the Hon. Walter S. Logan, president of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, made an address, in the course of which he paid high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Prof. Henry P. Johnston set forth Nathan Hale's deeds and courage in a brief historical address.

It is intended to furnish the buildings later. On entering the first thing that strikes the view is the large fireplace. Over the fireplace is the beautiful bronze tablet, which cost \$500. The walls of the room are plastered and are tinted a colonial buff. Board shutters, of the old-fashioned type, are at the windows.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut.)—At the annual meeting of the Norwalk Chapter, Mrs. S. R. Weed was asked to remain at the head of the organization as a tribute to her zeal and untiring energies in pushing forward the work of the society.

Mrs. Weed preferred that the honors of the order should be distributed, but the members would not listen to any such thing, and she was unanimously re-elected.

The other officers are: Vice-regent, Mrs. G. H. Noxon;

corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Hunter; recording secretary, Mrs. Lester Hyatt; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Wilkinson; registrar, Mrs. Robert Van Buren; historian, Miss Angeline Scott; curator, Mrs. Sarah Lewis.

A committee was appointed to look into the matter of the reduction of representation at the national congress.

To mark the closing of the school year the pupils of St. Mary's parochial school of Norwalk gave a grand musical and dramatic entertainment.

The affair, in turn, was unexpectedly marked by the presentation of the Belden prize, a \$5 gold piece, to Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, whose essay on "Martha Washington" was adjudged the best submitted to the committee, and as Miss McCarthy is a graduate of the parochial school and at present in the South Norwalk high school, the Daughters of the American Revolution thought it would be appropriate to present Miss McCarthy with her reward on the gala day of the school.

The Rev. John J. Furlong made the opening speech. He was glad to see so many in the hall and was proud that a graduate of St. Mary's school had won the distinction which was about to fall to Miss McCarthy. He then introduced Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, who made the presentation.

The graves of the Revolutionary patriots in the Grove street cemetery were decorated June 16, by General David Humphreys Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution, were present.

The members of the various organizations represented gathered at the grave of James Hillhouse. The exercises opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., chaplain of the Connecticut Society and of Gen. Humphreys Branch. General George H. Ford, president of the branch, presided at the exercises and delivered an address.

There are in the cemetery graves of 117 Revolutionary war patriots and committees visited the graves and placed on each one a wreath. After the decoration the bugler

sounded the assembly at the grave of General David Humphreys, where the exercises were quite elaborate.

After the decoration of General Humphreys's grave a wreath was presented to Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in behalf of General Humphreys Branch, the wreath being given for placing on the grave of Mary Clap Wooster. It was accepted by Mrs. George S. Barnum, vice-regent of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, in a most appropriate speech. After the acceptance the wreath was placed on Mary Clap Wooster's grave.

General Ford in his address said:

"History tells us that the three foremost men of the Revolutionary period in this community were Roger Sherman, General David Wooster and Captain James Hillhouse.

"Roger Sherman was not only of local but national fame; a year ago to-day the assembly sounded at his grave, and such special honors as we were able to confer were tendered his resting place and his memory.

"General David Wooster, a native of New Haven and perhaps the next most conspicuous of the patriots of his day, sacrificed his life at the head of his command at the invasion of Danbury, and was buried there, although his family plot is in this cemetery, and it would not seem inappropriate that our ceremonies should include a wreath, tendered by this branch, to be placed by the proper officers at the foot of the monument of his beloved wife, Mary Clap Wooster, whose name the New Haven Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears, as a matter of courtesy to them and recognition on our part of not only the men, but the women of the Revolution.

"James Hillhouse, conceded by all historians of his time and since to have been one of the famous trio of conspicuous patriots always mentioned and referred to, and around whose monument we cluster to-day to pay homage and respect, was one of the 60 who marched from New Haven to Lexington in less than 24 hours after the news had reached this place of open hostilities. Two years later we find him as a lieutenant of the command, and in 1779 as captain of a company of the governor's foot guards, leading his company and other volunteers against the invasion of the British at New Haven. His brave conduct on that occasion and the part he took in the engagements on the 5th and 6th of July alone stand forth to adorn the pages of local history. Then as recruiting officer for Governor Trumbull in his famous address to the people he appealed to the 'free-born sons of America to arm themselves and go forth without hire or reward against our enemies and never lay down their

arms until they had driven every invader from our land.' In closing he says: 'Those who are inclined to accept will be kindly treated by their most obedient and humble servant, James Hillhouse.' "

The Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia), held its last meeting of the season at the woman's club rooms, the most interesting occasion given by the chapter. Mrs. Pattillo, of the Atlanta Chapter, repeated her address given at Craigie House on flag day, which was greatly enjoyed.

Governor Candler was introduced by Miss Whelan, who was chairman of the program committee. "I have the honor of presenting one of the advisory board, who will make us an address on patriotic subjects. No more appropriate person could be selected than the chief executive of Georgia." Governor Candler paid high tribute to the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and said his sympathy was with them in their efforts to restore the colonial records of Georgia. In conclusion, he presented in behalf of the chapter a handsome Daughters of the American Revolution badge to the regent, Mrs. William Henry Yandle, in token of the appreciation of her zealous and efficient work.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois.)—Flag day was celebrated by the Chicago Chapter with a delightful reception at the Sherman House. The guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Yates, of the state of Illinois. They were escorted by the continental guards, made up of members of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who had been invited to join the Daughters in the celebration. The guards were dressed in the blue and buff of the Revolutionary army, with cocked hats and knee breeches, and gave a picturesque appearance to the gathering. The walls and ceilings of the assembly rooms were decorated with red, white and blue bunting and many flags.

The regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman, introduced the members and guests to the governor, who gave a brief talk on the meaning of a flag and the influence of patriotic women. This

was followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Anne Coover, of Memphis, Tennessee. The governor and his charming wife remained for some time after the reception proper.

The Chicago Chapter has been invited to join the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in the erection of a monument to David Kennison, a Revolutionary soldier, whose grave in Lincoln Park is now unmarked. The proposed monument will be a granite boulder from Vermont, bearing bronze tablets appropriately worded.

"Father Kennison" gained fame not from his military career, but because he claimed to be the last survivor of the "Boston tea party." With a number of other young men constituting a Revolutionary club in the province of Maine, he came to Boston during the contest with England over the tea and led in the destruction of 342 chests of the "hated weed." He saw service in both the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. Removing to Chicago, he was reduced to extreme poverty in old age, supporting himself by manual labor. He retained his memory and intellectual vigor to a remarkable degree, making an Abolition speech when he was 111 years old. He died in February, 1852, at the unusual age of 116 and was given a military burial, being interred in a lot purchased at the expense of the city. The cemetery has since been incorporated in Lincoln Park and this accounts for the apparent neglect of his grave.—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine).—By invitation of Mrs. F. W. York, regent of the chapter, the members assembled at her pleasant summer home at Falmouth Foreside, June 14, to commemorate the 124th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag by congress. Forty-five were in attendance.

At 3 o'clock the regent summoned the party together beneath a wide spreading apple tree and called upon Miss A. L. McDonald for a short address which was listened to attentively, and which she concluded by reading an original

poem written for the 120th anniversary of the day which was celebrated by the chapter.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland), commemorated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, presided.

Besides a fine musical selection the program included a description of the battle of Lexington and the causes that led up to it, and an original poem upon the lantern hung in the tower of the Old North Church, which was the signal light for Paul Revere's ride. The poem was written by Mrs. William D. Booker, acting historian of the chapter, and was printed in the last number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

Mrs. Osler brought to honor the occasion a family book of much historical interest, containing miniatures, letters and items connected with Paul Revere and his descendants, that added to the commemoration of the day and of the deed.—
JULIA THURSTON BOOKER.

The Martha's Vineyard Chapter (Edgarton, Massachusetts), has obtained possession of the historic spot "The Place by the Wayside," and marked it with a boulder. On this boulder a tablet has been placed which tells the story in brief. This was the parting place between the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., and his Indian followers on the eve of his sailing for England, (a voyage from which he never returned), and the Indians showed their love for him by placing here a pile of stones.

The parting took place in the fall of 1657.

Long years after, in 1726, Thomas Prince, in an account given by him of the early English ministers of Martha's Vineyard, says of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew: "For many years after his departure he was seldom named without tears." And further says: "I have myself seen the Rock on a descending ground upon which he sometimes used to stand and preach to great numbers crowding to hear him, and the Place on the Wayside, where he solemnly and affectionately

took his leave of that poor and beloved People of his, was for all generations remembered with sorrow."

As historian of Martha's Vineyard Chapter, it devolves upon me to give you, in brief, an outline of our work from its inception to its completion.

Ever since the organization of our chapter, in the summer of 1896, two of the objects for which the society was formed, the marking of historic spots and the preservation of records, have had a special interest for me. Prominent among the various things which suggested themselves was the marking of this "the Place by the Wayside," which has been pointed out and its story told by my father.

Years after, among the papers left by Richard L. Pease, I found an unsigned deed drawn up by him for the heirs of Mr. Joseph Mayhew; it was accompanied by a chart giving the shape and dimensions of the plot which Mr. Mayhew had had in mind to give to the town for the purpose of having a memorial erected thereon, that the site might not be forgotten. He died August 4, 1874, aged 83. His children made an effort to carry out his known wishes and why it failed we do not know.

A proposition to mark this spot was laid before the chapter and favorably considered if these said heirs would give the land for this purpose. We found that they no longer possessed the land, but that it was the property of Captain Benjamin C. Cromwell, of Vineyard Haven. The chapter found him, when informed of the purpose to which it was to be devoted, most willing to give the land in full accordance with the measurements, boundaries and even the wording of the old deed referred to; and to this kind courtesy we owe our possession of this coveted bit of earth.

To mark the spot a boulder was considered most appropriate, and the now resident Indians of Gay Head, descendants of those who, nearly two and a half centuries ago, had placed there the pile of stones, were asked to contribute a boulder from among the many that dot their reservation, and thus have a share in this work which commemorated their ancestors no less than the young pastor who had minis-

tered unto them, both having had an equal share in making this spot historic. Their response was quick and hearty.

Aware of the well-known pride of the Mayhews in their ancestors, it was decided to give them the opportunity of contributing for the purchase of a bronze tablet to be set in the boulder. A generous response was the result.

The inscription on this tablet was meant to tell the story as briefly as possible, why the spot was historic and who were connected with it.

The Daughters of the American Revolution insignia tells under whose auspices the work was done and who owns the site.

The donors of the land, the boulder and the tablet are added to the inscription.

The date set for the dedicatory exercises was July 25th, 1901. An early service was held on the wayside, followed later by exercises in the church.—MARIA L. PEASE.

New Jersey State Meeting.—On the first day of summer the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey gathered in the parlors of the famous Beach House, at Sea Girt, with the Atlantic ocean rolling at their feet, grand, clear and sparkling, and a beautiful view inland of hill and dale. After a reception and glad hand shake, a substantial luncheon was served. The program was as follows: Invocation by Miss H. M. Fisher; a bright and witty address of welcome by the regent of Tempe Wicke Chapter, with response and affectionate greeting by the state regent, who then presented the president general. Her enthusiastic reception told the story of New Jersey's fealty. She spoke on the "Mission of the Daughters" as set forth in the constitution, urging the maintenance of their lofty standards, and the building of Continental Hall as a practical as well as sentimental memorial to the men and woman, the rank and file, as well as the commanders of the Revolution. Miss Fisher, of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New Jersey, read a paper on "What a few Quakeresses did in the Revolutionary War," the revelation of their devotion to the cause, "though we know noth-

ing of war," was very touching. Greetings and reports from many chapters were given. The account of progress toward the amount of funds needed for the purchase of the Trenton barracks was gratifying. Plans were formed for a pilgrimage to Tennant church, Mollie Pitcher's well, and the Monmouth battlefield and monument. Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Oglesby, regent of Tempe Wicke Chapter (which is named for a heroine of the Revolution), which being young is still small in numbers though great in hospitality. Mrs. Oglesby entertained delightfully the president general, the state regent and Miss Fisher at Lansdowne, her home by the sea.

The military encampment of New Jersey is at Sea Girt and His Excellency, Governor Foster M. Voorhees, sent his official equipage for the use of the chief officers—bearing the state flags—flying one from his own "White Cottage," an honor rarely bestowed and never before on any body of women. Mr. Yard decorated our rooms with magnificent palms. The post office was draped with the national colors, all showing that the true value and worth of our society is being more and more appreciated and recognized.

Essex Chapter of the Orange (East Orange, New Jersey).—The February meeting of the chapter was held at Mrs. Chittick's, where a paper by Miss Collis was read on the events of the Revolution which took place in that month in New Jersey.

At the March meeting held at Mrs. Mitchell's, the able report of Mrs. Hathaway, our delegate to the continental congress, was listened to with interest. Following this report was the account of the events of the month in New Jersey during the Revolution.

The April meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Colton. After considering the Revolutionary events of the month in our state a fine paper on the battles of Lexington and Concord, written by a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, of Newark, was listened to with interest, and each member contributed something appropriate to the day.

At the May meetings, held at the residence of Mrs. Hatha-

way, the chapter had as their guest Mrs. Jenkinson, regent of the Nova Caesarea Chapter. After discussing the Revolutionary events of the month in New Jersey plans for the study for the coming year were decided upon.

The final meeting of the year was held at Mrs. Yardley's, the regent.

The chapter has a membership of twenty-eight and no more are to be added at present. Among the objects to which the chapter has contributed funds during the year may be mentioned the fund for preserving the Washington barracks at Trenton and the fund for providing school books for the Philippines.

The plan of study adopted for the coming year was a general review of the Revolution to be presented by papers and discussions, preceded by a short business meeting.—
LILIAN BRYANT, *Historian*.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter (Belmont, New York).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in Ward hall, Belmont, June 28th. The session was called to order at 2 o'clock by the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

After the opening exercises the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward; first vice-regent, Mrs. W. F. Jones; second vice-regent, Mrs. F. S. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Enos Barnes; treasurer, Miss S. S. Jennings; chaplain, Mrs. Thomas L. Smith; registrar, Miss Alice Reid; historian, Mrs. H. F. Gillette; assistant historian, Miss Grace Rutherford; librarian, Miss Kathryn Clark.

Resolutions were read and adopted upon the death of Miss Frances Morris, our former librarian and charter member. Miss Grace Marriner, of Belmont, then read her essay, which received one of the gold medals given by the Catherine Schuyler chapter, for best composition on an American historical subject.

The meeting closed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," after which an hour was pleasantly passed in social intercourse and light refreshments were served by the regent.—MRS. H. F. GILLETTE, *Historian*.

Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—The officers are Mrs. Amanda Reynolds Rudd, regent; Mrs. Ellen Brand Harter, vice-regent; Mrs. Ida Doty Whitfield, registrar; Mrs. Marion Eaton Brand, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frances J. Easton, chaplain; Mrs. Mary L. Ingersoll, historian.

This year our regent has presented the chapter with a historic gavel, the history of which is closely associated with the family of the brave general, Nicholas Herkimer. The handle of oak is part of a cane made from the battleship Lawrence, built at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813. Mrs. A. J. Spaulding presented a gavel block made of mahogany from the fort at Santa Clara, with the Spanish coat of arms inlaid with silver.

The chapter has contributed \$10 to Memorial hall fund, placed the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in our public library, and has in view some memorial for the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the vicinity.

We have received a letter from Lieutenant W. L. Merry, of Ilion, company A, 23d Infantry, Siarri, Philippine Islands, acknowledging the receipt of a box of supplies which were sent last year. He says: "You cannot realize how welcome are such acts of kindness on the part of our American friends." We have sent the second box.

Nine new members have been received and five await the return of their application papers. We number 47 active members and three surviving original daughters: Lydia Purdy Henry, of Sherburn, New Jersey; Mrs. Esther Purdy Shepardson, Sherburn, New Jersey; Mrs. Phoebe Woolsey Palmiter, Tallette, New Jersey.

Miss Eliza Works died in Henrietta, New Jersey, November 21st, 1899, aged 105 years, 10 months and 13 days. Mrs. Elvira Wright Goings died June 17th, 1900, aged 91 years. Mrs. Sarah Warren Hamlin died 1901, in Solsville, New Jersey, aged 82 years. They were all "real daughters." Mrs. Hamlin was the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living, and she is also survived by fifteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Adaline Jones Whitney died in Jamestown, New Jersey, May 14th, 1900, aged 100 years and 19 days. A letter from Mrs. Jones Whitney gives her father's record, copied from a large family Bible in his own handwriting.

"I, Nehemiah Jones, was born in Norton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, June 17th, 1760, served as private in Captain Noah Allen's Company, Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, enlisted May, 1777, and was discharged January, 1778. At the evacuation of Boston I stood on Dorchester Hill; the same year I went to New Marlborough, Massachusetts. I was at the taking of Burgoyne in the Continental Army and now receive a pension for my services. In January, 1787, I moved with my family to German Flats, now Westmoreland, and mine was the only family within two miles. There was but three families in Utica, seven in Whitesboro, and three in Rome."

He died in Westmoreland, 19th of December, 1838, aged 78 years and 6 months.

Our chapter day was celebrated April 23d and we secured the attendance of Mrs. Samuel Verplanck. The chapter was entertained by Mrs. Amanda R. Rudd, regent, and Mrs. Ellen Brandt Harter, vice-regent. Mrs. Rudd and Mrs. Harter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Verplanck, our honored state regent; Mrs. Lamb, regent of Astenrogen Chapter; Mrs. Conant, regent of Camden Chapter; Mrs. H. G. Munger, regent of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter.

June 22d Mohawk Valley Chapter was invited to visit Mrs. Elizabeth Whipple Johnson Gilbert, of Schuyler. The home is a relic of the Revolutionary war. It is a plank house and the nails used were hand made. Bullets were found in the board fences and cannon balls were ploughed up, one of which we saw.

At this gathering Mrs. Alice Burbeck Watson read an interesting paper. Her ancestor, Major Edward Burbeck, was commissioned captain of artillery with rank of major under Colonel Richard Gridley, and the guns now placed on top of Bunker Hill monument were under his command at the battle.

Mrs. Amanda J. Read Palmer also read a carefully prepared and interesting paper.—MARY L. INGERSOLL, *Historian*.

Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—May 23, in the presence of an interested gathering of ladies and gentlemen, a bronze tablet was unveiled upon the residence that in May, 1791, was honored by the presence of George Washington. The general facts in relation to President Washington's visit to Charleston are known to every school boy here, but it was right and proper that the house which this illustrious guest called "home" during that glorious week in May, one hundred and ten years ago, should bear testimony to be seen by all men. The plan of placing a tablet upon the residence on Church street was first considered a few months ago by Mrs. Edward Willis, a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and member of Rebecca Motte Chapter. The assemblage first gathered in Hibernian Hall, where an address was made by Mr. Yates Snowden.

In the audience were seated members of Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Washington Light Infantry, the young ladies of the Confederate College, the battalion of cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy and many ladies and citizens.

The exercises were opened with a fervent invocation by the Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor of Westminster Church.

Dr. Vedder then introduced Mr. Snowden, saying:

"Set thee up waymarks!" "Set thee up waymarks!" This was the patriotic appeal of an Old Testament prophet of God to his people, Israel, when he foretold and would hasten the restoration of their land after divisions and dispersions. It was an entreaty for them to do what their fathers had always done in a glorious past. When the waters of the Jordan had divided to give the hosts of the Lord a safe pathway to the promised land twelve men, one out of each tribe, had taken a stone out of the parted waves of the river and all set them up at the first halting place, in the land of Canaan, that they might be a sign among them. When the children should ask in the time to come, 'What mean ye by these stones?' they were to be told of God's signal providence in behalf of their fathers."

Mr. Snowden, orator of the occasion, next followed. In his exordium he paid brief but eloquent tribute to the matchless character and services of George Washington:

"He noted that David Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, the contemporary and compatriot of Washington, in his memorial address before the citizens of Charleston in 1800, deplored his incompetency to do justice to so grand a theme, and that the Washington Light Infantry, of this city, had been paying annual tributes to Washington's memory since 1803. Mr. Snowden concluded that it would be a work of supererogation for him to eulogize Washington, and gave the audience a resume of the important features of the first President's visit to Charleston, one hundred and ten years ago. The incidents recorded by the gazettes of that day, and by Washington in his private diary, were interspersed by apposite and pointed comment, and by brief but interesting traditions of Charleston gentlemen, Whig and Tory, of 1791."

Mr. Snowden closed by heartily congratulating the patriotic members of Rebecca Motte Chapter, to whose zealous and untiring work the erection of the tablet was due.

The assemblage moved from the hall in procession to the Fuseler building. At the north of the general entrance a large United States flag was caught with purple ribbons to veil the tablet. When the crowd had gathered about the place the flag was drawn back and a diamond shaped bronze tablet came into view, bearing this inscription in raised letters:

During
His visit
To Charleston
May, 1791,
The Guest of the Citizens,
President
George Washington
Was Entertained in this House.
This Memorial Erected by a Daughter
of the
American Revolution,
A Charter Member,
Mrs. Edward Willis,
May, 1901.

Dr. Vedder, on behalf of Mrs. Willis, presented the tablet to the City of Charleston, as represented by the Mayor pro tem. Charles W. Kollock.

Dr. Kollock, in receiving the trust, said:

"Acting for the City of Charleston, I accept the tablet which you

are about to place in its custody and assure you that in accepting this memorial that Charleston but adds another to her long list of cherished reminders of the stirring events of the past. Reminders of those brave men and women who, by their steadfast devotion and unceasing efforts during days of untold hardships and misery, were finally rewarded by seeing the Briton driven forever from our shores.

"The thanks of the country are due to your noble order for marking the spots and erecting monuments which will keep us and our descendants from forgetting our ancestors and will cause us to perpetuate their memories through all ages to come."

At the hour of the unveiling Mrs. Willis received many letters and telegrams of congratulations, among them being a telegram from Mrs. Clark Waring, of Columbia, vice-president of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Willis has belonged to the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution since the year of its inception.

During the Spanish-American war, when hundreds of fever-smitten soldiers from the camp at Chickamauga were languishing in the city hospitals, it was her pleasure and esteemed privilege to minister unto their needs and wants in many ways and for many weeks.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont).—June 19th was a red-letter day in the history of Ann Story Chapter, for on that day they gave to the city of Rutland, a granite monument to mark the spot where old fort Rutland stood.

In its construction the monument is simple, but solid and substantial, a fitting type of the heroes whose memory it commemorates. It stands six feet high, is well proportioned, and on its western face is inscribed:

"Memorial, 1773. Erected on site of Fort Rutland, by Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 19, 1901."

John A. Sheldon opened his house and grounds, upon which the fort stood. The exercises commenced at 10.45 o'clock, with the bugle "first call," and "assemble," then Dr. E. M. Haynes, from a flag-draped platform, on the piazza, offered prayer, then the school children, who had marched to

the grounds, headed by a drum corps, sang "True to the Flag."

An original poem, written with her usual grace, was read



by Mrs. M. J. Francisco. During an appropriate pause in the reading the large American flag that covered the monument was removed by Major Dyer's two little daughters and Miss Estelle Ford, of New York.

Mrs. A. D. Smith read a history of Rutland's early wars,

and the founding of the fort. Mrs. Leavenworth, chapter regent, then presented the monument to Mayor Hollister, representing the city.

In a copper box, hermetically sealed, are deposited Mrs. Francisco's poem, which is printed on another page of this issue; Mrs. Smith's history of Rutland, the newspapers of the day, and the record of Ann Story Chapter. This box is placed in the foundation upon which the monument rests. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, and Mrs. John Heron Crosman, vice-president general of the national society, made appropriate remarks, after which "America" was sung, and the services ended by the bugle call "taps."

The state regent, Mrs. Estey, of Brattleboro, and many chapter regents, were present.

On the afternoon preceding, Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer gave a reception to the national officers, the members of Ann Story Chapter and invited guests. The old ancestral "Dyer place" looked unusually lovely.

We regret to chronicle shadows with the sunshine, but Ann Story Chapter mourns the loss of one of her members, Mrs. Hatch, whose gentle Christian womanhood endeared her to the circle where she was best known—"One longs for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."

It is the hope of the society that the monument, and the memorial day, may be an object lesson, teaching love of flag and love of country.—EMMA KNEELAND SMITH, *Historian*.

"America, so proud and free,
I give my song, my heart to thee!
Still let thy heav'n-born symbol fly
In ev'ry clime, 'neath every sky;
Still rise a yeoman race, to stand
For God and home, and native land!"

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

There is surely not a member of our society who does not admit the crying need of reduction of representation. The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Connecticut, believes that radical reform of our entire system must be looked at full in the face. We cannot cut off a delegate here and there with any effect. You might as well try to bail out the ocean with a bucket. It is said that the little chapters are afraid of being trampled upon by the big ones. We are a little chapter, but we are not afraid to face reform, and we appeal to our sisters to lay aside all local interests for the sake of our society's good name.

We are unanimous in the opinion that the only effectual reduction means the relinquishing by the chapters of their individual representation through their regents.. We believe there are other methods of direct representation which are more fair and certainly more sensible than that by which a regent may constitutionally represent twelve members out of a society of 37,000. This unit of representation is ridiculously small. The British house of commons, the largest legislative body in the world, numbers only 670; that is, a body smaller than our last congress by 190 manages the affairs of the British Empire! Our next congress will number 390 representatives and 90 senators—only 480 legislators for 76,000,000 people with all their national interests. Yet 37,000 Daughters, with no vital interests compared with national affairs, are represented by 860, and each thinks she must be represented by her own regent! Is every village in this country individually represented in congress, and every voter by his own townsman?

Only by basing representation upon membership instead

of upon chapters can we reduce our congress within proper proportions.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,
Regent Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield Connecticut.
July 25, 1901.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families is an old maxim and to account for some mistakes is impossible. In the June issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, a regent of unquestioned ability and profound historical accuracy is made to say that a certain chapter had among its members "two descendants of George Washington, the signer of the Declaration of Independence." No daughter of the American Revolution but knows that "Providence made Washington childless that he might be the father of a nation." Was not our own Miss Eugenia Washington a descendant of a *brother*? How often has the story been told in these pages. A reference to the copy furnished by the regent in question revealed that she had written "two descendants of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence," a statement warranted by the facts. Printer's proof is always furnished in duplicate, of course, and one copy retained. A reference to the retained *proof* which lies before the editor at this moment shows that the compositor had set it up as furnished by the copy, "two descendants of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence." Then how could the mistake have occurred? We cannot tell. Possibly a malign fate "pied" the name of Walton on the eve of going to press and then "fixed it up" with the terrible result above recorded.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of Montgomery, Alabama, speaks of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in these words:

The July number of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE is on our table in a new and attractive cover, with the leaves cut and one has only to open and read. It is full of entertaining matter and informa-

tion too, from the beginning—a sketch of Mrs. Fairbanks—to the close, a full report of the board meetings of May and June. The work of chapters is opened by Peter Forney Chapter in an interesting account of the gift to the battleship Alabama, and is one of 34 chapter reports. In our next issue will be given a synopsis of the contents of the magazine for the benefit of those who do not take it, as well as our readers generally. In the case of the MONTHLY we are very willing that any Daughter shall subscribe for it on our opinion: we seldom do this, but in this instance we risk nothing.

The following is taken from the editorial columns of the *Cleveland Leader*, one of our great American dailies:

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

The list of books for supplementary reading in the public schools will hereafter, it is said, embrace works calculated to teach lessons in patriotism. This will be an innovation and the change is to be made, it is said, at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Surely there is nothing which would suit the average schoolboy better and which would more surely conduce to good citizenship than a systematic reading of such patriotic books as the superintendent of instruction might recommend.

If there is anything the average American boy likes it is to read of the heroism of the men who have served this republic in the wars for the establishment and the maintenance of liberty, and the boy of foreign birth or parentage is just as sure as the native American youth to imbibe patriotism from the reading of books telling the story of America.

Events within recent years have demonstrated the necessity for such a course of reading, moreover. Loose-tongued politicians have done their utmost to shake the faith of Americans in the perpetuity of republican institutions and to convince the young and unthinking that the Declaration of Independence has been disregarded and the Constitution spat upon and wrenched in pieces. It will take many lessons in patriotism to counteract the effect of the harmful work of demagogues on the stump.

Mrs. Benj. F. Taylor, an enthusiastic daughter, chairman of the committee of the Western Reserve Chapter for the promotion of patriotism in the public schools of Cleveland, is also a member of the board of education and chairman of its committee on text-books. It is through her efforts that the list of books for supplementary reading has been augmented by many calculated to teach lessons in patriotism.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Our progenitors need not to have been heroes and heroines to interest us—to have been hallowed by a blaze of glory in high spheres in war, or in the council chamber, for us to love them."—*Lord Lindsay*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb.
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

35. (4) HARRIS.—Possibly "D. H." may learn of William Harris from Mr. C. H. Andrews, Milledgeville, Georgia, who says in the genealogical column of the *Atlanta Constitution* of July 14th, "I have probably the most complete record of the Harris family in existence."—L. B. N.

41. (3) LE GRANDE.—The following has been received as of possible aid to the inquirer: "I do not know anything of Pierre Le Grand, of Virginia, but in the history of the Huguenots, by Charles M. Baird, D. D., page 94, Pierre Le Grand is named among the "Religionaires de Bohain." He was naturalized in England, March 8, 1682. Perhaps he went to the island of St. Christopher, where Pierre Le Grand is mentioned in a history of the inhabitants. Pieter Le Grand and wife were admitted as members of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York, December 5, 1684. They removed to Esopus (Kings-ton) but returned to New York and joined the French Church there. Peter Le Grand, tobacconist, was made freeman August, 1698. His

wife, Jeanne de Wendel, died May 20, 1698. His daughter Marie was married September 23, 1697, in the Dutch church to Jean Canon. Their children were baptized in the French church in New York as follows: Jeame, September 24, 1698; Catharine, August 30, 1700; Andre, August 18, 1701; Abraham, September 9, 1702.—I. L. L.

66. BROUGHTON.—Nathaniel Broughton served in Revolutionary war under General Marion. His home was at one time burned by the Tories. He was born in South Carolina. He had three sons: 1 Nathaniel.—2 John H.—3 Edward, and two daughters, Martha, who married Mr. James, and Sallie. Nathaniel (1) moved to Alabama about 1815. John H. (2) married first Sarah Dye or Dyer, who lived one year after marriage. He moved to Savannah, Ga., and married second Mary Jerdine. They had four children: Annie, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth. His wife died in 1807. He married third Margaret Wright, had eight children. John H. died at Greensboro, Ga., 1858. Edward (3) lived and died in South Carolina. His wife was Naomi ———. Two of his sons married their first cousins, daughters of John H., and his daughter Mary married John H. Broughton's son, Jacob.—From *Atlanta Constitution*, February-March.

QUERIES.

78. (1) KRESLER-GROSS.—Wanted the date of birth and the ancestry of Elizabeth Kresler, who married Philip Gross and had a daughter Catharine Gross born June 20, 1807, in Northampton county, Pa. She married Daniel Seaman.

(2) BROWN-GROSS.—Also the date of birth and the ancestry of Catharine Brown who married ——— Gross, father of Philip Gross, who lived in Northampton county, Pa., in 1807.

(3). MOORE-SWINGLE.—Also the date of birth and the ancestry of Catharine Moore who married John Swingle, descendant of the Swingle settlers of Canaan, Pa.

(4) MORGAN.—Also the maiden name of Deborah, wife of Timothy Morgan, who died in Groton, Conn., October 13, 1795.

(5) BALL-SEAMAN.—Also date of birth and the ancestry of Jemima Ball, daughter of Jonathan Ball, of Newark, N. J. She married Micah Seaman, born 1748. An incomplete Ball genealogy gives Jemima Ball as a daughter of Jonathan Ball, who married Thomas Swan, but does not name a sister Jemima. The Ball family were descendants of Edward Ball, one of the original settlers of Newark, N. J.—C. B. T.

79. (1) CARY.—Wanted the birth, marriage and ancestry of Thomas Cary (married Sarah Kemp) of Chesterfield county, Va. He was father of Rev. Peter Minor Cary (wife Rhoda Cox). How is this line of Carys connected with the Selden family?

(2) ANDERSON.—Also the parentage of Frances Anderson (who married Thomas Watkins of Cumberland county, Va.) of Chest-

erfield county, Va. Frances (Anderson) Watkins was a sister of Claiborne Watkins.—J. M. C.

80. (1) WOODWARD-FOWLER.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Anna Woodward, born 1744, at Woodbury, Mass., died August 28, 1796, at Westfield, Mass. She married Luther Fowler, of Westfield, in 1762.

(2) KELLOGG-FOWLER.—Also the ancestry of Lucretia Kellogg, who married Ashbel Fowler, of Westfield. He was born May 12, 1764, died July 7, 1832.—C. M. W.

81. (1) COE-BYRAM.—Wanted the ancestry of Phebe Ann Coe, born at Mendham, N. J., December, 1743, and married Edward Byram, of Bridgewater, Mass. Was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

(2) COLLINS.—Ancestry of Joseph Collins, who lived at or near Snow Hill, Eastern Shore, Md. He was born 1762. Was he or his father a Revolutionary soldier?

(3) BYRAM.—Of what was Captain Ebenezer Byram of Bridgewater captain?—G. T.

82. (1) WADE.—Wanted the ancestry of Edmund Wade who lived in Campbell county, Va., before 1816. His father was David Wade and supposed to have lived in either Bedford or Frederick county, Va. Edmund Wade married first Mildred Marshall; second Rebecca Thomas; third, ——— Goff; fourth, Jane Mathena, and moved to Kanawha, W. Va.

(2) MARSHALL.—Also the ancestral line of William Marshall, who married January 10, 1790, in Charlotte county, Va., Annie Gaines, daughter of Richard Gaines, and Mildred Hollinger, his wife. Her sister, Katharine Gaines, married March 11, 1790, William Price. Col. Richard Gaines mentions in his will dated March 19, 1800, Mildred Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Annie Marshall, Katy Price and Patsy Gaines. Any information of the relations or descendants will be gratefully received.—H. M.

83. (1) BROUGHTON-FLOWER.—Would like the ancestry of Mehetable Broughton who married 1783, Ithuriel Flower, born at West Hartford, Conn., 1758, died at Gainesville, N. Y., 1828. Mehetable died at same place about 1840.

(2) Wanted a list of the thirty prisoners confined with Colonel Ethan Allen, 1775, at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, England.—M. R. F.

84. PUTNAM.—Ephraim and Jacob Putnam moved from Danvers, Mass., to Milton or Lyndeboro, N. H. Were they related to Israel or Rufus Putnam? Was Ephraim or Jacob or any of their sons in the Revolutionary war?

85. BARKER.—Can any one give information of the service of Major Samuel A. Barker. There is a tradition in the family that he was on the staff of General Lafayette. He married Miss Delavan, whose father is said to have been an officer in the Revolutionary army. Any information of Barker or Delavan will be gratefully received.—E. K. W.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



MAY MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University on Thursday, May 9th, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with slight corrections accepted. The report of the vice-president in charge of organization was read and accepted, with its recommendation as follows: "I recommend that the Nellie Custis Society, of the District of Columbia, be disbanded, the charter recalled and the president be permitted to change the name if necessary."

The reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. Thirty-eight application papers were read by the registrar and accepted, two conditionally.

The following name was presented for confirmation:

By Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, Mrs. Shock as president of the General Muhlenberg Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The national president read a letter from Mrs. Fowler, president of the Trenton-Princeton Society, of the District of Columbia, announcing her resignation and recommending as her successor Miss Cornelia Floyd, which recommendation being acceptable to the board, was accordingly confirmed.

The corresponding secretary was instructed not to furnish application blanks before specified fee is paid to her.

At this period the committee of three, Mrs. Hamlin, chairman,

Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Benjamin, appointed by the national president to secure designs for a badge to be presented to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, honorary president, held a brief meeting, and on its return, recommended to the board the acceptance of the design submitted by Bailey, Banks & Biddle.

Mrs. Clark moved that the badge to be presented to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder, first president general "Children of the American Revolution," as ordered by the congress on February 16, 1901, be purchased of Bailey, Banks & Biddle at a cost of \$100.00. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Catlin moved "that the treasurer be empowered to invest the surplus fund." Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that the president appoint a committee to revise the constitution. Seconded and carried.

The national president named as such committee: Mrs. Clark, chairman, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Taylor.

The national president announced the names of the finance committee as follows: Mrs. Heth, chairman, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Benjamin.

The recording secretary was instructed in future to issue the new charters received from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the old ones to be discarded.

The advisability of issuing "The Monthly Bulletin," a magazine to be devoted exclusively to the work of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, was discussed, and after careful reflection, it was deemed wise to defer any action in this matter for a future time, when the need of such a magazine would be considered necessary.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that for the present we defer the publishing of the Bulletin. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that we send the reports to the magazine as usual. Seconded and carried.

There being no more business, the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1901.

May 1st. Balance, \$143 05

Receipts.

May 1st to 31st—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| From fees, | \$52 00 |
| From badges, | 12 00 |
| From certificates, | 5 00 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| From charters, | 12 00 | |
| From Mrs. Taylor (application blanks and stamps), | 12 00 | |
| | | 93 00 |
| From Continental Hall fund, Bristol Parish Society, | | 3 50 |
| Total, | | \$239 55 |
| Disbursements, | | 128 64 |
| | | <hr/> |
| On hand, | | \$110 91 |
| Investments Corson mortgage note, | \$1,000 00 | |
| In Savings Bank, | 500 00 | |
| Continental Hall fund, | 79 64 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,579 64 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,690 55 |

Disbursements.

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| May 1st to 31st— | | |
| Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. (badges), | | \$30 40 |
| Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. (charters and seals), | | 39 50 |
| Nichols & Co., printing constitutions, | | 16 00 |
| Paul A. Steele (engrossing charters), | | 3 50 |
| President (stamps), | | 2 00 |
| Vice-president in charge of organization (stamps), | | 2 00 |
| Recording Secretary (stamps), | | 2 00 |
| (Express, etc.), | | 1 64 |
| Treasurer (stamps \$1.00, revenue stamps 10cts.), | | 1 10 |
| Registrar (clerical assistance, &c.), | | 16 00 |
| Excess of fees returned to Bristol Parish Society, | | 11 00 |
| Continental Hall fund (invested), | | 3 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total, | | \$128 64 |

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

LIBERTY SOCIETY.

There are many organizations in Urbana, Ohio, and one worthy of notice and commendation is the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. They remembered Washington's birthday. In April they held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Florence Murdock. An interesting program had been arranged, and a letter was read from the president of the Prison Ship Martyrs' monument association acknowledging receipt of ten dollars from this young society. A beautiful silk flag was presented to the society by Mrs. D. B. Mc-

Donald in a neat little speech. It was graciously received by Mrs. Murdock. The funds for the monument and flag were from the proceeds of an entertainment given last June. After spending a social hour and receiving small silk flags as souvenirs, the young people adjourned feeling it was an honor and privilege to be numbered with the hero worshipers.

JONATHAN THOMPSON SOCIETY.

The Jonathan Thompson Society, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, gave a dramatic entertainment in March, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to some patriotic object. All of the performers were children, even the orchestra. The members of the society also acted as ushers. Below is the program:

1. Selections from Traviata,Verdi
Winter Hill Trio.
2. The "Little Men Play."
(This play is produced by special permission of the Ladies' Home Journal.)
Professor Bhaer,Rodney P. Gallagher
Mrs. Bhaer,Florence Worth Pendergast
Dan,Edward G. Tyng
Nat,Harold F. Reed
Demi,Herbert G. Ripley
Tommy,C. Orville Reed
Teddy,J. Hamilton Givan
Daisy,Edith F. Hill
Nan,Millie F. Hanson
Bess,Mary A. Hill
Act I. School Room in Professor Bhaer's house.
3. Selections from Girofle Girofla,Lecocq
Winter Hill Trio.
4. Recitation, "The Giddy Girl."
Mary Louise Hunt.
5. Act II. "The Little Men Play."
Play Room in Professor Bhaer's house.
6. Selections from Zampa.
Winter Hill Trio.
7. Recitation, "The Minuet."
Mary Louise Hunt.
8. The Greatest Plague in Life.
Mrs. Bustle,Bessie Turner Tyng
Mary Bustle,Mabel L. Pillsbury
Grandmother Bustle,Martha Sears Gallagher
Biddy O'Rafferty,Catherine Denvir

- Kitty Clover,Edna Louise Pilsbury
 Miss Moonshine,Marion Poole
 Miss Bridget McGrieve,Winifred A. Haraden
 Hazy Black,A. Hortense Bradford
 9. Finale from Barber of Sevilla,Rossini
 Winter Hill Trio.
 10. Tableau.

Members of the Society.

"America."

—EDITH R. SANDERSON, *President*.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON SOCIETY.

The Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, Connecticut, recently planted a seedling oak in the cemetery of that town. It was grown from an acorn taken from a tree which grew from an acorn from the original Charter Oak in Hartford. The grandson of the famous charter tree, for such it is, was planted with appropriate ceremony by Masters Roy Stearns and Earl Herrick, members of the Children of the American Revolution.

STATE DIRECTORS CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AUGUST 10, 1901.

Arkansas, Mrs. Clementine Boles, Fayetteville.
 California, Mrs. Samuel F. Leib, San Jose.
 Colorado, Mrs. Harry Seldomridge, Colorado Springs.
 Connecticut, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Groton.
 Delaware, Mrs. George C. Hall, Wilmington.
 Georgia, Mrs. Lulu M. Gordon, Atlanta.
 Illinois, Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson, Chicago.
 Indiana, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Washington, D. C.
 Iowa, Mrs. James C. Gridley, Victor.
 Kansas, Miss Katharine D. Putnam, Topeka.
 Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbot, Paris.
 Maine, Miss Cora Belle Beckford, Biddeford.
 Maryland, Mrs. J. Hough Coltman, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts, Mrs. Henry G. Weston, Cambridgeport.
 Michigan, Miss N. M. Sanborn, Detroit.
 Minnesota, Mrs. C. E. Smith, St. Paul.
 Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields, St. Louis.
 Montana, Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Butte.
 Nebraska, Mrs. Joseph L. Kellogg, Lincoln.

New Hampshire, vacant.
New Jersey, Mrs. Austin H. McGregor, Newark.
New York, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Kingston.
North Carolina, Mrs. Josephine Durant, Charlottesville.
North Dakota, Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry, Fargo.
Ohio, vacant.
Pennsylvania, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, St. Davids.
Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles E. Longly, Pawtucket.
South Carolina, Mrs. H. B. Buist, Rock Hill.
Tennessee, Mrs. Ada B. Caruthers, Memphis.
Texas, Mrs. William B. Harrison, Fort Worth.
Vermont, Miss Sarah A. Tiffany, Pittsford.
Virginia, Miss Caroline S. Wise, Alexandria.
Washington, Mrs. George H. Heilbron, Seattle.
West Virginia, Miss N. J. Silver, Inwood.
Wisconsin, Mrs. Charles M. Quarles, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. Frank Bond, Cheyenne.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETIES.

In the spring of 1900, Mrs. Hezekiah Conant, state director for Rhode Island, of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, tendered to national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, her resignation of the office which, for four years, she had most ably filled.

During her term of office she had formed three new societies:—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society of Pawtucket; The Lucretia Allen Society of East Greenwich; The Gen. James W. Varnum Society of Edgewood; and the total membership of the several societies had been very largely increased. In October, Mrs. Lothrop, with great reluctance, accepted Mrs. Conant's resignation and appointed Mrs. Charles E. Longley, state director for Rhode Island.

Our first meeting of the year was held at the Trocadero in Providence, where we most gladly welcome our national president. Our seven societies were all represented and about one hundred members were present. In speaking to us Mrs. Lothrop emphasized the following points.

First—That each society should have a senior and junior branch.

Second—That state societies should plan historic trips once or twice a year.

Third—That books relating to historical subjects should be selected to be read at the regular meetings.

Fourth—That each society should contribute to the Continental Hall funds, the prison ship martyrs funds and in our own state to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund.

The state director suggested a meeting of all the societies in the state in June, at which time reports of the work done through the winter should be made, and a prize offered to the society having the best record, this prize to be a banner—a charter—or a gavel, the choice to be with the society winning the prize.

The following reports have been received from the several societies:

First—The Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, Mrs. John P. Randall, president, reports a membership of thirty, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. The historical work taken up during the past year was the study of the life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. This year the book decided upon to be read is "The Man without a Country" and attention is to be given to the study of "The Prison-Ship Martyrs." A paper upon this subject has already been prepared and read by one of the boys. Two entertainments have been given, A mid-summer lawn party, from which the sum of thirty-six dollars was realized, and a doll's bazar in December, which netted twenty-six dollars. This society made the first contribution to the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, forty dollars being voted for that object. They have also given five dollars to the prison-ship martyrs fund, and have still \$37.79 in their treasury. This is a thoroughly wide awake society.

Second—"L'Esperance Society" of Bristol, Miss Evelyn Bache, president, reports a membership of twenty-five. Miss Bache writes "Our society does not manifest its loyalty by frequent meetings, but I feel confident that we have true and loyal hearts for both country and flag." We went home from the October meeting at the Trocadero, greatly enthused and hope to do good work this winter and have a better report for 1901. We are arranging for an entertainment on Washington's birthday. The children are all so busy it is difficult to hold frequent meetings.

Third—Joseph Bucklin Society of Providence, Miss Minnie Bartlett, president, reports thirteen members with several applications for papers who have not yet received them. The society has held four meetings during the past year, February 22, April 19, Jan. 10, and Nov. 3. There are \$14.11 in the treasury. The president writes: "We have not done any outside work in the past year but hope to in the future."

Fourth—The Commodore Silas Talbot Society of Providence, Mrs. Benjamin Jackson, president, reports thirty-eight members. They have held two meetings, one on the 22d of February, at the home of the president, a paper was read on "The defense of Rhode Island during the Revolution." Luncheon was served and the meeting proved most enjoyable.

Fifth—The Commodore Abraham Whipple Society of Pawtucket. Miss Bessie Walker, president, reports forty-three members with \$81.00 in the treasury. The society has held four regular meetings, during the year, which have been well attended and the members display much interest. On April 30th, 1900, a sale and entertainment was held which realized \$37.00. They have voted \$20.00 for the Gen. Nathaniel Greene statue fund, \$10.00 for the prison-ship martyrs monument fund and \$10.00 for the Continental Hall. When dues are all in, and there are only a few to collect they will still have \$36.00 in the treasury. It was proposed that each member should try to bring a new member into the society and there is at present great interest manifested in this work and many papers are now out. We believe that the membership will soon be greatly increased. One of the charter members, Harvey Greene, has been removed by death. He was always constant in his attendance at all meetings and by his death the society sustained a great loss.

Sixth—Lucretia Allen Society of East Greenwich, Mrs. George E. Bailey, president, reports seventeen members. A charter was procured during the past year and framed in historic wood. On June 15th a special meeting was held, at which Mrs. Conant and Mrs. Longley and many members of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were present, for the purpose of unveiling the charter. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Three of the members have reached the age limit and have been received into the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. In July the treasurer, George M. Browning, was removed by death and George Mathewson was elected to fill the office.

Seventh—Gen. James M. Varnum Society, of Edgewood, Mrs. George L. Arnold, president, reports eight members with four applications in hand. Being composed of very young children, little work can be done, but two meetings have been held and there are \$2.00 in the treasury and the little ones are interested to an unusual degree.

We should have societies formed in Woonsocket and Newport and I hope we may at no distant day.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
State Director.

IN MEMORIAM.

“ Oh, we will trust the power above
The treasures of our hearts to keep,
Safe folded in His arms of love,
‘He giveth our beloved sleep.’ ”

MRS. ABBY WARREN SPAFFORD, Rockford Chapter, died in Rockford, Illinois, July 11, 1901.

MRS. FRANCES E. PARKER MORRIS, Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont, New York. The chapter mourns the recent death of this beloved charter member.

MRS. SARAH ASHE HALL, a real daughter of the Thronateeska Chapter, Albany, Georgia, died July 11, in her 78th year.

MRS. ELEANOR ORR BLATTERMAN, Louisville, Kentucky, died recently in that city.

MRS. ELDRIDGE LYON, Louise St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, died recently in Redlands, California.

MRS. HENRY F. WELCH, Rebecca Motte Chapter, died July 5, 1901, at Charleston, South Carolina.

MRS. J. YOUNG SEAMMON, Chicago Chapter, died May 6, 1901, at her home, Fernwood Villa, Chicago.

MRS. HARRIET HARVEY THOMPSON, a “real daughter,” member of the Phebe Greene Chapter, of Westerly, Rhode Island, died March 23, 1901.

MISS MARY E. PENDLETON, first secretary of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, of Westerly, Rhode Island, died March 31, 1901.

FLORENCE RUSSELL WRIGHT, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, died at summer home, Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 10, 1901.

MRS. MARY NEWBURY ADAMS, an honored member of Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently.

“ ’Tis sweet as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store.”



CHAPTER SKETCHES CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PATRON SAINTS, edited by MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT, A. B., *Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol*, with an introduction by CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON, A. M.

This book is a concrete illustration of the fundamental work that the chapters are doing, and that must be done, ere the third and most important article of the constitution can, in any just sense, be accomplished, "To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." The title "Patron Saints" refers to the custom of many chapters of making the chapter name a memorial of patriotic service or suffering.

The book records some history hitherto unwritten and inaccessible; besides putting well known facts and sequences into convenient form, with new values and relations. The verifying committee has done its work with great thoroughness; or the writers of these "Chapter Sketches" were so painstaking and accurate, that the committee found little to add or alter. Of the deeds here told, the endurance and suffering sometimes described, oftener hinted at, of the sacrifices cheerfully made (for "Daughters give up more than sons") we need not now speak.

Perhaps Connecticut women were even a little prepared for their hardships, by the previous bold and independent stand taken by its inhabitants; a stand so fierce and universal that while the hated stamps were carried into all the other colonies, no officer of the crown dared undertake the sale of them in Connecticut.

The value of the book, as a contribution to Colonial and Revolutionary history, and as a reflection of the manners and spirit of the age is very great, and will increase with time. Its perusal suggests, however, some reflections, interesting and perhaps stimulating. More and more the thought of the age, if not its actual achievement, tends to co-operative work. As an ideal of life in the coming golden year of this fair dream, the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, fifty-eight of whom co-operated to write this book have given an earnest and a prophecy. The work is purely voluntary and filial love, as well as patriotic fervor is its mainspring. Again we note that thoroughness, which is part of godliness, is like godliness, pro-

fitable for more than one end. Many genealogical lines are here traced, some with minute and authoritative care. Doubtless the prime object of the writers was to show the inherited worth of the worthies whom they describe. But these ancestral tables are like "the footprints on the sand of time," and may show to a perplexed and weary genealogist, the clue to some heart-breaking, long abiding problem.

A richness of personal character, and a domination of religious thought and principle are so unconsciously and uniformly revealed in these records, as to show that the lives here commemorated are but samples of the body politic—not selected, shining instances. More noble names are omitted than remembered, and this from necessity, not from choice. For example, we find two chapters named for women, because in one case four sons, and in the other, a husband and three sons served the patriot cause. Yet the story of a wife and mother whose husband and six sons were given to her country is well known, though unrecorded here and there are many instances where father and two sons were together in the field.

The book is well printed, copiously and valuably illustrated. There are five hundred and twenty pages between its covers of dark blue buckram, lettered and signed in white, and it is well indexed. It will be of importance to many Daughters of the American Revolution who belong in other states, but trace ancestry and service to Connecticut records, and they will be glad to know that copies may be ordered of Edward P. Judd, New Haven, Connecticut, at \$3 each.

In the autumn, a second volume of "Chapter Sketches" much smaller, will be published. This will contain the story of the "Real Daughters," of whom a larger number belong to Connecticut than to any other state. No mention has been made of errors or blunders, though doubtless they are to be found.

But when there are ninety-five excellencies, why look for the five tiny motes?

The editorial work deserves special and honorable mention. To the skill, limitless patience and painstaking of Miss Root, as well as to her loyalty to the motto which fronts the dedication, "the darlings of history—simple truth," is very largely due the completion of a work of which the National Society, as well as Connecticut, and Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution may be increasingly proud.

The book is dedicated to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, whose long and harmonious regency has been conspicuous for its many achievements: and whose wise leadership has won distinction and honor for Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Montgomery Advertiser, published at Montgomery, Alabama, has opened a historical and genealogical department under the able editorship of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent of the Daughters

of the American Revolution. The chapter directory is a valuable feature and we have cut it out for ready reference. The editing of such a department means careful unremitting study. The Daughters everywhere will appreciate the work being done by Mrs. Smith, for are we all not of one kin? Thus not only is the memory of those who achieved American Independence perpetuated but from obscure and unknown sources their history is brought out into the living light.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENSHIP, by *Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D.*, American Book Company.

The essential purpose of this book is shown in its name and well does it fulfill its object of stimulating patriotism and promoting good citizenship. It gives one hundred and forty short direct questions and as many concise, comprehensive answers. Selections bearing upon the central theme—patriotism—are given from a wide range of authorities, chiefly American. The book is adapted for use in schools, families and in the societies of the Children of the American Revolution. It may be profitably studied by any one who wishes to know the significance of the flag and to understand the responsibilities of American citizenship.

The author asks: "How shall one love liberty who does not understand the meaning of the word? Why should he be willing to die for the flag, who knows nothing of its history or its significance? Why should he guard the ballot box with his life, who does not comprehend its sacredness?"

1890

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the early Meetings of the

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in the archives at D. A. R. headquarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 2.

MINUTES, OCTOBER, 1890.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Cabell, October 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Darling; Mrs. MacDonald; Miss Washington; Miss Desha, Mrs. Walworth.

The Chairman, Mrs. Cabell, took up the Constitution, section by section, for consideration.

Mrs. Darling moved that the whole of the preamble should be omitted. Carried.

Mrs. Darling moved that the eligibility clause should state that the applicant was descended from the mother of the patriot, the name of the mother standing first, as the person from whom lineal descent was claimed. This was carried.

Miss Desha moved, as a substitute, that there be added to the eligibility clause the words "or the mother of a patriot." Carried.

Other sections of the Constitution were considered and approved, as read.

It was agreed that the Executive Committee should be, as stated, seven in number.

The final clause of the Constitution, in regard to amendments, was approved, with the additional words, that each amendment should be submitted at one meeting and voted on at the following meeting.

The blank application forms were then considered, and it was, after some discussion, agreed that the clause concerning the age of the applicant should be omitted, as it had been in the blanks prepared in August 1890.

The amount of initiation fees and annual dues was also to remain the same, as had been decided and printed on circular slips at that time.

The applications of Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Walworth and Mr. McDowell were presented to the Registrar General, Miss Washington, and such funds as had been handed in were given to the Treasurer, Mrs. MacDonald.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Vice President Presiding.

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NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

The second meeting of the Executive Board of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, on November 18, 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Darling; Miss Desha; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Walworth.

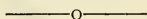
Of the Advisory Committee, Prof. Goode and Prof. Cabell.

The Vice President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell read the By-laws and each section was considered separately, and approved as read.

It was decided to adopt the Putnam Magazine as the official organ of the Society.

It was also decided to leave blanks in the By-laws, two spaces, for Insignia and Motto, until they should be adopted by the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.



NOVEMBER 20, 1890.



A meeting of the Executive Board of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Mrs. Walworth's house, 1111-17th Street, Nov. 20, 1890, at seven o'clock the Chairman presiding.

After the meeting was called to order by the Chair, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The proof sheets of the Constitution of the Society were laid before the Committee and compared by them with original Constitution.

It was moved, seconded, and lost, that Art. III, Section 6 of the Constitution be amended by inserting words to the effect that five should constitute a quorum of the Executive Board.

(See Roberts Rules, p. 112.)

It was moved, seconded and carried, that Art. V, Sect. 1. be amended by adding the sentence "The annual meeting of the local Chapters for the election of Officers shall be held on October 11, unless that date fall on Sunday, in which case, the meeting shall be held on the following Wednesday.

The By-laws then being considered by the Committee, it was moved and seconded that Articles V. and VII., referring to Secretaries and Registrars General, be amended by changing those words from singular to plural form wherever they occur. Carried.

It was moved and seconded Article XVI be amended by striking out the words "the Gotham" and substituting the words "Adams Magazine."

Moved.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that the motto be changed from "Amor Patriae" to Home and Country."

Lost: The Chairman voting.

The circular prepared by Mrs. Walworth was then laid before the Committee.

Moved and seconded that specific information be added to the circular. Carried.

The Chairman then made various suggestions as to these additions.

Moved and seconded that the circular be left with Mrs. Walworth to be amended, in accordance with the Chairman's suggestions. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the first printed edition of the Constitution bear the image of Abigail Adams. Carried.

The time and place of meeting of the Executive Committee being discussed, it was moved and seconded that seven p. m., the time for holding the regular meetings. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee hold its regular meetings at Mrs. Walworth's house. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Chairman of the Executive Committee regard herself as a Committee of one, appointed to solicit the kindly interest of the local and national press. Carried.

The Chairman then being requested to retire, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

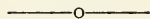
RESOLVED, That the President General may delegate such of her powers and duties as she may deem best so to do, except the signing of Certificates of membership, to a Vice President General, who shall be entitled to sign official communications and to be designated as Presiding Vice President General.

After unanimous expression of opinion in regard to her fitness for the place, the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. W. D. Cabell, was chosen Presiding Vice President General.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Sec'y. Ex. Committee.

Approved Dec. 2, 1890.



DECEMBER 2nd, 1890.



A meeting of the Officers of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was called by the Presiding Vice President General and the Vice President in Charge of Organization, and held at 1409 Mass. Ave. on December 2, 1890, at seven p. m.

After a half hour of informal discussion, the Executive Committee was called to order by the Chairman, a quorum being present.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. Walworth was requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and accepted.

A discussion then took place in regard to the action of the Committee at its previous meeting in voting for a motto for the Society, and in regard to the action of the Vice President in Charge of Or-

ganization, in selecting a motto that had not been voted on either by Committee on Insignia or by the Society, and having said motto put on Constitution and printed in By-laws.

After the discussion the following resolution was offered by Miss Desha and seconded by Mrs. Clarke:

RESOLVED, That in view of the strongly expressed wish of Mrs. Darling, the Vice President in Charge of Organization, the Executive Committee recommend that the motto of the Society be changed to "Home and Country." Adopted.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Finance:

Mrs. Greeley,
Mrs. Earle,
Mrs. Field.

Committee on Auditing:

Mrs. Knott,
Mrs. Shield and Miss Stowe.

A report by the Treasurer was then called for, in view of various anticipated expenses. The Treasurer reported \$124.00 then in the Treasury.

The meeting then adjourned.

Approved Dec. 9, 1890.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary Ex. Com.

DECEMBER 9, 1890.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Mrs. Walworth's 1111-17th Street, Washington, D. C. on December 9, 1890, at seven p. m.

Mrs. Darling then presented a paper, expressing her views as to the government of the Association.

Thereupon, the Committee was formally called to order, a quorum being present, and the Chairman presiding.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were first read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Insignia was called for, but the Chairman, on their behalf, requested further time for consideration.

It was then moved and seconded that all application blanks be kept by the Registrars General, and all applicants for membership be referred to them. Carried.

Moved and seconded that, in future, all applicants for member-

ship must be recommended either by a member of the S. D. A. R., or by a municipal or State Officer. Carried.

The report of the Treasurer was then heard and adopted.

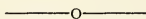
It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Cabell be empowered to invite the Sons of the American Revolution to meet the Daughters of the American Revolution on the 22nd of February, '91. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mrs. Hamlin be excused, in accordance with a request from her, from being present at the general meeting to be held on Dec. 11. Carried.

Mrs. Darling then informed the Committee of the existence of twenty-two widows and two daughters of Revolutionary Patriots.

Mrs. Walworth then read a communication resigning her office of Secretary General, but was at length persuaded to leave it over till the next meeting.

After some discussion as to programme for meeting of Dec. 11th, the Committee meeting adjourned.



DECEMBER 29, 1890.



A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held December 29, 1890.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Miss Washington; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Shields; Mrs. Hetzel; Mrs. Goode; Miss Barton; Miss Breckinridge; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Walworth; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Knott; Miss Stow; Miss Desha; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Greeley.

Absent: Mrs. Darling; Mrs. Earle.

Called to order by the Presiding Vice President, Mrs. Cabell, who stated that the Board of Managers would now assume the responsibility of National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Vice President in Charge of Organization having said that such was the case.

The Presiding Vice President General then read a communication from the Vice President in Charge of Organization, containing instructions for the Board of Managers and for the Officers in regard to the assignment of their duties.

Mrs. Cabell, the Vice President Presiding, called attention to Article 3, Section 5, of the Constitution, which makes a quorum for business seven members of the Board of Managers,—Mrs. Darling's instructions requiring twenty-one.

On motion by Mrs. Hamlin, seconded by Miss Barton, it was

RESOLVED, That the Presiding Vice President General be given power, in conjunction with the Secretary General, to sign bills

necessary for the conduct of the business of the Society; and the Treasurer be directed to pay all bills so signed, subject to revision by the Auditing Committee before offering a report of expenses.—Carried.

Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, suggested that one Secretary General would be sufficient for the Society.

Mrs. Walworth, Secretary General, then asked permission to read the resignation, which she had offered to the Executive Committee at a meeting on December 9, 1890. Regret was expressed that the Secretary General felt compelled to withdraw. She stated that it was impossible for her to continue in that position.

Miss Desha called attention to the fact that the Constitution required two Secretaries.

A general discussion took place in regard to the method of issuing invitations to monthly meetings of the Society.

On motion by Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Mrs. Boynton, it was RESOLVED, That one Secretary General should act as corresponding and one as recording Secretary General, Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, seconded by Mrs. Boynton, it was RESOLVED, That Vice President Presiding appoint a committee of three to nominate a Secretary General to fill the place vacated by Mrs. Walworth. Carried.

The Chair appointed: Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Lockwood.

They withdrew, Mrs. Shields leaving the meeting before a nomination was made.

Two of the Committee reported the names of Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Shields as nominees.

At the first ballot Mrs. Shields received ten (10) votes and Mrs Goode four (4) votes.

Mrs. Shields was declared duly elected Secretary General, Recording.

The Chair announced that nominations were in order for members of the Executive Committee.

The nominations were: Mrs. Knott; Miss Barton; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Hetzel; Mrs. Walworth; Mrs. Earle; Mrs. Field; Mrs. Patterson, and Miss Mallet, member of the Society, and Mrs. Clark; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Lockwood, who were Officers.

The balloting resulted in the election of the four Officers above named, and of Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Walworth.

The Vice President Presiding read letters from Mrs. Field, accepting a place on the Finance Committee, and also a letter from the Secretary of the Isabella Association.

On motion of Mrs. Hetzel, it was Resolved, That the Printing Committee prepare and print a circular for general use in the Society. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Board of Managers appoint a committee of three on programs and invitations. Carried.

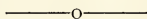
The Vice President Presiding announced the Committee on Invitations and Programs for the General Meeting.—

Mrs. Goode;

Miss Washington;

Miss Breckinridge.

The meeting then adjourned.



JANUARY 15, 1891.

The National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met at Mrs. Cabell's, 1409 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C., on Monday, January 15, 1891, pursuant to notice.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding), Miss Desha; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. St. Clair; Miss Stow and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Cabell, Vice President Presiding, and the minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion, the minutes were corrected, by showing that the Committee on Invitations and Programs was appointed for the meeting of the evening of the 15th of January, and not as a permanent committee; after which the minutes were approved.

The presiding officer called attention to the fact that the applications for membership had been carefully examined by the Registrars, and called upon Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, to read the same, which was done, affording opportunity to object to any name.

No objection having been made, on motion, the list, as follows, was approved, and the persons declared to be charter members of the Society:—

ADAMS, Miss Florence L.
ATWATER, Miss Fannie
AVERY, Mrs. Elroy M.
BLOUNT, Mrs. Lucia E.
BOYNTON, Mrs. H. V.
BALLINGER, Miss Frances F.
BROWNE, Mrs. W. Ross
BALDWIN, Mrs. W. D.
BARTON, Miss Clara
BOYNTON, Miss Marie
BRECKINRIDGE, Miss S. P.
BRUCE, Mrs. Alice

BUCKNER, Mrs. Delia C.
BUCK, Mrs. A. Trueheart
BOULDIN, Miss Ellie D.
BROWNE, Miss Emmilly
CABELL, Mrs. Wm. D.
CLARKE, Mrs. A. Howard
CANDEE, Miss Elizabeth Maclay
CLARK, Mrs. Appleton P.
CABELL, Miss Elvira D.
COULTER, Mrs. Sarah E.
COOLIDGE, Mrs. Harriet Lincoln

- COX, Miss Alice C.
 CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Jane C.
 CILLEY, Mrs. Jacob.
 DARLING, Mrs. Flora Adams
 DESHA, Miss Mary
 DEVEREUX, Mrs. Maria.
 DAWSON, Mrs. Clara A.
 DORSEY, Miss Anna H.
 DORSEY, Miss Ella L.
 DUDLEY, Mrs. Lucy B.
 EARLE, Mrs. Wm.
 EASTMAN, Mrs. Mary H.
 EVANS, Miss Lillian S.
 EVERETT, Mrs. De Volney
 FINCH, Mrs. Fannie Wash-
 ton
 FOREST, Louisa N.
 FLEMING, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee
 GREELEY, Mrs. A. W.
 GIST, Mary S.
 GREEN, Anna R.
 GOODFELLOW, Mrs. Julia S.
 GREEN, Mrs. Ann Forest
 GEER, Mrs. Augusta D.
 GOODE, Mrs. G. Brown
 GLENNAN, Mrs. Susie R.
 GILLETT, Miss Emma M.
 GORDON, Mrs. Joseph C.
 GRIFFITH, Mrs. Alverda
 HARRISON, Mrs. Benjamin
 HETZEL, Miss Susan R.
 HETZEL, Mrs. Margaret J.
 HALLOWELL, Mrs. Mary Mor-
 ris
 HUSBAND, Mrs. Mary Morris
 HICKEY, Miss Susanna G.
 HODGKINS, Mrs. Maria W.
 HOFFMAN, Miss Harriet E.
 HOLDICH, Miss Henrietta H.
 HUNTER, Mrs. Kate McP.
 INGHAM, Mrs. Wm. A.
 JANES, Miss Emma.
 JONES, Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair
 JONES, Mrs. Wm. H.
 KIMBERLEY, Mrs. Ada P.
 KNOTT, Mrs. A. Leo.
 La MONTAGNE, Mrs. Alice W.
 LELAND, Mrs. Mary G.
 LAIRD, Mrs. Anna Key
 LUPP, Mrs. Francis E.
 LUCAS, Mrs. Fannie McL.
 McDONALD, Mrs. Marshall.
 MASON, Mrs. Pella H.
 MESSENGER, Mrs. Lilian R.
 McLARN, Mrs. Mary A.
 MALLETT, Miss Anna S.
 MANKIN, Mrs. Deborah D.
 McDOWELL, Miss Pauline
 NOWELL, Miss Sarah W.
 PENDLETON, Mrs. Margaret R.
 PRYOR, Mrs. Roger A.
 PRYOR, Miss Frances T. B.
 PATTERSON, Mrs. J. N.
 PIERSON, Mrs. Elizabeth G.
 PEACHY, Miss Anne Memm
 ROBINSON, Miss Page
 RINGGOLD, Mrs. Mary C.
 READING, Mrs. Fannie Wash-
 ington.
 ROBINSON, Agnes J.
 RATHBURN, Mrs. Richard
 RANSOM, Mrs. Caroline L.
 ROWLAND, Mrs. Kate Mason
 ROBBINS, Mrs. Z. C.
 RICHARDS, Miss Janet H.
 READ, Miss Edith Ross
 ROBY, Mrs. Lelia P.
 STOW, Mrs. Mary Loomis
 STOW, Miss Anna P.
 SHIELDS, Mrs. Mary L.
 SMITH, Mrs. Leroy
 ST. CLAIR, Mrs. F. O.
 STEVENS, Miss Charlotte B.
 SEARS, Miss Hattie L.
 TOWLES, Mrs. Margaret C.
 VOORHIS, Mrs. Dora T.
 VERDI, Mrs. Sophie W.
 WASHINGTON, Miss Eugenia
 WALWORTH, Mrs. Ellen Har-
 din
 WASHINGTON, Miss Elizabeth
 W.

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| WASHINGTON, Mrs. Fannie V. WEEKS, Miss Mary E. | |
| WASHINGTON, Mrs. Elizabeth WALWORTH, Miss Ruebena H. | |
| Lee | WALDRON, Mrs. Adelaide C. |
| WEEKS, Miss Fannie H. | WILKINSON, Mrs. Sue B. |
| WOLFF, Mrs. Hannah McL. | YOUNG, Emma H.* |

On motion, Mrs. Justice Field was unanimously elected as one of the Vice Presidents General of the Society, and the Secretary General directed to notify her of her election.

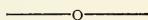
On motion, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel was elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Finance, and the Secretary General directed to notify her thereof.

The presiding officer then read a courteous letter of resignation of her office as Secretary General (corresponding) from Miss Breckinridge.

On motion, the same was accepted with regret, and the Secretary General was directed to convey to Miss Breckinridge the earnest and sincere regrets of the Board that she had determined to resign her position.

After a consultation with the members of the Advisory Board, who were present, as to various matters, on motion it was ordered that all persons who legally joined the Society before October 11th, 1890,† and paid their initiation fees and dues for the year, should be considered and enrolled as charter members of the Society.

After an interlocutory discussion as to the badges, insignia and other matters pertaining to the good of the Society, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.



FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

Board met pursuant to call.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; McDonald; Earle; Clark; St. Clair; Lockwood and Shields.

The circular to be sent out with applications, to persons who may wish to become members of the Society, was considered section by section and after amendment, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Printing Committee was directed to have 2,000 copies of the same printed and was authorized to make immaterial changes not affecting the sense thereof, if necessary.

*The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting of the secretary. The committee has not regarded as authentic any interpolations in another hand.

†Clearly a slip of the pen on the part of the secretary. The date should be 1891.

Mrs. Clarke, from the Printing Committee, presented a letter from Mrs. Darling, asking that the various State Regents be furnished with blanks for organization of State Chapters; also, an order from Mrs. Darling on Gedney & Roberts for the engraving of 1,000 sheets letter heads, 1,000 envelopes for her use in the work, and also for the printing of 10,000 applications, to be held subject to order.

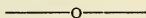
On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to write a letter to Mrs. Darling, stating that the Board regretted that after the present bills of the Society were paid there would be no money in the Treasury to pay for the desired printing, and that it regrets exceedingly that her request cannot now be complied with.

On motion, the Printing Committee was requested to report all bills for printing and expenses of every sort at present due from the Society.

On motion, the Treasurer General was requested to prepare and present a full statement of receipts and expenditures for consideration of next meeting.

On motion, Mrs. Clarke was requested to withdraw her resignation as a member of the Printing Committee until all the present accounts of the Board were disposed of.

On motion, the Board adjourned.



FEBRUARY 14, 1891.



Board of Management of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION met, pursuant to notice, at Mrs. Cabell's, 1409 Mass. Ave.

Present: Vice President Presiding, Mrs. Cabell, and all members of the Board, except Mrs. Greeley and Miss Clara Barton. There were also present the members of the various committees of the Society, who had been invited to take part in the meeting.

On motion, Mrs.* was invited to speak to the Board, for ten minutes, on the subject of Insignia for the Society.

Miss Breckinridge made a report from the Committee on Insignia, accompanied with a letter from Tiffany & Co., of New York, offering to furnish 1,000 buttons for \$250; also a sample rosette, made of ribbons.

On motion, the proposition of Tiffany & Co. was passed over without action, and the Committee instructed to get further propositions from other establishments.

On motion, the Chairman of the Committee on Insignia was directed to furnish rosettes to the members for the evening of the

*Mrs. Edward Roby, of Chicago.

23rd of February, 1891, each member to pay to the Committee the cost thereof.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were then read and approved.

On motion, the Board then proceeded to the election of a Corresponding Secretary General, in place of Miss Breckinridge, resigned.

Mrs. E. H. Walworth having received all the votes cast for that position, was declared elected, and, being present, accepted the position.

The Registrars then presented a report, showing that the applications of the following ladies had been examined and found correct, and they were, on motion, elected as charter members of the Society:

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| BALL, Elizabeth Carter | *JANIER, Violet Blair |
| BALL, Mary Randolph | †JOHNSTON, Maud Bascom |
| BROWNE, Lily Morton | KEENAN, Margaret Phelan |
| BROWNE, Mary Randolph | MORSELL, Isabel Montgomery |
| BARTON, Clarissa H. | McDONALL, Anna M. |
| BRECKINRIDGE, Katherine Carson | MOORE, Maria H. |
| CLARK, Ann W. | MOORE, Elizabeth P. |
| COX, Juliet Hazletine | McCARTNEY, Katherine S. |
| CHIPP, E. DeWitt | MILLER, Virginia |
| CROMWELL, Ellen S. | MIDDLETON, Emeline Virginia |
| CHURCH, Alonzo Mrs. | OSBERN, Effie Beulah Reeme |
| DICKENS, Mrs. William | SALAS, Mrs. Augustus R. |
| DESHA, Adelaide | SWANN, Josephine Ward |
| EMORY, Victoria de Montholon | TOWLES, Agatha Lewis |
| EMORY, Matilda Watkins | TITTMAN, O. H. |
| EMERY, Mary Abbe | TAYLOR, Sarah Gertrude |
| FOOTE, Katherine | WHITE, Nellie L. |
| FOOTE, Mary Sawyer | WAITE, Amelia Champlin |
| GREENLEAF, Georgine Henri Franck | WILBOUR, Belinda O. |
| GOODE, Mary B. | DARWIN, Mrs. Charles |
| Hallowell, Sarah Tyson | LORING, Anna S. |
| | LEGGETT, Lucy R. |
| | LEE, Elizabeth Blair.‡ |

On motion the National Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

*Violet Blair Janin.

†Johnson, Maud Bascom.

‡The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting of the secretary. The committee has not regarded as authentic any interpolations in another hand.

MARCH 4, 1891.

The National Board of Management of the D. A. R. met pursuant to call, at 1409 Mass. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Walworth; Clarke; St. Clair; Shields; and Misses Desha; Washington and Barton.

After discussion, it was Resolved, That hereafter the Regents, except State Regents so designated by Mrs. Darling, shall not be invited to the Board meetings, as they are not members of the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Avery, Regent for Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. McCartney, Regent for Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Mr. Gill, of the Advisory Board, having been previously invited to the meeting, were asked to join the Board for consultation.

On motion of Miss Barton, seconded by Miss Washington, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Vice President in Charge of Organization be respectfully informed that the Board of Management find the circular is in accord with the Constitution in regard to initiation fees and dues, and therefore request her to inform the Officers of Chapters that \$2.00 shall be forwarded to the National Society with the application of each person.

On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to notify Mrs. Darling of the passage of the resolution.

On motion, the Secretary General (recording) was directed to request Mrs. Darling to report to the Board the names of State Regents when appointed, so that the Board may confer with them.

On motion of Miss Washington, seconded by Miss Desha, Hon. George H. Shields, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was elected as the legal adviser of the National Society.

The resignation of Mrs. Darling, as the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, was presented, and on motion accepted, and Mrs. Walworth was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Barton was then called to the Chair.

Mrs. Cabell then offered the following: RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management be tendered to Mrs. Darling for her active and laborious efforts in behalf of the Society, with the assurance of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Board with her in all measures for the advancement of its success and prosperity.

On the resolution being seconded, it was unanimously adopted and the Secretary General (recording) directed to notify Mrs. Darling thereof.

After an interlocutory discussion in regard to the Constitution and By-laws the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of revising the Constitution and By-laws, and if found

to be necessary to so do, the Committee to report amendments to the next meeting of the Board for consideration.

On motion, Mrs. Cabell, the Vice President Presiding, was made Chairman of this committee. Afterward the Chair appointed Miss Barton, Miss Washington and Mrs. Walworth on this committee.

Mrs. Clark and Miss Washington, the Registrars General, then reported the following applications, announcing that the records had been examined and the applicants found eligible:

On motion, they were elected as members of the National Society, as follows:

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| AUSTIN, Catherine | HAND, Mary Lyman Richardson |
| ALEXANDER, Eveline Maston | KENNON, B. W. |
| ALEXANDER, Sallie Kennedy | LINTON, Gertrude Darragh |
| BAKER, Julia S. | LINTON, Minerva D . |
| BROWN, Caroline Pitts | LARNER, Fannie D. |
| BARTLETT, Sallie Austin | LAWRENCE, Mrs. Geo. A. |
| BAILEY, Julia N. | MONCURE, Eugenia Washing- |
| BARTLETT, Agnes S. | ington |
| BATES, Mary C. | MORRIS, Marion Adele Long- |
| BIDDLE, Margaret E. I. | fellow |
| BARTHE, Emily C. | MOSES, Lucina C. |
| COUGLE, F. F. | McCULLOCK, Susane M. |
| DU BOSE, Louise T. | NICHOLSON, Jane Jesup |
| ELDA, May T. | OTIS, Agnes P. |
| FIELD, Pattie | REEVE, May D. M. |
| FIELD, Lizzie | SMITH, Rosa Wright |
| FOSTER, Mrs. John W. | SHARPE, Sallie Patterson |
| GWATHMEY, Mary E. | WADSWORTH, Mrs. H. N. |
| GRIGGSBY, Virginia Shelby | WADSWORTH, Mary Louise |
| GRAY, Lizzie W. | WILLARD, Sarah Bradley |
| HAIGHTON, Josepha H. | WINSTON, Nancie Otis |
| HALSTEAD, Annie W. | WILLIAMS, Mrs. Almond B. |
| HARRISON, Ellen | WILSON, Sarah Hungerford |
| HOGUE, May Barlow | WHITTEMORE, Sarah Adams |
| HALSTEAD, Emelia M. | |

On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to call of the President.

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MINUTES OF MARCH 12th, 1891.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to the call of the Vice President Presiding.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. MacDonald; Mrs.

*The above is a verbatim copy of all the names in the handwriting of the secretary. The committee has not regarded any interpolations in another hand.

Goode; Mrs. Cilley; Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Shields and Miss Desha and Miss Washington. Also of the Advisory Board Prof. Cabell; Mr. Gill; Dr. St. Clair, and the legal adviser, Mr. Shields.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The presiding Officer called for the report of the special committee to revise the Constitution.

This committee made a report, accompanied with the draft of amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, which, on motion, was received and ordered on file.

On motion, the Secretary read the Constitution and By-laws as amended in full.

Miss Desha made the point of order, that there was a standing committee provided in the minutes on Constitution and Seal, which had not been consulted, and that the Constitution and By-laws could not be considered by the Board till it reported.

The reading of the By-laws was called for, which showed only two standing committees. Miss Desha insisted that minutes would show such a standing committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the draft of amendments be submitted to the standing committee on revision of Constitution, with a request that it report as soon as possible.

The committee,—Miss Desha and Mrs. Cabell, reported back the same with a recommendation that it be adopted.

On motion, the Constitution was taken up, Article by Article, and the amendments read discussed.

The members of the Advisory Board were requested to give their views, and Messrs. Goode, Winlock and Gill made suggestions.

Each Article was adopted separately.

The vote was then taken on the draft of the Constitution as revised, and adopted unanimously.

The same course was taken as to the By-laws. They were considered and adopted, Article by Article, and then adopted as a whole, by a unanimous vote.

On motion, the President was requested to call a meeting of the National Society to meet as soon as possible under the Constitution, in order to consider the propriety of adopting the amendments proposed, and the Vice President Presiding was directed to lay the same matter before the meeting for its consideration.

On motion, the legal adviser was requested to report at next meeting what steps were necessary to incorporate the Society.

On motion, the Committee on Printing was directed to have the Constitution and By-laws as proposed to be amended, printed for the use of the National Society, and that the proof be sent to the legal adviser for correction.

The Recording Secretary then presented, at Mr. Gill's request, a book prepared by Mr. Gill for the Regent at Chicago, signed by some of the Officers and containing the Constitution.

A motion requesting the Officers to sign the same was read and seconded. After discussion, in which it was stated that in view of the action of the evening in regard to the Constitution, it was not thought advisable to do so.

The motion was lost, and the book returned to Mr. Gill.

Mrs. Cabell then stated that she had been invited by Mrs. Darling to be present at the organization of the New York Chapter.

On motion by Mrs. Walworth, it was Resolved, That "the Vice President Presiding be requested to bear the congratulations of the National Board of Management to the ladies of the New York Chapter and best wishes for their success and prosperity, and that she be empowered to co-operate with them in any way necessary to the organization of the Chapter, giving them full information on questions they may desire, and in any way to assist the Vice President in Charge of Organization.

Meeting adjourned.

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MINUTES OF APRIL 11th, 1891.

The Board of Management met pursuant to call, at Mrs. Walworth's, 1111, 17th St.

Present, Mesdames Cabell; Cilley; Clark; Boynton; Lockwood. MacDonald; Shields, and Miss Washington.

The business for which the Board was called was the consideration of the names of the persons proposed to form the New York Chapter.

Miss Clark* stated that many of the applications were without the required endorsement.

A motion was made and carried, that all such applications be returned to the Regent of the New York Chapter to be perfected.

The Registrars reported that a certain sum of money had been paid through Mrs. Darling, to the National Board.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Clark was authorized to hand the amount received from the New York Chapter to Mrs. MacDonald, the Treasurer, and be credited by her to the New York Chapter, and she to correspond with Mrs. Darling for further information.

The following names were then presented by Mrs. Clark and considered individually.

After discussion they were accepted as members of the National Society:

Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon

Mrs. Jane Spofford

Miss Marietta Sanford

Miss Jennie M. Moore

Miss Annette P. Trowbridge

Mrs. Anne L. Webster

*Mrs. Clark.

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| Mrs. D. J. Whittemore | Miss Evelyn J. Hardin |
| Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg | Miss Ward McAllister |
| Mrs. Elizabeth P. Norton | Miss Mary H. Doremus |
| Miss Margaret J. Wily | Mrs. Donald McLean |
| Miss Fannie M. Whittemore | Mrs. Wm. H. Harrison |
| Mrs. Laura M. Plantz | Miss Julia R. Ormstead |
| Mrs. Julia E. Cruz | Mrs. Geo. B. De Forest |
| Miss Sarah S. Cox | Mrs. Geo. H. Young |
| Miss Lucie M. Parker | Mrs. D'Arcy P. Duncan |
| Mrs. Mary B. Morton | Mrs. Ella M. Bowman |
| Mrs. Benjamin C. Barroll | Mrs. Mary A. Sharpe |
| Miss Lillian Pike | Miss Mary R. Stearns |
| Mrs. Charles A. Carroll | Miss Frances E. Willard |
| Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith | Miss Rebecca W. Brown |
| Miss Sally S. Mackall | Mrs. Anne M. D. Taylor |
| Mrs. J. Heron Crosman | Mrs. Cattie E. Madeira |
| Mrs. Jno. S. Wise | Mrs. Fannie I. Matthews |
| Mrs. Charles A. Doremus | Mrs. John R. Young |
| Mrs. H. G. Marquard* | Mrs. Geo. P. Bowles |
| Mrs. Alexander L. McGill | Mrs. Allen C. Bakewell |
| Miss Edith H. Mather | Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel |
| Miss Susan McDowall | Mrs. De Witt C. Mather |
| Mrs. Daniel W. Sinclair | Mrs. Felix G. De Fontaine |
| Miss Grace F. Rockafellow | Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bell |
| Mrs. Stella D. Reynolds | Mrs. Ferdinand V. Rockafellow |
| Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson | Mrs. Augusta D. Farnham |
| Miss Katharine S. Hendrie | Mrs. Stanley Woodward |
| Miss Eliza T. Ward | |

Mrs. Osborne then informally reported that on Friday, March 20th 1891, a meeting was held for organization of a Chapter in Chicago, Ill.; that she, as Regent, had appointed the Chapter Officers, who had signified their acceptance, and that fifty ladies had sent in approved blanks to the National Society, April 10, 1891, with \$64. in money. She also presented an account of the meetings in Chicago, signed by Isabel A. Galt, Sec'y.

The papers were, on motion, received and ordered on file.

The Regent of Chicago made a brief statement of the work done in Chicago, and asked the Board to consider the proposition made by Mrs. Palmer, to the effect that the Columbian Exposition give space to the Daughters of the American Revolution for an exhibit in 1892.

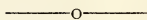
A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Osborne for her efficient work in Chicago, and the Presiding Vice President was

*Marquand.

asked to appoint a committee to consider the subject presented by Mrs. Palmer through the Chicago Regent.

On motion, the clause in the circular, "no notification of election will be sent until the fees and annual dues have been paid," was stricken out, and in lieu thereof was inserted "The name shall not be placed upon the membership roll until the fees be paid."

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.



MINUTES OF APRIL 16, 1891.



The Board of Management met, pursuant to call, at Mrs. Cilley's, 1328 I. St.

Present: Mesdames Cabell; Cilley; Clark; Blount; Goode; Osborne; Shields; Misses Washington and Desha; Dr. Goode of the Advisory Board and Mr. Shields, the legal adviser.

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That all Officers of the Society and all who took part in the first meetings for the organization of the Society, be allowed the six months remaining until the 11th of October in which to perfect their claims of eligibility."

Mrs. Cabell, Vice President Presiding, Miss Desha occupying the Chair, read letters received from Mrs. Pryor, Regent of New York, and Mrs. Darling, Vice President in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Darling's letter explaining the appointment of Mrs. Roby, Regent of Chicago, was ordered on file.

On motion, Mrs. Darling's letter explanatory of the affair was accepted by the Board of Management.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was directed, on behalf of the Board of Management, to request Mrs. Palmer to reserve for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 10,000 feet of space in Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Harry Blount stated that she had received and accepted from Mrs. Darling the position of Regent for Evansville, Indiana, which was confirmed by the Board.

A letter was read from Mrs. Lockwood, Historian General of the Society, relative to her position in the Society.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to write to Mrs. Lockwood and enclose to her a copy of the motion on that subject passed this evening.

On motion, a Committee of Ways and Means was elected to consider the possibility and feasibility of an exhibit of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION at the World's Columbian Exposition, and to report their views to the Board for consideration, and this committee to be continuous and become

the nucleus of a larger committee, to be added when needed, if it should be determined to engage in that enterprise.

The following named ladies were put in nomination and unanimously elected: Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Cilley; Miss Desha and Mrs. Clark, to serve as the aforementioned committee.

Mrs. Cilley occupying the Chair, Mrs. Cabell recommended certain changes in the Constitution proposed by the National Board as follows:

Amend Article III Sec. 2, Constitution, by inserting the words, "Every application for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society, shall then be submitted," in lieu of the first line thereof as printed, and to insert the words "after payment of the initiation fee," after the words "applicant" in the next to the last line thereof as printed, and to strike out all after "society" in the last line.

Amend Article V. Sec. 2, by striking out "may" wherever it occurs and inserting "shall."

Amend Article VI, Sec. 1, by striking out "three" and inserting "four" before word "months."

Amend Article VII, Sec. 1 by striking out the first clause and inserting "When twelve members of the Society shall be living in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter."

Amend Article VIII. Sec. 1, so as to read as follows:

"The initiation fee to the National Society, including the dues for the first year, shall be five dollars, and the annual dues after the first year, two dollars, payable in advance, on or before the 22nd day of February in each year.

Amend Sec. 2 thereof by adding the words "to the National Society."

Amend Sec. 3 by striking out the first clause thereof and strike of Section 4.

Amend Article IV, Sec. 3 by changing the word "appoint" to "nominate," in second line, and strike out the words "subject to the approval of," in fourth line, and insert the words "to be elected by" in lieu thereof.

Add Sec. 5 as follows: "The Regents of Chapters shall have power to appoint the Officers of their respective Chapters for the first year."

Amend Article XI, By-laws, by adding Sec. 2, as follows:

"Each Chapter shall elect its Regent, Registrar, Local Board of Management and other Officers, and also its delegates to the Continental Congress on the first Monday after the first day of January in each year, and the times of appointed Officers shall expire on and after the election in January, 1892.

Strike out Article XVIII of By-laws.

Mrs. Cabell stated that these amendments had been submitted to the Chairman of the Advisory Board and the legal adviser, and had met with approval.

Miss Desha offered the following amendment to the By-laws:

Strike out Article XIII and insert "The Seal of the Society should be 1 7/8 inches in diameter, charged with the figure of a dame of the Revolution, sitting at her spinning wheel,—above her, the thirteen stars, and surrounded by the legend "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1776-1890," and the motto "Home and Country."

These amendments were taken up separately, discussed, and adopted and the Secretary was directed to report the same to the National Society for its consideration.

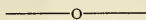
Mrs. Clark, Registrar General, then reported the following names of persons whose eligibility has been proved and they were, on motion, elected as members of the National Society:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mrs. Josiah B. Reeme, | Mrs. Calvin R. Corbin |
| Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, | Mrs. Daniel T. Cleveland |
| Mrs. William T. Block | Mrs. Frederica E. Marshall |
| Mrs. Francis M. Stuart, | Miss Ellen A. Martin |
| Mrs. Horatio L. Wait | Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot |
| Mrs. Milton B. Miller | Mrs. Wm. T. Brown |
| Miss Marian A. Robins | Mrs. J. P. Hart |
| Mrs. H. Howard Hamilton | Mrs. Clarence A. Postley |
| Mrs. Nannie K. Beckwith | Mrs. Edwin A. Wootten |
| Miss Violet O. Sheve | Mrs. Charles L. Lamberton |
| Miss Mary H. Krout | Miss Evalina H. Fairman |
| Mrs. Edmund Burke | Miss Helen L. Fairman |
| Mrs. H. M. Shepard | Miss Louise W. Clarke |
| Mrs. Margaret D. L. Robinson | Mrs. R. Eccleston Gallaher |
| Mrs. John Moffett | Miss Josephine G. Ellsworth |
| Mrs. James Fairman | Miss Carrie Halsted |
| Miss Kate O'Connor | Mrs. Herbert G. Armitage |
| Miss Ellen M. Williams | Miss Laura S. Heilmer |
| Mrs. Wm. H. Tracy | Miss Helen S. Sargent |
| Mrs. John Allen | Mrs. A. G. Mills |
| Miss Jeannie C. Irwin Martin | Mrs. Richard H. Greene |
| Miss Martha Armitage | Mrs. Lazare Wischnenetzky |
| Mrs. Julius Rudisch | Mrs. Josephine B. Barnes |
| Mrs. Charles C. Sargent | Miss Effie R. Andrews |
| Mrs. Wm. J. Hardy | Mrs. Xenophon Baltazzie |
| Mrs. Morris P. Ferris | Mrs. Seth Low |
| Mrs. John Townshend | Mrs. Emily I. Schober |
| Mrs. Leon Harvier | Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds |
| Mrs. Charles R. Treat | Miss Virginia T. Lewis |
| Mrs. Daniel Goodwin | Mrs. Martha B. Duncan |

Mrs. Myron L. Baxter
 Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox
 Mrs. William Mulligan
 Mrs. Irving A. Stearns

Mrs. Charles S. Keller
 Mrs. Rodman B. Dawson
 Mrs. Greene P. Foute
 Mrs. Edward M. Heilmer

On motion, the Society adjourned.



MINUTES OF APRIL 20th, 1891.

The Vice President Presiding called the meeting to order and said: "This meeting has been called to increase the size of the Committee on the World's Fair."

Mrs. Walworth asked for a statement of the objects of the committee, and the instructions given to it, and the powers it might exercise.

The Vice President Presiding answered that it was an investigating committee only, and stated further that there had been no official communication to the Board of Management by the President of the World's Fair, but an informal message of friendly interest had been received through Mrs. Osborne.

Miss Washington, at this point, asked permission to report on new members whose applications she would present to the Board. The following members were then elected in response to the report:—

Miss Jennie M. Paul
 Mrs. Robert Farson
 Miss Emma N. Manning
 Mrs. Charles Parrish
 Miss Eleanor M. Parrish
 Miss Phebe A. E. Hiler
 Miss Fannie E. Brown
 Mrs. Louise S. Bell
 Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus
 Mrs. J. O. Bundy
 Miss Josephine N. Manning
 Miss Laura M. Hubbard
 Miss Anna C. Parrish
 Mrs. Helen K. Vreeland
 Mrs. Stephen A. Webster

Mrs. James P. Kernochon
 Mrs. Leondices P. Williams
 Miss Estelle E. Doremus
 Mrs. William H. Stewart
 Mrs. May Saxton
 Mrs. James T. Barrow
 Mrs. William H. Trafton
 Mrs. Joseph I. Casey
 Mrs. Graeme M. Hammond
 Mrs. Louise F. Rowe
 Miss Adelaide S. Titus
 Miss Anne W. Irwin Martin
 Mrs. Charles W. Morgan
 Mrs. Du Bois Smith
 Mrs. Elizabeth R. King

Mrs. Walworth then offered the following resolution:

"That all action in regard to the World's Fair in the Committee on the World's Fair be postponed until a special meeting of the Board of Management shall be called to consider this subject and that the Secretary General Recording be instructed to state the object of the meeting in the notification for the same.—Carried.

Minutes were read and approved.

Mrs. Cilley presented a communication from Mr. A. H. Clarke, stating that his wife's health was such that she must rest entirely from her work for the Daughters of the American Revolution for several months.

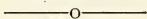
Mrs. Walworth moved that the Board hear of Mrs. Clarke's illness with extreme regret, and hope for her speedy recovery, when they will welcome her warmly to a renewal of her valuable labors for the Society.

The Presiding Officer suggested the 26th of May as a suitable time for the next meeting of the Society.

Mrs. Boynton moved that the meeting be held on that date.

Carried.

Adjourned.



MINUTES OF MAY 4, 1891.



The Board of Management met at Mrs. Cilley's, 1328 I St.

The Vice President Presiding called the meeting to order.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Goode; Miss Desha; Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Cilley; Miss Washington, and Mrs. Walworth. Mr. Shields, legal adviser, was also present.

Recording Secretary General being absent, the Corresponding Secretary General kept the minutes.

The Vice President Presiding said: "The business of this meeting is to consider the World's Fair exhibit." She called upon Mrs. Osborne to explain what had been done and what was proposed to do. Mrs. Osborne said she had informally presented the subject to the Chapter in New York and New Jersey, and had met with a very cordial response. She had also received most encouraging assurances of assistance from some prominent members of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Osborne advised that the committee be enlarged.

Mrs. Cilley nominated, as additional members of the committee, Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Leo Knott and Mrs. Walworth. They were elected. There was a discussion in regard to the propriety of inviting Chapters to form separate committees for World's Fair work. Action was deferred until there should be a report from the committee to the National Society.

A letter was read addressed to the Board of Management by Mrs. Darling, Vice President in Charge of Organization.

It was moved that it be received, placed on file, and the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to reply to it.

The Vice President Presiding asked the opinion of the Board in regard to the formation of more than one Chapter in one city.

Mrs. Goode moved that for the present there shall be but one Chapter formed in each city of the Union. Carried.

Mrs. Cilley moved that the Vice President in Charge of Organization be requested to report to the Board of Management the formation of each new Chapter.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to send copies of these Resolutions to the Vice President in Charge of Organization.

It was asked by members of the Board whether there was a Chapter in New Jersey, as no organization in that State had been reported to the Board.

Mrs. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, presented a report.

The report was accepted and the Committee proceeded to vote on the designs presented.

It was moved that the design by a private individual be accepted, and the committee be authorized to order ten badges.—Carried.

Miss Washington, Registrar General, presented the applications of the following persons, who had been found eligible, and they were elected unanimously by the National Society:—

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Miss Ida P. Beall: | Mrs. Maria E. Addison |
| Mrs. deB. R. Keim | Mrs. Minna B. Richey |
| Mrs. Martha C. W. Carter | Mrs. Jane L. Byers |
| Mrs. Porter King | Miss Junia McKinley |
| Mrs. Isabella A. Galt | Mrs. Annie M. Bullock |
| Mrs. Mary A. S. Moulton | Miss Bessie G. Davis |
| Mrs. Caroline E. Lackland | Mrs. Julia T. L. Burnett |
| Mrs. Isabella A. Turman | Mrs. Harriet M. Richards |
| Mrs. Charles D. Blish | Mrs. Rebecca T. La Monte |
| Mrs. Mary B. Woodworth | Mrs. Nellie M. Flint |
| Mrs. Margaret M. G. Hall | Miss Laura P. Halsted |
| Miss Eleanor O. Lee | Mrs. Mary C. Le Duc |
| Mrs. Louise L. Lovell | Miss Isabella Lovell |
| Mrs. Anna J. B. Randall | Miss Caroline A. Van Wagenen |
| Mrs. Susan T. P. McLaran | Miss Sallie Sharpe |
| Mrs. Susan P. Lee | Mrs. F. B. Moran |

On motion, the Board adjourned.

MAY 25.

National Board of Management met, pursuant to call of Mrs. MacDonald, 1514 R. St.

Present: Mrs. Cabell (presiding) Mesdames Boynton; Osborne; MacDonald; Lockwood, Blount; Goode; Clarke; St. Clair; Walworth; Misses Washington and Desha.

The minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Miss Washington it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to assist the Registrars in their work.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood it was ordered that the Registrars nominate to the Board the members of said committee.

Mrs. Maria Devereux presented her authority from Mrs. Darling to act on the Board of Management, having been appointed Regent for Georgetown, D. C.

On motion, appointment was confirmed, and Mrs. Devereux was invited to take her seat as a member of the Board.

The Vice President Presiding announced that Mrs. Osborne, Regent for Illinois, had been appointed as a member of the Board, and had been recognized as such, but had never been formally accepted.

On motion, the appointment was formally confirmed April 11, 1891.

Mrs. Goode, Chairman of Committee on Insignia, reported designs for Insignia from Colville & Co.* of Philadelphia, and four other houses, that Colville & Co.* offered to make the Insignia and furnish dies with no extra charge, at \$8.00 apiece, provided ten badges were ordered, and they to have exclusive sale of same to the Society.

The report was welcomed and accepted.

The six designs were then submitted to a vote by a ballot.

The Board unanimously chose the light blue enameled design of a spinning wheel with thirteen stars and stripes distaff, and authorized Mrs. Goode to close the contract for the badges.

Mrs. MacDonald, Treasurer General, then made a report, showing that Mrs. Darling had sent her \$109, with some applications, but it was not enough to pay on same, and she had kept it separate, and would like instructions.

Mrs. Clarke moved that as the money affairs with Mrs. Darling were complicated, that a committee of gentlemen be appointed to consider it and settle with her.

Miss Desha moved an amendment, that the report be submitted to a committee of three ladies and two gentlemen of the Advisory Board for consideration and settlement with Mrs. Darling.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The committee appointed was Mrs. Clarke, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Boynton and Mr. MacDonald and Prof. Winlock.

Mrs. MacDonald submitted a further report, showing the amount of money received and paid out and showing the balance in the Treasury.

On motion, it was referred to the Auditing Committee for examination and report.

Mrs. Clarke then submitted a report from the Registrars General showing the number of members admitted to be 418, and explaining

*Caldwell & Co.

the difficulties in considering the applications and the labor required. Also, showing the number of States and the number of Chapters reported as formed and in process of formation, which was accepted and ordered on file. Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from Mrs. Mather of the New Jersey City Chapter, complaining that application blanks had been withheld from the Chapter, and that their Regent's application had been sent in long before and had not been acted on. Mrs. Walworth explained that she had sent out applications to any one who had asked for them who was entitled to receive them, but that she had been compelled to order more blanks from the printer, and owing to her absence, from sickness, the printer had delayed them.

Mrs. Shields, Secretary General, then read a letter from Mrs. Darling of May 20, 1891, reporting the names of Regents whom she had designated to act as members of the Board, as follows; Mrs. Henry Hall for Maine; Mrs. Gen. Cilley, for New Hampshire; Miss Brown, for Massachusetts; Mrs. Wilbour, for Rhode Island; Mrs. Keim, for Connecticut; Miss McAllister, for New York; Mrs. W. W. Shippen, for New Jersey; Mrs. N. B. Hogg, for Pennsylvania; Mrs. Felix De Fontaine, for South Carolina; Mrs. Jos. E. Washington, for Tennessee; Mrs. Salas, for Georgia; Mrs. Osborne, for Illinois; Mrs. Blount, for Indiana; Mrs. Shelburn Merrill, for Wisconsin; Mrs. Darling saying further that none of these ladies unless in Washington, will respond till the October, 1891, meeting of the Society.

The Recording Secretary stated that of these names the following had reported and been received as members of the Board:

Mrs. Cilley; Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Blount; that Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Shippen; Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Merrill had not yet qualified and that the others had not presented their credentials to the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Darling's letter was ordered on file.

Mrs. Cabell then presented a letter from Mr. McDowell, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mrs. Darling, advising him that she had dropped him from the Advisory Board and preferred charges against him to the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. McDowell wishing information as to what it all meant. Also, a letter from Mr. McDowell claiming to be Chairman of the Advisory Board and resigning the same in favor of Dr. Goode.

Mrs. Blount moved that the Corresponding Secretary inform Mr. McDowell that he was a member of the Board until removed by the Board, and that they knew nothing of the charges and that they letters be placed on file. Carried.

Mrs. Lockwood then read a long protest from Mrs. Darling against changes in the Constitution, especially those relating to initiation fees and dues, and the terms of appointed Officers. Also, claiming that no changes should be made until the Congress met in

February, 1892. This protest was full of misstatement of facts and contained offensive criticism of the Board. After discussion it was received and ordered on file.

Mrs. Shields then said it was important to know what the members of the Board intended to do in regard to the changes in the Constitution and By-laws, as that question was to be voted on by the National Society the next night, and moved that each lady be requested to state her views.

Mrs. Cabell then read letters from Mrs. Silas; Mrs. De Fontaine and others regarding the initiation fees and dues, urging that no change be made, as many in the South and elsewhere were unable to pay the increased fees.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, after discussion, the Board determined to change its recommendation as to increase of fees, and the legal adviser was requested to restore the Sections in the Constitution on the subject, as originally adopted by the Board.

On motion, the date for election of appointed Chapter Officers was fixed at October, 1892, instead of January, 1892, in deference to the objections of Mrs. Darling and several State Regents.

On motion, the legal adviser was requested to prepare an amendment providing for a Certificate or Charter for Chapters.

After some minor changes in the wording of the Constitution and By-laws the members of the Board unanimously expressed their full approval of all the proposed amendments.

Mrs. Cabell then presented a communication from Mrs. Steers, sending money and a list of names of members who proposed to form a Chapter in New York, called the "Darling Chapter," together with applications for membership.

On motion, the applications were referred to the Registrars and the checks to the Treasurer, and the question of the propriety of forming a second Chapter was referred to a committee, consisting of Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Osborne.

Mrs. Cabell then presented a report from Mrs. Pryor, of the New York Chapter, and a protest against the formation of another in New York City.

On motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on the Darling Chapter, and Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Greeley added to the committee.

On motion the Board adjourned.

MAY 29.

Board met pursuant to call, May 29, 1891, 1409 Massachusetts Ave.
Present: Mesdames St. Clair; Cabell; Clark; Walworth; Field; Blount; Shields; Boynton; Osborn and Miss Washington and Mrs. Hamlin, who led in prayer.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Shippen, Regent of New Jersey, was provisionally accepted as a member of the National Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Clark stating that with some care, the necessary corrections in her application could be made.

On motion, it was resolved that all Regents appointed on the Board by Mrs. Darling be requested to inform the Board whether they intend to qualify as members of the Board.

Mrs. Blount, Chairman of the Committee on New York City Chapters, presented a report from two of the committee.

After debate Mrs. Goode moved to lay the report on the table.

Carried.

On motion by Mrs. Osborne, the whole subject was referred to the committee, with instructions to correspond with the New York ladies and ascertain their views on the subject.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to call the attention of the Vice President in Charge of Organization to the new Constitution and request her to form no more Chapters at present.

On motion of Mrs. Blount the new Constitution was ordered to be put into the hands of the Printing Committee, and they be directed to have the same printed as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Walworth presented a report of the Committee on Printing, which was accepted, and the bills ordered paid.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields was added to the Printing Committee.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cabell was requested to order the Seal.

Mrs. Goode presented a form of circular in regard to the Insignia, which was received and ordered printed.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Shields was asked to prepare form for a Charter for the Chapters and present the same to the Printing Committee to be printed.

Miss Washington was appointed Chairman of a committee, with power to select two other ladies,—Object, to prepare a design for Certificate of Membership of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Mrs. A. Leo Knott; Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. W. O. Cunningham were unanimously elected as Vice Presidents of the Society of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION and members of the Board of Management.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the Vice President Presiding was requested to respond to invitation received through Mrs. Darling from the Society of the old Brooklynites.

Adjourned.

JUNE 9,

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 1407 Massachusetts Ave. on June 9th.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Shields; Miss Desha and Miss Washington.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Keim, Regent for Hartford, Connecticut, presented her credentials as a member of the National Board of Management, from Mrs. Darling, and her selection as such was approved by the Board of Management.

The subject of establishing additional Chapters in New York was discussed, and on motion it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform the Regent of New York City, and Mrs. Steers, that a committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Blount, to go at a time they may choose and confer with the New York ladies on the subject.

Mrs. Clark read a report of the financial affairs existing between the National Society and Mrs. Darling.

On motion of Mrs. Knott, seconded by Miss Desha, the report was received and adopted.

Mrs. Goode made a report as to the ribbon to be used in the Society in connection with the badge, which was received and adopted. Also, on the subject of patenting the badge, which was referred to Dr. Goode and Gen. Shields, with power to act.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the committee was instructed not to procure the ribbon above mentioned from Caldwell & Co.

The resignation of Mrs. Pryor, Regent, of New York, was read and on motion, it was resolved that the Secretary inform Mrs. Pryor that no action for the present would be taken on the same.

Mrs. Clarke reported that Mrs. Stevens Adams Webster, No. 369, had been reported to the Society by mistake, that her papers had not been examined, and her name should not be on the roll.

Inquiry was made whether Mrs. Webster had been notified, and Mrs. Clark replied that the matter had been explained to her by letter, and she had asked a return of her fees and dues, and that she was not eligible.

On motion, her name was stricken from the list, as not eligible, and her fees and dues ordered returned, as she requested.

On motion, Miss Washington; Mrs. Goode and Miss Desha were appointed as a Committee on Registration to examine and pass on applications, and report the same to the Board.

On motion, Mrs. Walworth; Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode were appointed as a committee to select design for Certificate of

Membership and for Chapter Charters, with power to have the same engraved.

On motion, a committee composed of Miss Washington; Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Clarke, was empowered to secure a room for the use of the Society.

A letter from Mrs. Harrison was read before the Board regarding the site of Valley Forge Camp during the Revolution being on sale, etc. The matter was referred to the Advisory Board, suggesting that they lay the matter before the Sons of the American Revolution.

A statement from Mrs. Walworth regarding the work done by Mrs. McCartney, Regent of Wilkesbarre,* was read.

On motion, the Secretary is directed to write Mrs. McCartney a letter of thanks for the able work she has done.

On motion of Mrs. Osborne, the Secretary was directed to write a letter to Hon. I. W. Hunter, president of "Old Brooklynites" thanking him for the invitation extended to the Board of Management, and that, if possible, some of the ladies will be present.

Mrs. Clark then read the names of applicants that are eligible and on motion, the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot of the Board in favor of their election, which was done, and they were declared elected, as follows:*

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.

*No list given.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

MRS. WILLIAM PARKER JEWETT,
252 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL,
Des Moines, Iowa,
17 o 21st Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, N. J.

MRS. JAY OSBOURNE MOSS,
Sandusky, Ohio.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Michigan.
1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT H. TUTTLE,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
109 W. 72nd Street, New York City

MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN,
Savannah, Georgia

(Term of office expires 1903.)

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| MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, "The Osborne," 7th Ave. and 57th Street, New York. | MRS. JAS. R. MELLON, 400 North Negley Ave., Pittsburg Pa. |
| MRS. GEO. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., 1440 M Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. MOSES MOORHEAD GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville, Ohio. |
| MRS. CLARK WARING, 1418 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. | MRS. FRANK WHEATON, 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Bloomington, Ill. | MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Tacoma, Washington. |
| MRS. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland, Me. | MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 2021 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT,
1111 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.**Recording Secretary General.****Corresponding Secretary General.**

| | |
|--|--|
| MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Virginia. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Indiana. 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. |
|--|--|

Registrar General.**Treasurer General.**

| | |
|---|---|
| MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Pennsylvania; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. |
|---|---|

Historian General.**Assistant Historian General.**

| | |
|--|---|
| MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, 617 19th Street; 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. | MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, 1103 16th Street, Washington, D. C. |
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Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
2029 I Street and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Alabama, | Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham. |
| Alaska, | |
| Arizona, | Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236. |
| Arkansas, | Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock. |
| California, | Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco. |
| Colorado, | Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs. |
| Connecticut, | Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven. |
| Delaware, | Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont. |
| District Columbia, | Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C. |
| Florida, | Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, Jacksonville. |
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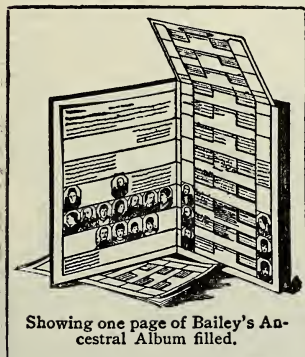
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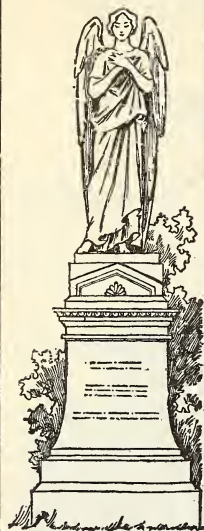
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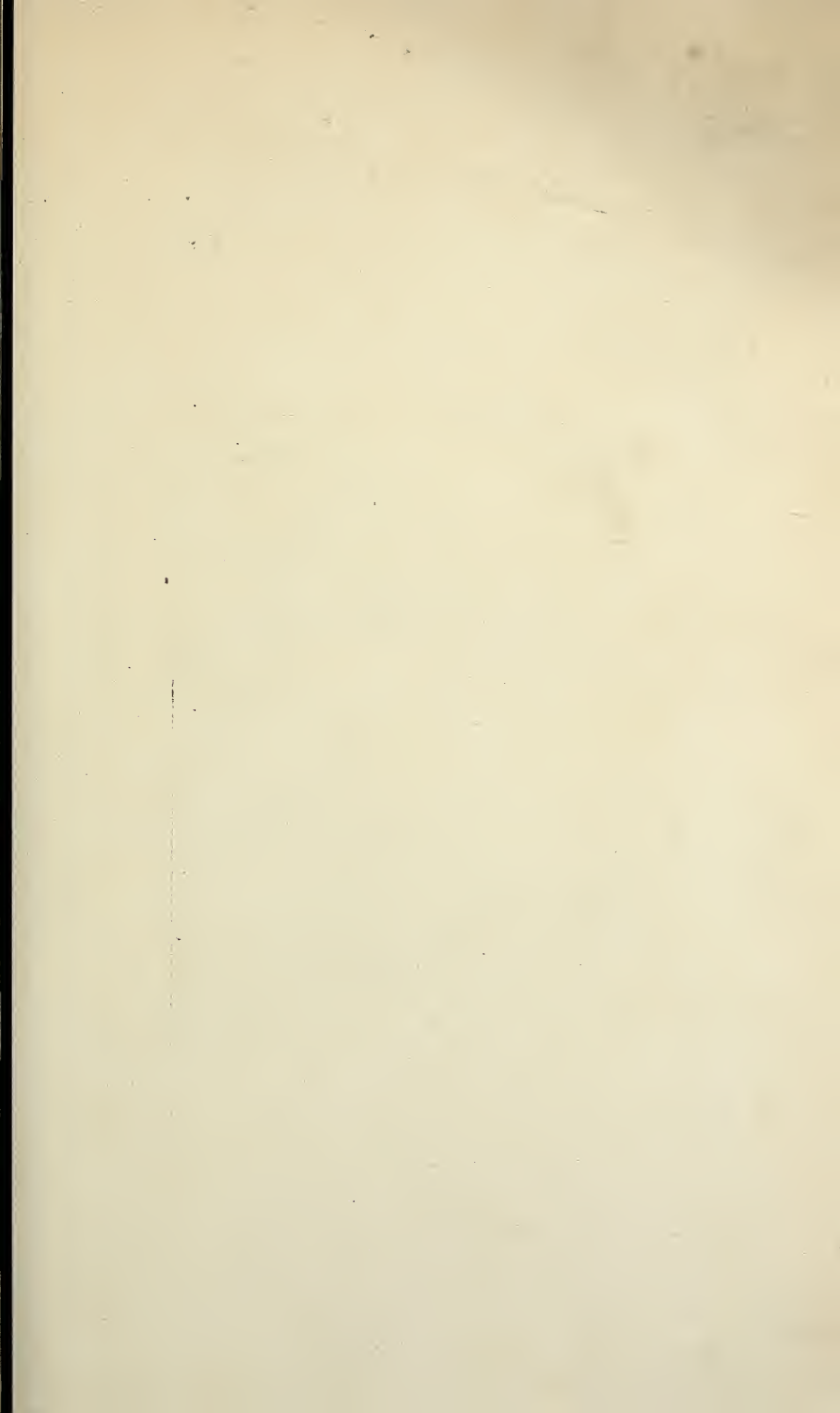
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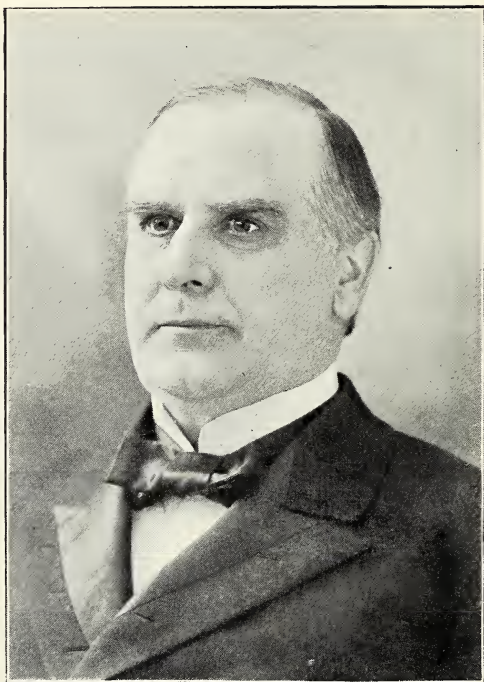
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WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1901. NO. 4.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, THE SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Bell Merrill Draper.

There were three JOSIAH BARTLETTS who served in the Revolution, all born in Massachusetts, and two of them physicians and colonels. Female descendants of any one of these men may become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but only a descendant of the Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, New Hampshire, may claim as ancestor the Bartlett who signed the Declaration of Independence. There is so much confusion, even among genealogists, upon this point, that the following list of all the children and grandchildren of the signer has been compiled for the benefit of chapter registrars. A supplementary list, reaching to the present generation, is filed with the registrar-general, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The portrait of Josiah Bartlett, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, commonly given in the histories and biographical encyclopedias, is not authentic. The only real portraits are two painted by Trumbull. One of these appears in Trumbull's painting of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the other is in the possession of the family.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, son of Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1729; studied medicine under Dr. Ordway, and moved to Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1749; was representative for Kingston, 1765-75; appointed colonel of a regiment of militia by Governor Wentworth, 1765; appointed justice of the peace, 1765;

deprived of both offices by Governor Wentworth in 1775; member of committee of safety, 1774-7; & 1778-81; member of congress, 1775-78; signer of the Declaration of Independence; appointed colonel of regiment of militia by provincial congress, 1775; chief justice court of common pleas of New Hampshire, 1779; associate justice supreme court of New Hampshire, 1782; chief justice supreme court, New Hampshire, 1788; president of New Hampshire, 1790-93; first governor of New Hampshire, 1793-94; died 1795. He married his cousin, Mary Bartlett, daughter of Joseph and Sara (Hoyt) Bartlett, of Newton, New Hampshire. Their children were:

1. i. MARY, b. 1754; married Jonathan Greeley; d. 1826.
- ii. LOIS, b. 1756; d. unmarried 1798.
2. iii. MIRIAM, b. 1758; married Joseph Calef; d. 1785.
3. iv. RHODA, b. 1760; married Reuben True; d. 1794.
- v. HANNAH, b. 1762; d. in infancy.
4. vi. LEVI, b. 1763; married (1) Sally Hook; (no issue.)
(2) Abigail Stevens, d. 1828.
- vii. JOSIAH, b. 1765; d. in infancy.
- viii. Daughter still-born in 1767.
- ix. JOSIAH, b. 1768; married (1) Sally Wingate.
(2) Hannah Weeks; d. without issue, 1838.
5. x. EZRA, b. 1770; married Hannah Gale, d. 1848.
6. xi. SARAH, b. 1773, married Dr. Amos Gale, Jr. d. 1847
- xii. HANNAH, b. 1776; d. 1777.

Second Generation.

1. The children of Jonathan and Mary (Bartlett) Greeley, were as follows:

- i. Polly, who died in infancy.
- ii. Polly, who married Dr. Israel Gale, and had
 - (a) Israel Newton, of Newton, N. H. No living descendants.
 - (b) Polly Greeley, who married Isaac W. Hoyt.
 - (c) Lucy, who married Elijah M. Currier, and d. in 1853.
 - (d) Susan, who married Abram R. Brown.
 - (e) Jonathan Greeley, who married Susan C. Shaw.
 - (f) Benjamin Franklin, who married Martha Rowell.

- (g) Philena, who married William M. Carter.
- (h) Lucina, who married (1) Eljam M. Currier
(2) Almon Drake; died without issue.
- (i) Julia Abigail, d. unmarried.
- iii. Jonathan, who was married twice, but died without issue.
- iv. Josiah Bartlett, who married Sally Currier, and had:
 - (a) Josiah Bartlett, b. 1810.
 - (b) Emily Elizabeth, b. 1813.
 - (c) Sally Ann, b. 1819.
 - (d) Eliphalet Currier, b. 1817.
 - (e) Charles Frederick, b. 1822.
 - (f) Luella Dudley, b. 1825, married ——— Nelson.

2. The children of JOSEPH and MIRIAM (BARTLETT) CALEF were:

- (i) Josiah B., who married (1) Susan Hussey; (2) Sarah P. Gale, and had:
 - (a) Sarah, who married her father's cousin, Dr. Ezra Bartlett.
 - (b) Susan Ann, who married (1) her father's cousin, Dr. Albert Bartlett; (2) Thomas Cutts, and d. without issue.
 - (c) Mary Bartlett, who d. unmarried.
 - (d) Josiah Bartlett, who married (1) Mary J. Ferguson; (2) Harriet Hall; (3) Sophia Farrow and had four children.
 - (e) Hannah, who married Col. C. C. G. Thornton, and has one daughter, Mary.
 - (f) George, who married Miss Thornton, and had one child.
- ii. Miriam, who married Joseph Eastman, and had:
 - (a) Josiah.
 - (b) Susan.
 - (c) Joseph C., who married and had a son, Dr. J. C. Eastman.

3. The children of REUBEN and RHODA (BARTLETT) TRUE were:

- i. LEVI, who died unmarried;
- ii. JOSIAH BARTLETT, who married Abigail Roberts, and had:
 - (a) Ziba Roberts, b. 1816; married, but has no living descendants.
 - (b) Rhoda Bartlett, d. unmarried.
 - (c) Elias Roberts, b. 1828; married (1) Amanda M.

Taggard; (2) H. L. Loucks, and had nine children.

4. The children of LEVI and ABIGAIL (STEVENS) BARTLETT were:

- i. LUELLA JULIETTE, b. 1807, married Eliphalet Case, d. 1857. No living descendants.
- ii. JUNIA L., b. 1810, married F. O. J. Smith, d. 1849. No living descendants.
- iii. LEVI, who married Aroline E. Sanford, d. 1865. They had:
 - (a) ELLA.
 - (b) JUNIA, who died unmarried 1887.
 - (c) LEVIETTA, who married J. S. Conner and has one daughter.
 - (d) LEVI, who married Ruth Grace Sanborn and has three children.

5. The children of EZRA and HANNAH (GALE) BARTLETT were:

- i. LAURA S., who married Jacob Bell of Haverhill, N. H. and had:
 - (a) Luella B., who married Daniel F. Merrill, and has five children.
 - (b) Ezra, who died in infancy.
 - (c) Addison, who died unmarried.
 - (d) Hannah, who died unmarried.
 - (e) Mary, who married the Hon. E. A. Hibbard, and has three children.
 - (f) Ezra, who married Elizabeth Thomas, and had one child.
 - (g) Jacob LeRoy, who married (1) Sarah Fling; (2) Hattie Weeks, and has no living descendants.
- ii. JOSIAH, b. 1801; d. 1802.
- iii. JOSIAH, b. 1803; married Hannah E. W. Thompson; d. 1853; they had:
 - (a) MARY, who married Geo. F. Rollins; had two children.
 - (b) JOSIAH, who married Frances Robinson; no issue.
 - (c) EZRA, died without issue.
 - (d) GEORGE.
 - (e) ANTOINETTE, who died unmarried.
 - (f) HANNAH LAURA, who died unmarried.
- iv. HANNAH, married John Blaisdell; had one son who died without issue, and one daughter, Ariana, unmarried.

- v. LEVI, who married (1) Amelia Homman; (2) Harriette Hopkins; d. 1892. He had:
 - (a) CHARLES FREDERICK.
 - (b) EDWARD.
 - (c) MARY, who married ——— Kellogg.
- vi. Mary, b. 1808; died unmarried, 1830.
- vii. Sarah, b. 1810; died unmarried, 1836.
- viii. EZRA, b. 1811; married (1) Sarah Calef; (2) Mrs. Eleanor Hubbard; died 1892. By his first wife, he had one child, Josiah Calef, who married Grace Sampson and has three sons.
- ix. Amos Gilman, b. 1814; married Georgianna Pike; d. 1880. They had:
 - (a) FRANCIS PIKE; married and has three children.
 - (b) ALBERT EDWARD; married; has adopted son.
- x. ALBERT GALLATIN, b. 1815, who married Susan Ann Calef, and died without issue, in 1842.
- xi. STEPHEN MADISON, b. 1817; married Sue Hendree; they had:
 - (a) GEORGE HENDREE, who married and has issue.
 - (b) AGNES SYDNEY, who married C. C. Bryan, and has a daughter.
 - (c) SALLIE, who is unmarried.

6. The children of DR. AMOS and SARAH (BARTLETT) GALE were:

- i. Ezra Bartlett, b. 1797; married (1) Ruth White; (2) Emily Atwood; d. 1855; he had twelve children, as follows:
 - (a) Ezra White, b. 1824; d. 1889, unmarried.
 - (b) Richard White, b. 1826; d. 1889; has descendants.
 - (c) Amos Levi, b. 1828, d. 1889; no issue.
 - (d) Sarah Ruth, b. 1832; married ——— Everson; has one child.
 - (e) Mary Bartlett, married (1) Andrew Tewksbury; (2) Harrison C. Pease; has one child.
 - (f) Josiah Bartlett, b. 1838; d. at Antietam, 1862; unmarried.
 - (g) Rebecca White, married ——— Hobson; has one child.
 - (h) Emily F. H., married ——— Chase; no issue.
 - (i) Harriet W.; married ——— Towne.
 - (k) Helen S., married ——— Blunt.
 - (l) Moses Atwood, d. unmarried.
 - (m) James A.
- ii. Levi Bartlett, b. 1800; married Sarah Cragin; they had:
 - (a) Sarah B.

- (b) Isabel B.
- (c) Frances J.
- iii. Josiah Bartlett, b. 1803; married Hannah F. Morrill; their children:
 - (a) Josiah B., married Eliza White, and had one son.
 - (b) Howard, d. in infancy.
- iv. Amos Gilman, b. 1807; married Mary Ayer; d. 1861, s. p.
- v. Stephen Madison, b. 1809; married (1) Hannah W. Johnson; (2) Phebe J. How; (3) Mary H. How; d. 1882. He had:
 - (a) Alice Bartlett, b. 1844; d. in infancy.
 - (b) Anna Bartlett, married E. M. Boynton; has three children.
 - (c) George How, married Augusta George.
 - (d) Edward Warren, d. in infancy.
- vi. Sallie Bartlett, b. 1811; married Richard White; they had:
 - (a) Sarah, unmarried.
 - (b) Agnes, unmarried.
 - (c) Richard, married Lottie Wright, and has son, Richard.
- vii. Mary Greeley, married John Brown of Kensington, and had one daughter, Mary Alice, who married Prof. H. E. Holt, and has two children.

OUR WHOLE CONTINENT.

By Margaret B. Harvey.

As I write, there lies before me volume IV. of the "Unrivalled History of the World," by Israel Smith Clare, published by the Werner Company, Chicago, 1896. In this volume, bound between pages VIII and IX, is a map of the Western Hemisphere, showing the early discoveries. I shall invite our readers' attention while I make some comments on this map.

As here represented, the mainland, the principal islands, and the surrounding seas are marked with names and dates forming a curious and suggestive network; but a network by no means puzzling. On the contrary, a little study makes it wondrous plain.

On the Atlantic coast of North America, the earliest date recorded is 1000. The name attached is "Vinland,"—it is applied to what is now New England. Of course this refers to the discoveries of Eric, the Norseman, but as these were forgotten for nearly 500 years, and as no lasting results followed, it is foreign to our present purpose to dwell thereon.

The next date is 1497,—the name appended, "Cabots." This is a date which we can no more forget than we can 1492, with the name, "Columbus." The latter established the claim of Spain to the West Indies, and Central and South America; the former, the claim of England to all of North America from Labrador to Florida. And the claim founded upon the discoveries of the Cabots lasted until 1783, which year marks the close of the American Revolution.

This is a great thought. But there is a far greater one bound up with it—one that would scarcely strike the casual reader. And that is, that when the Cabots claimed for England the country bounded on the east by the Atlantic seaboard, they claimed that country as far inland as it extended. Hence, the whole North American Continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, was claimed by the English.

It follows, therefore, that every state or territory, in the present United States, or what we generally understand by the mainland thereof, is a part of the country claimed for England by John and Sebastian Cabot!

Let us remember this. Let us remember, also, that the French on the north and the Spanish on the south encroached upon this territory later. The Spanish advanced on the strength of the discoveries of Ponce de Leon, in 1512; the French, upon those of John Verranzani, or Verrazano, in 1524.

On the map before me, the name "New France" extends diagonally from the Mississippi region to the St. Lawrence. But the name, "New France" was bestowed upon the new country by John Varrazano when he landed on the Jersey coast, somewhere north of the present Atlantic City. He never saw the Mississippi. We can only explain this seeming discrepancy by remembering that he intended to claim

the whole New World—that the early French explorers who followed him, considered that he had,—and that they proceeded to take as much of it as they could get, by pushing down the Mississippi from Canada, behind the English who had settled on the Atlantic seaboard.

On the same map appears the name “New Albion.” It is applied to all of the region west of the Mississippi. “New Albion,” or “Nova Albion,” was so called by Sir Francis Drake, who landed at several points on the coast of California and Oregon, in 1579, and took possession of the whole country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. As his claim extended eastward, it would necessarily overlap that of the Cabots. Hence, the English had a double claim to the North American Continent!

In 1584-5, Sir Walter Raleigh landed on the coast of what is now North Carolina. He took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and called the land “Virginia.” And, of course, Virginia and New Albion overlapped each other.

Accordingly, it is strictly correct to say that all of the forty-five states in the Union, and all the adjacent territories, are parts of the original New Albion and Virginia. It is also strictly correct to say that these states and territories have a true colonial history.

This same interesting map bears the two legends, “1606. North Virginia to Plymouth Company,” and, “1606, South Virginia to London Company.” These legends extend well into what, on the map, corresponds to the Mississippi region. And properly so, for the early English colonies had no western boundaries, except the “South Sea.” The English people had heard of this sea through the discoveries of Sir Francis Drake.

Every state east of the Mississippi was once a part of Virginia. Every state west of the Mississippi was once a part of Virginia and New Albion.

Now, let the patient reader turn to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1899. The frontispiece is a map showing that New England (or Plymouth) and Virginia once

extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The original of this map is the property of the United States government.

It certainly upsets some of our previous ideas to learn that Michigan and Wisconsin were once parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut; but such is the case.

Suppose every chapter in the United States should study its own local history, from the very beginning. That chapter would necessarily start with the story of the Cabots and Virginia, perhaps adding that of Drake and New Albion. The encroachments of the French and Spanish, the Indian troubles, the colonial wars, etc., would constitute distinct sections, more or less interesting, but not always essential to the main narrative. By the time the Revolutionary period was reached, the whole North American Continent would be involved in more senses than one.

In volume IV. of Clare's history, the same mentioned above, is a map of the "United States during the Revolution." (See pages, 1328-29.) An examination of this map will show that in 1783, the original area of the United States included all the territory east of the Mississippi; and that the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, extended to that river on the west. This was the area of the United States as recognized by Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris. West of the Mississippi was the territory of Louisiana, which had developed out of New France and the successful attempt of the French to hold a portion of the Mississippi Valley. South of Georgia was Florida, whose boundary had long been a subject of dispute.

We think we know how to study our nation's history. But, are we sure? Do we realize what a tremendous subject, or aggregation of subjects it is? Hardly—or we should not feel so surprised when we find that our colonial territory extends from ocean to ocean; and that our Revolutionary area includes all the land from Canada to the West Indies, and from the Atlantic coast well into Louisiana territory!

Sometime ago, Dixon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Dixon, Illinois, took up the study of

American history in a manner which I shall proceed to describe.

Under the direction of their able regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, the students first obtained a map of Illinois, and located Dixon. It is in Lee County. This name at once suggested the patriotic and historic Lee family of Virginia. And, inasmuch as Dixon is situate in land claimed by the state of Virginia as late as 1783, it was perfectly proper to begin the colonial history of the town, county and state by taking up the colonial history of the "Old Dominion." The "Northwest Territory," which includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was long a part of Virginia.

Next, our patriotic seekers took a map of the United States and traced eastward the parallel of latitude drawn through Dixon. It was found to pass through the state of Illinois, Lake Michigan, the state of Michigan, Lake Erie and the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Dixon, therefore, had once been claimed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, as well as Virginia. Hence, the colonial history of all these original states was part of the colonial history of Dixon.

To particularize, some of the spots passed by the line were of special interest—in Ohio, the Western Reserve of Connecticut; in Pennsylvania, the country of the French and Indian war, and of the Wyoming massacre; in New York, the region of the Dutch patroons and the storied Hudson; in Connecticut, the vicinity of the historic city of Hartford; and in Rhode Island, Providence. In Massachusetts, the parallel reached the Atlantic Ocean through Cape Cod, which is not only near the earliest settlements in New England, but is also believed by many to have been the landing place of the Norsemen, when they attempted to plant a colony in Vinland. So that the recorded date 1000 may have some application after all.

Dixon Chapter also traced their parallel westward. It was found to pass through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. That meant that the line passed



through the former Louisiana territory and Nova Albion. Of course, the latter suggested Sir Francis Drake. The former, the Lewis and Clarke expedition of 1803-6, led by Merriwether Lewis, who had been a boy patriot in 1783; and by William Clarke, the brother of General George Rogers Clarke, the great Revolutionary hero of Illinois.

It goes without saying that Dixon Chapter also reviewed the labors of the French in exploring the great lakes and rivers, and building a chain of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf; also, the consequences.

Next, the chapter dwelt upon the fact that the Mississippi Valley was as truly a part of the Revolutionary area as the Atlantic seaboard. The states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana were all Revolutionary states. These rang with the exploits of George Rogers Clarke, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and others, who defended the frontiers from the British of Canada and their Indian allies. With the Americans were joined the French and Spanish of this region, united against a common foe. Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip's, Vincennes, Sandusky, Blue Licks, Nashville, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Natchez and New Orleans were all worthy to be named with Lexington and Yorktown. Without the blood shed in the Mississippi Valley, the heroism at Lexington might have been in vain, and the triumph at Yorktown impossible, for the British would have come down from Canada and up from Florida, and invaded the Atlantic coast by way of the Allegheny mountain chain. Such, in fact, was their plan. They attempted to carry it out by enlisting all the Indians east of the Mississippi.

Then came the question, "How many Revolutionary soldiers settled in Illinois?" This question was followed by the others, "What names appear in the United States pension rolls?" and "Where were the Revolutionary soldiers buried?"—with the result of finding that Revolutionary soldiers in Illinois were more numerous than had been supposed; and that some of them lived until a comparatively late period.

Now, why could not other western chapters follow the example of Dixon?

Some western chapters start out by declaring that, "We have no Revolutionary history," and then spend their time in giving teas and discussing essays. Suppose any such chapter should afterwards find that an old Pennsylvania pensioner was buried in their own village cemetery as late as 1850; that his daughter is still living at the age of ninety-nine and has his Revolutionary flint-lock musket; that the overgrown mound, at the edge of the town, is the remains of a fort once defended by George Rogers Clarke, or one of his captains; and that this fort is marked on a rare, time-worn, discolored map of Virginia. What a change would come over the spirit of that chapter's dream! A copy of that old map would be secured, at all hazards, and framed in historic wood. A fund would be started for the restoration of the fort. The "Real Daughter" would be named as a candidate for the souvenir spoon, and a fitting memorial erected over the last resting place of her honored father. And the live members of the chapter would learn that there is better work in the world than merely consulting encyclopedias, or festooning bunting, however laudable and necessary such pursuits may be at some particular times or seasons.

Eastern chapters frequently begin their record in the same blind way. The chances are that they soon get on the right track, so far as their own locality is concerned. But they err in this particular—they do not enter into a thorough understanding and sympathy with the western chapters.

This essay was primarily intended to bring the eastern and western chapters together, so far as in me lies; to help the western chapters to a belief that they have more of a real colonial and Revolutionary history than generally supposed; and to inspire the eastern chapters with a patriotic enthusiasm to aid the western chapters, by sending them all needed records, whenever possible.

Any chapter might constitute itself a "Committee of Correspondence," and spread patriotic intelligence throughout the several states, precisely as our forefathers did. This

would be a new and noble use of an old Revolutionary term. Every chapter finds something in its own records that will interest some chapter at a distance. Necessarily so, inasmuch as the same families are interwoven all over the country in a network nothing short of miraculous.

Study the maps! Study our continent as a whole!

THE TWO GEORGES OF FAIRFAX AND POHICK CHURCH.

By Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

May 20th, 1901, was a glorious day for old Fairfax Court House. A small village, three miles from the railway; a quaint old court house, built in 1800, solid and plain; its only adornments being a belfry and a bridge-like porch of three arches under the east gable. Fairfax is celebrated for its meetings, its reunions, barbecues, county fairs are grand gala gatherings, but never had a gathering the peculiar charm of this one that met to honor the Fairfax worthies from the first foundation of the county until the present day. Portraits of the judges, county and circuit, were presented and placed on the walls of the court room and eulogiums were delivered by orators from far and near. The descendants of the judges so honored were there in force. Miss Mary Custis Lee, the granddaughter of George Washington Parke Custis, step-grandson of Washington, was there with the daughters and granddaughters of General Walter Jones, two of whom, Miss Virginia Miller and Mrs. Fendall, are well known to all District Daughters. The orators and many of the artists were closely allied to those they met to honor: Mrs. Andrews, a descendant of Colonel Levin Powell, Miss Burke of Thomas Jefferson, Miss Alice Swann, descended from Charles Alexander and Miss Redding from Colonel Bailey Washington, and though their work was in another line, it was good and worthy of their ancestors.

Perhaps the most finished address was that of Judge Keith, president of the court of appeals of Virginia, on his friend

and colleague, Judge Thomas, but we cannot in this place do justice to the latter day lights, their faces on the wall recall them too closely, their voices still echo in our ears. Not only did Judge Keith bring Judge Thomas before us, but Mr. Machen and Mr. R. Walton Moore reminded us vividly of Chichester and Richardson. Nor can we more than allude to General Eppa Hunton's eulogy of Judge John Webb Tyler and Mr. Packard's feeling tribute to General Walter Jones, for, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, I have to tell of the Revolutionary magnates, whom Fairfax has the great honor of calling her own.

Behind the judge's seat hangs a full length portrait of Thomas, 6th Lord Fairfax, painted by Miss Burke, of Alexandria. Next to him, painted by the same hand, is his cousin, Bryan, Lord Fairfax; on the other side is a fine copy of Stuart's Washington. It was fitting that Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, should have thus near him those he so loved and who gladdened the latter years of his eventful life.

Albert Fairfax, of New York City, 13th Lord Fairfax, son of Dr. John Contee Fairfax, of Maryland, 12th Lord Fairfax, presented the portraits of his predecessors. The title still exists in spite of 102 years of American citizenship. Mr. Fairfax gave a sketch of Lord Fairfax of Greenway Court, who inherited the proprietary rights of the Northern Neck of Virginia from his maternal grandfather, Lord Culpeper, but who is now best known as the first employer and life long friend of Washington. In the words of Mr. Fairfax:

"His friendship for George Washington continued unshaken by their mighty difference of political opinion. The youth he had trained and nurtured in many an old world creed, came in time to dismember the British Empire and to establish the greatest of republics upon a continent of inexhaustible vitality and wealth.

"We have all heard of that pathetic moan of the old lord, when the news came to him in his hunter's lodge of the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis: 'Take me to my bed Joe, it is time for me to go hence.'" He died in December, 1781, less than two months after the surrender.

Bryan, 8th Lord Fairfax, succeeded his second cousin, Robert, brother of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, in 1798. He was the son of Colonel Sir William Fairfax, of Belvoir,

the estate adjoining Mount Vernon. Anne Fairfax, daughter of Sir William, married Lawrence Washington, and George was always an intimate friend and almost a member of the family. Bryan served under George Washington in the colonial army and he was sitting justice of the Fairfax and Loudon courts; but when the war with England was declared he refused to fight against the mother country and "remained through life a consistent tory." He was not, however, a malignant tory, for when he started to visit England in 1777, "furnished by a pass written by Washington's own hand," he refused to take the oath prescribed by the British commander at New York, and returned to Virginia, visiting Washington at Valley Forge on the way. In 1789 he took orders in the Episcopal church, through Bishop Seabury; his descendant read the original ordination paper from Samuel, bishop of Connecticut. Bryan, Lord Fairfax, was for many years rector of Christ church, Alexandria, and was one of the chief mourners at the funeral of George Washington, his beloved friend.

Of the Revolutionary heroes, there were but two honored on this occasion, or rather the occasion was honored, for the meeting opened with an eulogium on the greatest man Fairfax ever saw, the "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," pronounced by the great-grandson of the man who first uttered that memorable phrase, now a truism. The orator, a young man, bears the name of his grandfather, Robert E. Lee, but his eloquence and force showed that he truly inherited the oratorical gifts of Light Horse Harry.

Opening with a deserved tribute to Professor and Mrs. Andrews, who had painted and presented the beautiful copy of Stuart's Washington, he said:

"A nation's history is kept green in the memory of its people by the observation of its important events and in perpetuating the memory of its great men; yet in a state like ours:

Rich in names and blood,
And red have been the blossoms
From the first Colonial bud,
While her names have blazed as meteors
By many a field and flood,

greatness becomes familiar, familiarity breeds carelessness and in the midst of the turmoil of every day life, we are apt to overlook the brilliancy of our history. * * * Thus my countrymen, I commend the step you take to-day in consecrating your Court House as a memorial hall; a temple of fame; yea a veritable battle abbey, in which the deeds and images of your great men are to be preserved, and I sincerely congratulate you that you are privileged to place at the head of these the portrait of one who is named wherever law is revered, patriotism honoured, heroism admired and liberty loved—George Washington.”

Mr. Lee did not attempt the impossible. He could not “add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington.” He could simply make it his proud boast that Fairfax claimed him. After reviewing his life on the battlefield, in the political field, his farm life, his home life, his service as a county justice, and as chairman of the county meeting that produced those famous resolutions, he concluded with a touching allusion to his death and his tomb at Mount Vernon: “And all that is mortal of him is left in the keeping of his county here.”

The portrait of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, a fine painting by Guthertz, was presented by Lewis H. Machen, of Fairfax county, at the request of one of the donors, Mr. Beverly Mason, of Gunston Institute. The address was a full and valuable review of the life of the great Virginian, the friend, companion and co-worker with Washington. They represented Fairfax together in the Virginia assembly. In 1769, Mason drew up the non-importation resolutions, which were presented by Washington to the Virginia convention and unanimously adopted. “But,” says the orator, “on July 18, 1774, one of the greatest events that ever transpired in America, occurred in the county seat of this county, which was then Alexandria. This was the adoption of the Fairfax county resolves. George Washington was chairman of the meeting and Robert Hanson Harrison, secretary. George Mason wrote the resolutions throughout, which were twenty four in number and unanimously adopted. So many of these resolutions have become part and parcel of our national life and have become so familiar through frequent quotation and re-

iteration that it is hard to realize that they were then uttered for the first time.

The sixteenth resolution was a protest against the continuance of the slave trade. The most familiar was the one declaring :

"That should the town of Boston be forced to submit to the late cruel and oppressive measures of Government, that we shall not hold the same to be binding upon us, but will notwithstanding, religiously maintain and inviolably adhere to such measures as shall be concerted by the General Congress for the preservation of our lives, liberties and fortunes."

In spite of which the Fairfax resolves made no declaration of independence; but one year later, in the last colonial assembly of Virginia, prior to the Revolution, George Mason drew up the immortal bill of rights, which is now a part of every state constitution in this land and part of which is embraced in the first ten amendments of the United States constitution.

Mr. Machen quoted a few paragraphs from this renowned document: "just as they came from the head and hand of George Mason:

No. 6. "That all power is by God and Nature vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants and at all times amenable to them.

No. 13. "That no free Government, or the blessings of liberty can be preserved by any people, but by a firm adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Frugality and Virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

"Jefferson was eighteen years younger than Mason, and no one who is familiar with the teachings of the sage of Monticello, can doubt that he had drunk deep of the fountain of knowledge and wisdom which he found in the sage of Gunston."

George Mason was also a member of the continental convention of 1788 but he opposed some of the articles; particularly the one allowing the slave trade to continue for twenty years; he refused to sign the constitution, as did also Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and Edmund Randolph of Virginia.

One other difference of opinion between the Georges of Fairfax is on record. They were both vestrymen of Pohick church and when the old building was found inadequate, and a meeting was held to decide on the new church, they disputed about the site. The old church was situated across Pohick Run and was difficult of access. Mr. Mason favored the old site, and eloquently pleaded the cause of the time-honored spot. Washington remained silent until it became his turn to reply, when he rose, unfolding a paper containing an exact measurement he had personally made of the distance of Mr. Mason's site to everybody's house in the parish, and the distance from everybody's house in the parish to his site and he prevailed by thus showing that his site caused the most people the least trouble.

I suppose that the sage of Gunston accepted the situation for he continued a regular attendant and faithful vestryman of Pohick church. He, with his wife and his nine children, always attended divine service.

The church, a large square structure, was solidly built of brick. Not only were the ground plans and front elevation drawn by General Washington with his own hand, but also the plans for the aisles, the disposition of the pews and the chancel and the location of the pulpit. The pews were of mahogany with the name of each occupant inscribed on a brass plate, the pulpit was tall and wine-glass shaped, and the rest of the chancel furniture was in keeping.

During the sixties the interior of Pohick church was dismantled; the pews and other furniture were carried off and the old church was used as a stable. About ten years later, the needs of the parish were very great; and Pohick church was refurnished so as to be again as a place of divine worship. It was only possible to put in temporary seats and chancel furniture and these are now greatly in need of renovation. It is a small but zealous congregation in a farming neighborhood.

The old church, covered with ivy, still stands as it did when the general sat and listened to the ministrations of Parson Lee Massey, (who was also one of the signers of the Fairfax resolutions, as well as two of his parishioners).

An appeal has been issued to the historic, patriotic and antiquarian societies, and to the clergy of the United States, by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to restore the interior of this ancient place of worship as it was designed and carried out by the Father of his Country.

Mr. Dodge, the superintendent of Mount Vernon, is a vestryman of Pohick church. He has access to the original plans and it will therefore be a simple matter to restore the interior. Twelve thousand dollars will be required to do this work thoroughly, and as it is very necessary that the restoration should be commenced at once, it is asked that contributions be sent in during the coming fall.

This movement has the endorsement of the state council of the Protestant Episcopal church of Virginia and is also commended in a special letter from Bishop Whittle, who was unable to attend the council on account of ill health.

It is not, however, limited to church or locality, but to all Americans, whatever their state or creed, who wish to restore a historic spot so associated with Washington as his parish church. To follow his own ideas, to restore his own designs is surely an object for all historic societies, be they Daughters, Sons or Dames.

THE BURNING OF KINGSTON.

From the Diary of the Rev. David Avery, Chaplain in Col. John Paterson's Regiment.

October, 1777.

1. Wednesday. Visited Genl. Hospit'l.
2. Thursday. Colo. Meigs left ye detachment & joined ye Regt he has lately been promoted to ye command of. He has left us with ye hearty esteem & Respect of all.
3. Friday. We hear directly from Head Quarters yt Genl. Howe is at German Town. & yt. ye. hands of one of ye

Continental Frigates at Phila. rose upon ye commander & destroyed the ship, by running her ashore & burning her.

4. Saturday. Enemy at Tarry Town—

5. L's Day. Camp alarmed & our chief force took post on ye heights.

6. Monday. The shipping came opposite Dunderbar-rack—About 2 OC P. M. ye Enemy began yr attack on Fort Montgomery & Clinton & between daylight & dark ya. carried ye garrison by storm.—Col, Meigs with a reinforcement arrived at ye ferry two miles above ye fort just as ye enemy prevailed. Immediately upon ye misfortune our people burned ships, Montgomery & Congress & ye Shark a Row galley—& blew up fort Constitution. Govr & B Genl. James Clinton, Col. Lamb. Col. Dubois, Mr. Gano, Dr. Cook & a principal part of officers & men made yr escape under cover of ye night. There were not more than 600 men to defend ye two forts against near 3000.

7. Tuesday. Army marched towards Fish Kill—

8. Wednesday. Arrived at Fishkill about noon—& the Detachment with Col. Webb's Regt. marcht to ye River & crost at New Windsor.

9. Thursday. Q Master & myself tarried at Fishkill waiting for our wagons from Continental Village.

10. Crost ye River at Newborough—& tarried.

11. Saturday. Proceeded to Little Britain Headquartrs. Troops encamped. Major Bradford arrived in camp to ye no small joy of ye Detachment.

12. L's Day. Preacht at Bethlehem for Rev. Close Isa 6.3—

13. Monday. Took our alarm post.

14. Tuesday.

15. Wednesday. The shipping past by the Chevaux-de-frize early ys morning—the troops ordered to march—Col. Dubois, ye train of artillery & Militia advanced. Col. Webb & Major Bradford brough up ye rear & marcht about 30C P. M. & proceeded to Shongom & put up.

16. Thursday. Troops marcht early ye morning. The Govr. sent us word yt ye Enemy were within 7 miles of Kingston last night 12 OC & ordered us on with all speed—

We forced our march to Rosendol's creek, within 8 miles of ye town of Kingston, alias Esopus, when we discovered ye smoke of ye buildings on fire by ye enemy. Finding we were too late to save ye town, we soon wheeled off to ye left & reacht Marble Town. We have marcht about thirty miles this day, having packs carried in wagons most of ye way. The people had got out most of their goods—but several families suffered exceedingly by ye fire. There was a little or no resistance made to ye enemy's landing. Ya immediately upon firing the town ran back to ye water in great fright. They fired many platoons but had not ye luck to kill any body except a Tory Prisoner who happened in their way, as we were informed. A notable instance this of ye English Honour, Courage & Magnimity—to attack a defenceless town & a few women and children, with a body of 700 men, with all the solemn pomp of War.—Surely such troops must be a Terror to ye World, for if no power should *oppose* them, they may yet burn & destroy half ye Towns and cities of ye earth! Yes, most gallant Genl. Vaun, your name will be handed down to posterity & published to ye world with many singular marks of honour—

17. Friday. Army marcht to Hurley, a precinct in Kingston & encamped. The enemy advance up ye River, burning wherever they dare land yr Troops. Ys Evg. we have certain intelligence yt Genl. Burgoyne & his army of above 5000 men have just submitted prisoners, upon articles of capitulation. An event most happy & demands the highest thanks of all Americans to ye God of armies.

18. Saturday. Mr. Taylor, a spy, lately taken in Little Britain, was hung here. The Rev. Mr. Romin & myself attended him yesterday—& I have spent ye morning in discoursing him & attended him at ye gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospil penitent—

19. L's Day. Preacht Isa 46. 12.

20. Monday. Took a view of Esopus.

21. Tuesday.

22. Wednesday. Lt in Burgoyne's captivated army past this town with an express from Burgoyne to Genl. Howe—

23. Thursday. The shipping went by Esopus ys morning firing much on both sides as they past.

24. Friday. Had a fit of fever & ague. Took an emetic.

25. Saturday. Rode to Mr. Holt's in Marbletown—there conversed with Mr. Mather Q Mr. of Col. Webb's Regt. wo is sick with a lung fever. My fit came on about 1-2 half after 20C an hour & 1-2 half later yn yesterday.

26. L's Day. Genl. Clinton's Troops marcht for New Windsor about 10C. My disorder requiring me to take physic—was left. My fit came on about 20C & continued till about 90C. * * * * *

27. Monday.....Part of ye Rifle men came to town ys Evg. from Albany.

28. Tuesday.....

29. Wednesday. Mr. Brush spent the day with me.

30. Thursday.....

31. Friday. Continue to gain health.

SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION.

Address by Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese.

Delivered August 31, 1901, at the placing of the marker at the foot of Otsego Lake, the location of the dam built by the United States soldiers under Gen. James Clinton.

Happy is the country which has a history, and fortunate is the man who can point with pride to his ancestors! Both happy and fortunate should we be who are assembled here to-day in that we have a country which, although young in years, has made history with unexampled rapidity; has shown to the world a vanguard march in which there has been no halting or hesitating step, and which has borne aloft the flag of freedom with no cloud to dim its starry canopy.

And fortunate are we who are here present that we are sons and daughters of the American Revolution, representatives of those who founded our national history, and gave their best blood that we might gather here to-day and cele-

brate, under peaceful skies, their deeds of heroic patriotism, and do honor to their memories.

Many are the purposes for which organizations are created, religious, political and fraternal, but I take it that there is none more honorable and praiseworthy than one which seeks to perpetuate the actions of those who laid the foundations of our Republic and endured a struggle which erected a commonwealth.

To mark by an enduring monument one of the most unique events in the long campaigns which covered our state with warriors and battlefields, is the object of our gathering to-day—and your society is to be congratulated that it has added another to those which kindred associations have erected for a like object, and has prepared to hand down to future generations a memorial which shall teach history to our children and children's children.

It would seem like a twice told tale to attempt to recount to intelligent Americans the more prominent events of our Revolutionary history, especially those which took place within our own state borders.

We have stolen a march with Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys in his midnight raid upon Ticonderoga, when he demanded of the surprised commander his surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

We have clambered with Mad Anthony Wayne amid the rocky defiles of the Hudson Highlands and seized from the British the keyport of the river at Stony Point. We have witnessed Herkimer's stubborn defence of the ravines in the upper Mohawk Valley, and cheered the noble yeomen who checked the advance of St. Leger and his dusky allies. We have left a picket guard to watch the retreating foe and hasten on to take part in the Saratoga battlefields of Bemis Heights and Stillwater, and to join in the encircling ranks which gathered around and compelled the surrender of Burgoyne.

But the event which we are here to commemorate has received less notice at the hands of Revolutionary historians. As a means to an end, the clever device which brought Sulli-

van's campaign to a successful issue, has been overlooked in the greater events which followed; it is our part to-day to see that it shall no longer be relegated to a minor place or be treated as a traditionary legend.

Fortunately a writer almost from our own midst, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, late of Unadilla, has within the past few months collated many valuable statistics and records, which he has published under the title of "The Old New York Frontier." The volume is a valuable supplement to the late William L. Stone's life of Brant, "Thayendanega," the great Indian of the Mohawk Valley, perhaps not of the massacre—a leader, of whom it may be justly said that he had more bravery and brains than any of the white, tory captains with whom he was associated. The limits of this paper do not allow me to give more than the salient point of Sullivan's expedition, or rather that part of it under the command of General James Clinton, by which Otsego lake came into history before Fenimore Cooper immortalized it in romance.

The Indians of the six nations played an important part in the raids which devastated the Mohawk and Susquehanna valleys. Most of them were hostile to the American cause, and, following their white leaders, they attacked and destroyed many of the small settlements which had been weakened by the departure of able-bodied men who had joined the ranks of our little army.

Springfield and Unadilla had been burned, the German Flats pillaged, and the inhabitants of Cherry Valley massacred. It was time to clear the country of a treacherous foe, who lurked in every thicket and threatened the existence of every family on the borders. To General Sullivan, ably assisted by General Clinton, was given the task—an expedition of sufficient importance to be authorized by the continental congress, and planned under the guidance of Washington himself. The objective point was to reach the Indians of southern and western New York, destroy their plantations and means of subsistence, and drive them back into the wilderness.

The legislature of the state of New York had in the meantime been aroused to the necessity of protecting its feeble

settlements, and made arrangements for defence by enlisting one thousand men to serve for the balance of the year; but the active campaign by the general government was proceeding all the same.

The force under General Sullivan was intended to consist of five thousand men, in two divisions—the main one, under himself, was to pass through Pennsylvania to the Susquehanna river, and thence up the stream to Tioga Point, where that river unites with the Chemung. This is the central point of a large country where dwelt the Iroquois nations, and was in Revolutionary days a great highway of Indian trails. One of these followed up the Unadilla river and met the trail from the Oneidas on the north; the other followed up the Susquehanna to Otsego lake and Cherry Valley, with a branch to the Schoharie and Catskill creeks, and onward to Albany and the Hudson.

An occupation of this region and its fertile valleys would hold a strategic point and intercept hostile bands of Indians proceeding in either direction.—Hence the objective point of the expedition. Although organized early in the spring of 1779, it was not until June of that year that the second division of the army, under General Clinton, was fully equipped for the march. This was ordered to proceed up the Mohawk to Canajoharie, thence by a portage to Otsego lake, and so on down the Susquehanna until it joined the main body coming up from the south. The force under Clinton has been variously stated at 1,500, 1,800 and 2,000 men—probably somewhere between those figures. They assembled at Schenectady, with three months' provisions, 220 boats, and 400 horses were in readiness at Canajoharie to assist in the land carriage.

I want you to picture with me for a few minutes the face of the country in those early days. A region of almost unbroken forest, save where a few clearings had been made and small settlements sprung up.—The farms, if such they might be called, were clustered together that they might be a mutual protection from Indian raids.—The roads were the Indian trails, enlarged where necessary to allow the passage of wagons. The borders of Otsego lake were wooded to the

water's edge. The noble pines, the monarchs of the forests—alas! now no more—covered the hill tops and cast their shadows on the mirrored surface below. Deer drank unmolested on the gravelly beach, save where a lurking panther watched them from the thicket. The bear, the lynx and the beaver claimed united ownership in the woods and on the streams. The latter had dammed the water courses long before Clinton's advent.

It was through 20 miles of such a country, up an ascending grade of 500 feet that Clinton was to transport his army, his boats, and his stores. Contemporary writers differ as to whether a new trail was cut for this distance, or a road enlarged, already built. Cooper says: "The brigade cut a road through the forest to the head of Otsego lake, whither it transported its boats." Campbell says: "The opening was effected with great labor." Mr. Halsey inclines to the opinion that the army followed the road leading from the Mohawk to Cherry Valley and thence to the mouth of Shadow Brook in Hyde bay. Those of us who know Cape Wykoff and the rugged hills which lie between Cherry Valley and the head of the lake will doubt if the army took this route. It would have been much more likely to have taken the easier grade further west. However this may be, we know that a detachment left Canajoharie on the 16th of June, marched five miles and encamped for the night; the next day they marched four miles further; that on the 24th the boats and provisions began to arrive at the lake, and that 500 wagons were needed to transport them. The entire brigade reached the site of Cooperstown on the 5th of July, General Clinton himself arriving on the 2d. His correspondence shows that he informed the governor that "he believed such a quantity of stores and baggage had never before been transported over so bad a road in so short a time and with less accident."

The army encamped almost on the ground where you are assembled to-day, that is, along the borders of the lake and river. Here, on the 4th day of July, the third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated, and a sermon was preached by the chaplain of the regiment, from the text, "This day shall be a memorial unto you throughout

your generation." As extra rations were served out to the troops, including a gill of rum to each man, we may conclude that after the sermon our forefathers in the field celebrated the day very much after the fashion of some of their descendants. For six weeks following, the army remained in camp on the borders of the lake, detained in part by the knowledge that General Sullivan had not made his advance as rapidly as was expected and also from the low stage of the water in the Susquehanna river, and from the many obstructions in its course it was not possible to float the boats and make the passage of the stream.

Who devised the scheme of damming the outlet of the lake in order to raise the water for an artificial freshet, we are not informed. The men from Colonel Butler's regiment were ordered forward for that purpose, but as General Clinton was in command the famous structure goes by his name.

The dam was erected, as far as we are able to locate it, directly at the point where we are now assembled. A row of rocks and stones, stretching in a direct line, and which nature could hardly have placed there, would seem to indicate the spot. These, as many of you will remember, were removed by blasting, by the late Captain Cooper, as being an obstruction to navigation. Of course the trees and timber disappeared many years ago.

I wish to state here, in passing, that there was no settlement on the site of what is now known as Cooperstown, at the time of the Revolution. Eleven years later, when Judge Cooper arrived he found on the ground 35 inhabitants, and the first one of these who came felled a pine tree from the eastern shore to make a crossing of the river. This tree stood about 100 feet south of where our boulder is placed. The stump was to be seen 50 years ago and was marked in white paint by Mr. Fenimore Cooper with the words "Bridge Tree." I have a piece of this stump in my possession.

How long the dam was in building we are not told, but it answered its purpose in raising the waters of the lake, some state two, others three feet. If the lake was very low at the time, the raising of it three feet would not have carried it to

the top of Otsego Rock, and the freshet could only have been caused by the sudden rush of waters.

On the 9th of August all was ready for the departure; the day was Monday. On the Sunday previous, the Rev. Mr. Gano, the chaplain of the regiment, who seems to have had a faculty for selecting appropriate texts, preached from that, "Being ready to depart on the morrow." He also states that after the service, "the general rose up and ordered each captain to appoint a certain number of men out of his company to draw the boats from the lake and string them along the Susquehanna below the dam, and load them that they might be ready to depart the next morning. After the dam had been opened several hours the swell in the river was sufficient to carry the boats over the shoals. And more than this, the flood was so great as to submerge the lands on the lower river where the Indians had their corn growing for their winter supply, and the moral effect was still greater, for the Indians, not understanding a freshet in midsummer when there had been no rain-fall, believed it to be an intervention of the Great Spirit in condemnation and were correspondingly dejected. General Clinton reached the main body of the army under General Sullivan ten days later, i. e., on the 19th of August.—Both divisions had obeyed their instructions to lay waste the land, and this was carried out to the letter. Colonel Stone says, as the result of the expedition, "that more towns were laid in ashes and a broader extent of country ruined than had ever before been the case on this continent."

Harsh as these measures were they were in accordance with the directions of Washington, and with the result that notwithstanding Brandt rallied his forces and gave battle to Sullivan after the Indian fashion, the enemy were finally driven out of the country, and westward as far as Ft. Niagara. This last engagement was known as "the battle of Chemung," or the Big Horn.

While Sullivan's expedition was successful in accomplishing that which had been undertaken and driving the Indians out of the southern tier of counties, it was only that they might gather their forces in the west and again swoop down upon the Mohawk Valley. The great Indian captain, Brant,

was again in the field and the last raids of the war were the most destructive in the regions about us of any that had preceded. Canajoharie was burned and destroyed and a second massacre of Cherry Valley took place which was only less disastrous than the first, in that there were less people to be murdered. It was not until the year that Cornwallis surrendered, almost at the close of the war, that the Indians were finally driven from the valley.

INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE COLONIES.

Read before the Jane McCrea Chapter, at Fort Edward, May
10, 1901.

Grace Kellogg Paris.

The industry of women from the year
When first our Pilgrim Mothers landed here,
Down to the Revolutionary days,
Is now our theme; and ours it is to praise
The busy housewife, who the burden bore
Of heavy cares; whose work was never o'er.

Within her home she found an ample sphere
In caring for the many children dear,
She was to him she loved as daughter, mother, wife;
An ever ready helpmeet all her life.
The varied household duties called for skill,
Abundant talent, energy and will;
And, whether rich or poor, or high or low,
No idle woman could our country show.
The mistress of the house of logs, 'tis true,
With her own hands must bake and broil and brew;
The lady of the manor must command,
And make her slaves their duties understand.

At their own homes all kinds of work were done,
And all these tasks were shared by every one.
They made their soap, their candles, picked their geese,
And in the dairy butter made and cheese.

They baked, they brewed, cooked, washed and mended, too;
They polished pewter till it shone like new;
They scrubbed and sanded floors; scoured white and clean
Each wooden dish, till fit for any queen.
They made their brooms, and wove straw bonnets fine;
Made pickles and preserves, and cordials and fruit wine.

With homespun industries their hands were full,
The women helped prepare the flax and wool.
In many a home the spinning wheel and loom
In constant use were, in the living room.
Sometimes a spinster swift, who worked for pay,
Could spin two skeins of linen thread a day.
For this the price was eight-pence and her "keep"!
So women's wages in those days were "steep"!
This thread must then be washed, bleached, dried and wound,
Ere ready for the weaver's hands 'twas found.

The wool, too, women carded and then spun,
And wove and made warm garments for each one.
The mittens and the socks the girls could knit;
They, when but four years old, were taught to sit
And do plain knitting; so the little one
Was trained to mingle work in with her fun.
A story's told of a smart girl, and good,
Whose brother lost his mittens chopping wood.
She heard of this, did to the attic run,
Took down some wool, and carded it and spun (
That night. Next morn the hank she soaks and scours;
The mittens knits, in four and twenty hours!
And then in fancy work they had a part;
They knit bead bags and purses with much art;
Embroidered samplers, pieced quilts for their beds;
O'er quilting frames they bent their pretty heads.

Advantages for learning then were small;
Just the "three R's" and spelling—that was all
They taught in those days at the district school,
As female learning was not Fashion's rule.
Later the Huguenots, at New Rochelle,
Established schools, where French was taught as well,
A little music, and the way to paint
A bunch of flowers and a landscape quaint.
Here too they made embroideries and lace
Most fine and beautiful; were trained in grace
Of manner, and were taught just how to dance
Like all the charming ladies of old France.

The maid from school back to the home life came
Prepared to be a fine "Colonial Dame";
To take her part in all the work of life,
To be a spinster, or a helpful wife.

As we look backward on that olden time,
And watch the maid, the matron in her prime,
See how they worked posterity to bless,
Our hearts are filled with love and tenderness.
We feel the woman of those early days
Was like to her who won the Bible's praise;
Tribute to her the book of Proverbs sings
And in colonial times the echo rings.

Her value greater far than rubies rare,
Her goodness doth her handiwork declare;
Her husband's heart doth safely trust her ways;
She doth him good, not evil, all her days;
She seeketh wool and flax, worketh with joy;
The distaff and the spindle her employ;
She weaveth garments, seeth her household fed,
And eateth not in idleness her bread.

Her children do arise to bless her name;
Her husband too doth speak to praise her fame.
Give unto her the fruit of her own hands;
Let her own works praise her in all the lands.

Thus, "Mothers of the Revolution" brave
Their strength and talents to their country gave;
To them who thus in memory now live
Respect and love to-day their "Daughters" give.

"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."—*From MCKINLEY'S last speech.*

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES WHO SLEEP IN MARION COUNTY (OHIO) CEMETERY.

The remains of Frazer Gray rest in the Union graveyard at Scott Town. He enlisted in the Delaware "Continental" and served until the conclusion of the war. He was present at the hanging of gallant André.

On his tombstone is inscribed:

"A Soldier of the Revolution
from the State of Delaware
Frazer Gray
Died Oct. 8th, 1849 .
Aged 89 years

After a life of integrity and honor
He quietly passes from earth,
Without a murmur or struggle,
Content alike with life or death."

Joseph Gillet was in the cavalry, joining from Hartford, Connecticut, at that time known as the "Light Horse." Mr. Gillet was born in 1754 and died in 1836. His remains now rest in the Wyatt cemetery near Waldo. H. G. Gillet, a grandson, yet has in his possession sixteen silver buttons worn by his grandfather during the war. The buttons bear his grandfather's initials. They were made by a British soldier who surrendered with Burgoyne.

James Swinnerton was born at Salem, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, August 13, 1757. He enlisted from his native state at the age of eighteen. Mr. Swinnerton died in

this county, December 6, 1824, and was buried in Grand Prairie township.

In the cemetery at Norton, just across the line in Delaware county is an old tombstone which reads:

"Jehial Wilcox,
a Revolutionary Soldier,
Died
Sept. 17, 1848,
Aged 87 years 6 months."

Mr. Wilcox was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, was subsequently brevetted brigadier general.

Ebenezer Ballantine was another of the heroes of Revolutionary times. His remains formerly rested in the old cemetery, but were removed to the new city of the dead beyond Gospel Hill.

Joshua Van Fleet emigrated from Holland to America with his brother, John Van Fleet, when twelve years of age. He



JOSHUA VAN FLEET,
A Revolutionary Soldier.

served during the last three years of the Revolutionary war, enlisting when fourteen years of age. He was subsequently a member of the New York legislature, and was a member of the committee that drafted and reported the bill which was made a law abolishing slavery in the state of New York. He also served on the bench of the county court for a term of years.

Mr. Van Fleet died January 8, 1848, at the age of eighty-four years. His remains rest in the cemetery north of Big Island.

A musket, carried by Joshua Van Fleet during the earlier months of his enlistment is yet in possession of his grandson, John M. Van Fleet, of Kentucky.

Take a look at a sectional map of Marion county and you will find thereon many times the name of Nathaniel Wyatt.

Mr. Wyatt served in the Revolutionary war, and was in some of the most stubbornly contested battles. He entered the service at fifteen and served five years. He died on his homestead near Waldo, August 18, 1824, and was buried in the old graveyard, which bears his name, near Waldo.

John Ireys was born in the colony of Virginia, January 28, 1757. He served in the division of Washington's army which was commanded by the Marquis De Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the close of the Revolutionary war he lived near Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia. He had one daughter, Mary, who married Zephaniah Davis and was the mother of Dr. Bushrod Washington Davis. Mr. Ireys had four sons, Samuel, Enos, John and Stephen. In 1830 his sons and son-in-law came to Marion county and Mr. Ireys came with them. He took up his home with his son-in-law, in Claridon township and there lived until his death which occurred December 20, 1837.

Andrew Hyde, Jr., served in the Revolution from Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was born in 1757 and died in this county in 1845. He was buried in the Claridon cemetery.

John Patterson, Benjamin Tikel, Abel Spaulding and Israel Clark are the names of other Revolutionary soldiers buried in Marion county.

*Identified by HARRY TRUE,
S. A. R., Marion, Ohio.*

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE OLD CEMETERY AT NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

Captain Isaac Abel
Lieutenant Rufus Backus Abel
Sergeant Zephaniah Bliss
Captain Joseph Carew
Eliphat Carew
Paymaster Gardner Carpenter

Sergeant Nathan Chapel, Jun.
Edward Conoy
Colonel John Durkee
Captain John Fanning
Thomas Fanning
Captain Silas Goodell

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Andrew Griswold | Col. Christopher Leffingwell |
| Commissary Andrew Huntington | Lieutenant Samuel Leffingwell |
| Sergeant Caleb Huntington | Ensign Elisha Leffingwell |
| General Ebenezer Huntington | Drummer Diah Manning |
| General Jabez Huntington | Captain Bella Peck |
| General Jedidiah Huntington | Captain Joshua Pendleton |
| Lieutenant-Col. Joshua Huntington | Dr. David Rodgers |
| Sergeant John Huntington | Colonel Zabdiel Rogers |
| Governor Samuel Huntington | Jonathan Starr |
| Captain Simeon Huntington | Captain Frederick Tracy |
| Abiel Hyde | Dr. Philemon Tracy |
| Captain James Hyde | Uriah Tracy |
| Drummer Parmenas Jones | Simeon Thomas |
| Darius Lathrop | Captain Asa Waterman |
| Jeddiah Lathrop | Captain Nehemiah Waterman |
| Zachariah Lathrop | Asa Woodworth |

Corporal Joshua Yoemans.

Unidentified:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Corporal Jabez Avery | Jonathan Lathrop |
| John Bliss | John Morse |
| John Bushnell | Drummer Benjamin Tracy |
| Samuel Case | Jabez Tracy |
| David Hunn | John Williams |
| Ebenezer Jones | Solomon Williams |

From GEORGE S. PORTER.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

Benjamin Carpenter was chairman of the Cumberland county committee of safety; colonel of the militia. He became a member of the council of safety, July 4th, 1777, and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the first general council, December 24th, 1778. The following is an order addressed to Col. Benjamin Carpenter, of Guilford, Vermont:

Burlington, Vermont, September 9th, 1777.

Sir:

Our case at present is so circumstanced that I must pray you to exert yourself night and day in forwarding all the militia from your quarter. Spare none that are able to fire a gun or ride a horse. We are determined to make one more important push, and therefore

stand in need of any and all the assistance possible to be afforded us from the neighboring towns. The communication between Burgoyne and Ticonderoga will be stopped to-morrow. Be faithful in notifying the inhabitants of Hinsdale against them. Tell them that no person is a friend to his country, who will show himself backward at this time. Tell them to march to Stillwater and join me in the Gen'l Stark's brigade. By the request of the Council and desire of Gen'l Stark, I am yours.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, COL.

To Col. Carpenter of Guilford.

A. D. 1776, the town of Guilford voted to pay the expenses of Benjamin Carpenter, their delegate, to the Westminster convention. In 1776, they voted that he go to Windsor in June next, to hear the report of the agent, sent to congress concerning a new state. This brave patriot, with an allowance of three days' provisions upon his back, crossed the Green mountains on foot and alone, and found his way, by marked trees, to attend the legislature at Bennington. Having assisted in forming the constitution and laws of Vermont, the legislators voted to themselves severally, townships of land, as compensation for their long self sacrificing services. Carpenter voted against the measure and never took any compensation for his public services. The town voted to him and which he refused was Barre, Vermont. He also honorably served Vermont for two years as lieutenant governor, 1779-1781.

It is recorded that in 1783 Benjamin Carpenter was taken prisoner by the Yorkers and carried away "to his great damage."—FROM MRS. GERTRUDE SMITH DAVIS, *Ann Story Chapter*, Rutland, Vermont.

Benjamin Carpenter, the staunch Vermonter, lived many years after his seizure, which took place December 1, 1783. He left a quaint epitaph to declare to coming generations that his "Stature was about six feet. Weight, 200. Death had no terror." Among the prominent actors in this capture was Abraham Avery, an equally strong adherent of the cause of New York. The New York legislature took action on the sufferings of their friends who "by their attachment, zeal and activity in endeavoring to support the just and lawful

authority of New York," had brought upon themselves confiscations and imprisonments and had "suffered such exquisite tortures." For his sufferings Abraham Avery was given 430 acres of land in Chenango county, New York, where he went to live. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Across the gulf of more than a hundred years, the descendants of Benjamin Carpenter and Abraham Avery clasp hands and rejoice that out of the chaos and the wrangle of those troublous times has arisen the gallant state of Vermont.—
CATHARINE AVERY.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell.
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentered all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down,
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

THE REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER.

It was not quite a year ago that we asked, through our Daughters of the American Revolution column in Sunday's *Atlanta Constitution*, for the address of any woman whose father fought in the Revolutionary war. To our surprise we received more than 350 names from claimants all over the United States. Some of these were impostors: some were granddaughters: some daughters of 1812. Perhaps as many as fifty *bona fide* "Real Daughters" could not produce the slightest proof and we could find for them none.

The following have been received into the National Society, and about ten other applications await the action of the board at the next meeting. The names, ages, and residence are given below:

Mrs. Rebekah R. Packard, 106, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rebecca L. Chalker, 83, Alabama; Mrs. Maria Y. Berry, 87, South Carolina; Mrs. Ruth Maddox, 86, Georgia; Mrs. Polly Phipps, 95, North Carolina; Mrs. Paulina Wilson, 98, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary S. McNeely, 105, Georgia; Mrs. Mary B. Hall, 93, Alabama; Mrs. Clarissa Hefner, 92, Georgia; Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, 77, Georgia; Mrs. Maria Bennett, 75, Mississippi; Mrs. Sallie J. Covington, 97, Virginia; Mrs. Jane A. Glass, 77, Mississippi; Mrs. Tamron F. Jordan, 77, North Carolina; Mrs. Nancy Messick, 94, Alabama; Mrs. Frances Monroe, 85, South Carolina; Mrs. Annie Myers, 98, California; Mrs. Mary Story, 94, Georgia; Mrs. Martha Penn Rodgers, 96, Georgia; Mrs. A. M. Redding, 90, Georgia; Mrs. Olivia T. Way, 81, Georgia; Mrs. L. A. Gibson, 87, Georgia.

These ladies live in many states and many of them are daughters of Georgians whose names are found on our Revolutionary list. Our inquiry was intended principally for Georgians, as at that time there were but three in the state, but we gladly make application for any worthy claimant who comes to us properly accredited.

Of the three Georgia "Real Daughters" who were already members before this young chapter was organized, one, Mrs.

Sarah Ashe Hall, has just passed into the great beyond. Mrs. Hall was the worthy representative of noble sires, descended from the distinguished Ashe family of North Carolina and widow of the late Judge Samuel Hall, of the supreme court of Georgia. Mrs. Hall was a rare woman and no Daughter or "Real Daughter" could surpass her in patriotic ardor, in broad and high living and in all the graces that adorn the character of woman.

Two of the daughters whose addresses were given us passed away before their applications could be forwarded—Mrs. Susan Mills, of this city, an aristocratic native of South Carolina, and Mrs. Annie Williamson, of Seddon, Alabama, whose father was also from the Palmetto state. Three passed away before they received the beautiful souvenir presented by the national society—Mrs. Mary McNeely, Mrs. Polly Phipps, Mrs. Pauline Wilson. One, Mrs. Rebecca Packard, talked incessantly of her spoon, but lost her mind in February and was not conscious when the souvenir was received.

Very properly our very first "Real Daughter" was a Georgian, and from Liberty county,

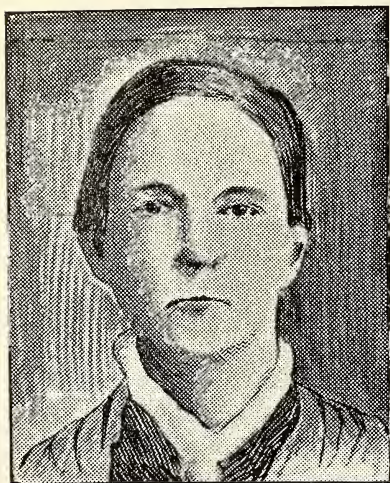


MRS. OLIVIA T. WAY.

that historic county with the suggestive name that has furnished so many patriots in all the wars and whose inhabitants were so especially conspicuous during the Revolution. Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman Way, whom we call No. 1, was born and reared in old Liberty, where she still resides at her home near Walthourville. Her father, Dr.

Samuel Keith Axon, was the youngest surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and the third in rank. Mrs. Way is still quite an interesting talker, especially about the stirring events of the past. Her beautiful hair, which is indistinctly represented in the picture, is all her own. She is a lady of distinguished ancestry.

Our second "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Martha Rodgers, daughter of William Penn. Mrs. Rodgers lives in Monticello, one of the oldest towns in the state. Her father, who was a Georgia soldier, sleeps in the Baptist cemetery at Monticello, and the stone above his head recounts his brave deeds. Mrs. Rodgers has his sword and other relics of 1776. Like Mrs. Way, she, too, has beautiful hair, which, indeed, has always been considered a characteristic of the daughters of the south.



MRS. MARTHA RODGERS.

Mrs. Clarissa Hefner is the daughter of William Jones, who was an Englishman and a sailor on a British ship which was captured at Savannah at the very beginning of the war. (There is no doubt but that this was the very ship taken by Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen.) The prisoners were sent up the river to Augusta for safe keeping, but as our people were poorly prepared to feed and guard prisoners they were about to be paroled. An officer suggested that the cause of the colonists be laid before them, which was done by General James Jackson. Many of them enlisted with the Americans and became good soldiers. William Jones was of this number. He fought through the whole seven years of the war and received a grant of land in Franklin county, Georgia, where he lived and died. One of his companions was Thomas Land, who



MRS. CLARISSA HEFNER.

got a soldiers' bounty in Hancock county, Georgia, and whose daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Chalker, is, like Mrs. Hefner, one of the "Real Daughters" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter. Mrs. Hefner lives in Atlanta, is ninety-one years of age and exceedingly sprightly, mentally and physically. She has a fine head of hair and a remarkable set of teeth, not one of which is missing, and not one of which has a single imperfection. She has read the Bible through over ninety times and hopes to reach the century mark. Mrs. Hefner's spoon was presented to her with considerable ceremony and when she was dubbed the "Dame of the Golden Spoon" by one of the ladies present, she beamed with pleasure. Mrs. Hefner never leaves the house and cannot stand much excitement, so that our chapter is not able to pay her the honor we would otherwise be glad to do.

One of our "Real Daughters" lives in Newman, Georgia, and of her Mrs. R. H. Hardsway writes:

"This was indeed a golden day in the life of old Mrs. Story.



MRS. REBECCA H. R. PACKARD.

She was as pleased as a child with her beautiful spoon, and if your chapter never did anything but this you are deserving of all praise." Mrs. Story's father was a lad of fourteen, who was sent to mill with corn for our continental troops. He was captured and held a prisoner by the British and for this she has a right to be called a "Real Daughter."

Our thirteenth daughter has given us the most unfeigned pleasure when we found that she was born in Connecticut and lives in Pennsylvania. The Daughters of Georgia are under peculiar Revolutionary obligation to both these states and are delighted to present the claims

of Mrs. Rebekah Packard, of Covington, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Packard was born on October 13, 1795, in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Russell Rose, a Revolutionary soldier who was on General Washington's staff at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Packard has thirty-two grandchildren, forty-nine great-grandchildren and several descendants of the fourth generation.

Until she was seventy years old Mrs. Packard was an indefatigable weaver of cloth and carpets. Since then she has done much fancy needlework and made many quilts. Each of her grandchildren has a quilt of her piecing. One of the quilts, which was given A. H. Packard, of Elmira, New York, contains over 1,000 pieces and was made by Mrs. Packard in her ninety-eighth year.

Mrs. Packard showed few evidences of her extreme age up to February last. She was robust for a centenarian; her brain was clear; she was alive to the topics of the day and able to get about without assistance. But at that time her mind failed and on April 30th she went to her reward.



MRS. MARY MCNEELY.

Next after Mrs. Packard, our oldest Daughter is Mrs. Mary McNeely, of Sugar Valley, Georgia, who departed this life a month ago, at the age of 105. She was the daughter of Richard Scruggs, of South Carolina, who was present at the battle of Yorktown, and saw Lord Cornwallis when he

handed his sword and General Washington. Mrs. McNeely was very fond of talking about this and took the greatest interest in such things. Last December she had a photog-



MRS. FRANCES MONROE.



MRS. ELIZABETH BASS.



MRS. NANCY A. MESSICK.



MRS. TAMRON F. JORDAN.

rapher come twenty-five miles to take her picture for this chapter. Most of our pictures were taken long ago, consequently they do not represent the originals as they look today. We would like to give pictures of all if we had them, and sketches, and most of all, we would like to publish the unique and beautiful letters from these old ladies, showing how thoroughly they appreciate the situation. But space forbids.

Among our most interesting "Real Daughters" are several



MRS. SALLIE J. COVINGTON.

pairs of sisters. Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Wilson, daughters of John Allen, of North Carolina; Mrs. Mangan and Mrs. Kennard, daughters of Mordecai Brown, of Virginia; Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Covington, also daughters of a Virginian, Robert Ferguson; Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Redding, daughters of William Anderson, of Virginia. William Anderson came to Georgia after the Revolution, and lived and died in Baldwin county, where he now sleeps. Mrs.

Redding has sent us a piece of cedar from his grave, and written several beautiful letters, glowing with patriotism. One of these we quote, penned by the trembling hand of Mrs. Redding, signed by both sisters, coming from the heart, and evidently intended for publication, we will be pardoned for reproducing.

"We herein acknowledge the reception of the noble, patriotic gift of our gold spoons presented to us by the National Society, of which we are members. My dear lady, language is inadequate to express our appreciation of this beautiful gift, as it comes in honor of our venerable and patriotic father, William Anderson, of Revolutionary fame, who fought in the British-American war, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and whose remains have been enshrined in earth's cold bosom over half a century. Oh, how his dear

old heart would beat in heaven for his two youngest to meet, and hear us proclaim, 'Father, we are from the Stars and Stripes and the Star Spangled Banner. Oh, long has it waved over the home of the free and the land of the brave! E pluribus unum!!' We shall prize the gift of this souvenir spoon as our liberty gift, and a thing of beauty forever. We conferred the honor of christening our noble gift upon our father's great-great-grandchildren. Real daughters of the American Revolution, we come to you greeting. Where are you? It would be a heaven below for us to know one another and have a general handshaking in honor of our venerable old patriot fathers, whose remains now lie deep in the cold mossy ground.

"Affectionately,

ANN MARIAH REDDING.

"Brown's Crossing, Baldwin Co., Ga.

"LUCY ANN GIBSON, Milledgeville, Ga."

"P. S.—If you wish to give publicity to this poor bit of writing, you have our consent."

Not a single claim presented out of hundreds has been disregarded but all have been carefully sifted to the bottom. The work, the time and patience as well as the expense of this undertaking have been tremendous, especially for a young chapter whose assets are principally castles in the air. But we are proud of the results of our labor of love, and of the pleasure we have given the old, and of the honor we have conferred upon the dead.

One of the objects of our great society is not so much to copy records from the page of history as to go down into the waste places and put upon record what, but for us, would have no place. We feel that every Revolutionary soldier who has received recognition as such through our efforts shines as a star in the crown of the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California).— In this distant land, so far removed from the scenes of stirring interest to our Revolutionary ancestors, where there are no historic points to preserve as in the east, our work and enthusiasm are on educational lines, and are largely the maintaining of interest in the historic events of the early period of our country.

The chapter, with twenty charter members, was organized in 1897, with Mrs. G. W. Percy as regent, and Mrs. Cornwall as vice-regent.

The vice-regent passed away soon after the organization, sincerely mourned by the members.

Our regent, Mrs. Percy, was indefatigable in her efforts for the success of the chapter. The chapter mourns with her in her bereavement, the loss of her husband who recently passed away. Her resignation as regent soon followed and was greatly regretted.

Miss M. R. Babson, one of the charter members, was unanimously elected as regent.

The chapter has the consciousness of building slowly, but congratulates itself on building well. The present membership is thirty-four, with several reported by the registrar, Mrs. Friend, to be admitted in September.

All requests for aid from abroad have been responded to as far as possible. The circular letter from the American Auxiliary Cuban Provisional Red Cross, for aid in carrying on the work of the organization, was promptly acted upon, and the treasurer, Mrs. G. V. Gray, was appointed to represent the chapter as a member of the organization.

Glad responses were made to the request of Mrs. Greenleaf, director of the American library at Manila, for stationery and stamps to encourage the soldiers to correspond with parents and friends at home. At her solicitation, money was also contributed toward paying the rent of the Manila library.

Through the unfailing efforts of Mrs. Oscar Long, one hundred boxes of reading matter were sent to the soldiers in Manila, each book, magazine and paper, having been examined by her.

The chapter has taken great interest in the efforts for the preservation of the "heir-looms of the ages," the noble Sequoia, and one of our members, Mrs. E. S. Howard, is a vice-president of the club organized for that purpose.

Books and papers have been purchased as funds permitted, the latest being a copy of Webster County Gazette, published January 4, 1800, containing an account of the death and burial of Washington.

By the forethought of our late regent, Mrs. Percy, the chapter will have an alcove in the new Carnegie library, where will be placed the books and relics of the chapter. This privilege was granted as a recognition of the labor and generosity of members in aiding to secure funds for the purchase of the library site.

Our present regent, Miss Babson, planned two very enjoyable memorial entertainments for the members and friends. The first was in commemoration of Washington's birthday, and held at the home of our corresponding secretary, Miss Barker. The second, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, was held in the Ebell Club rooms. Members and guests entered from the vestibule under a flag that had been saluted by General Sherman and others of note. The auditorium was decorated with a fifty foot flag that had waved from the mast head of the battleship *Baltimore*.

During the year the chapter had the pleasure and honor of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. M. W. Swift, and Mrs. Mills, regent of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, and also the pleasure of entertaining members from eastern chapters. —MRS. B. C. DICK, *Historian*.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Stonington and Groton, Connecticut).—The adjourned meeting of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the exercises commemorative of the battle of Groton Heights

by the several societies of the Children of the American Revolution, were held yesterday afternoon at the monument house and at the residence of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb in Groton.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter met at the monument house at 2.30 o'clock for an executive session. The attendance was very large. The regent, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, brought before the meeting the importance of the present crisis caused by the attempted assassination of President McKinley. All other action was suspended in order to pass this resolution or memorial to President McKinley. It was then voted that the memorial be read at the beginning of the social hour, when the Children of the American Revolution and the assembled guests would have an opportunity to join in the resolution.

It was planned to hold the usual celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Groton Heights in the rear of the monument on the plot staked out for the proposed monument house annex, but the unfavorable condition of the weather and of the grounds necessitated an adjournment to Daisy Crest, the home of Mrs. Slocomb, where a social hour and interesting program were enjoyed.

In addition to the several societies of the Children of the American Revolution, there were other guests.

At the opening of the social hour the memorial was read and was signed by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution present, numbering in the vicinity of 100. This memorial was as follows:

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, begs to offer to our distinguished and honored president of the United States, and to Mrs. McKinley, his devoted wife, the following expression of profound sympathy:

Whereas, we the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled this the 11th day of September, 1901, at Groton monument in memory of the martyr patriots of the Revolution, whose blood consecrates these beautiful heights, and being reminded thereby of another martyr patriot, our chief executive, now lying racked with pain

thrust upon him by the hand of a dastardly assassin, do unanimously resolve

That our first act to-day be a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for sparing to this great nation its president, and to the first lady of the land her faithful and loving husband. And be it further resolved to prove our heartfelt sympathy by offering fervent prayer for the continued improvement of our martyred president, even to his speedy restoration to perfect health, in which prayer we ask all Connecticut's Children of the American Revolution, and other guests here present with us to-day to join.

Be it also resolved, that as true and patriotic women, we repudiate all sympathy with anarchism in all its phases and pledge ourselves to urge upon the national and state legislators of this noble land the necessity of formulating much needed protective laws that it may enjoy law and order in the fullness of peace, and be rid of this perpetual menace to the nation's very life and prosperity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the president and Mrs. McKinley, and that a copy thereof be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ABBY D. SLOCOMB,
Regent.

Groton, September 11, 1901.

After this came the prayer for the president's recovery, by the Rev. L. B. Sears. Address on the "Preservation of Trees and Forests," by the Rev. L. B. Sears. Violin solo, Miss Clare Spicer. Presentation of \$500 check to the chapter by Connecticut Children of the American Revolution, through the state director, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb (Mrs. John O. Spicer, vice regent, in the chair). Vocal solo, Mrs. F. S. Hyde. Violin solo, Miss Clare Spicer, merging into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," led by Mrs. F. S. Hyde.

The \$500 check presented to Anna Warner Bailey Chapter by the Children of the American Revolution is the pledge of the latter to the monument house annex fund.

Fannie Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut).—To all of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic, Connecticut, extends a hearty greeting, hoping that the work of the new century may commend itself to the thoughtful people of our land as wise, careful and helpful. So long a time has elapsed since our name has appeared upon the pages of the magazine that we fear most

of you have forgotten that such a chapter exists, but we are as much alive as when first organized June 8, 1893, being the tenth chapter formed in the nutmeg state by our first state regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, to whom Connecticut owes much for their numbers, success and enthusiasm. We have, during the eight years, accomplished not a little historic and patriotic work, ever responding to the many calls for aid in the work of chapters in this, and other states. In Continental Hall we have been interested, contributing from time to time, and last year sent \$25.00, the result of an experience social. To the Nathan Hale School-house fund we have donated freely. Our first memorial work was to erect a monument or tablet of granite to the memory of our patron saint, (Mrs.) Fanny Ledyard (Peters), niece of Col. Wm. Ledyard, the martyr at Fort Griswold, Groton Heights, September 6, 1781, and where fought, fell or were taken prisoners, the ancestors of more than half of the eighty members of our chapter. Our village of Mystic is situated upon both sides of the Mystic river which divides the towns of Stonington and Groton, and from the villages and farms of these towns many noble men and boys rushed out that September morning to save their hearths and homes from the British vandals. An article upon the life and patriotic work of Fanny Ledyard was printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, June, 1895; also in a volume just published "Patron Saints of Connecticut Chapters." On her tombstone in the old burying ground in the old town of Southold, Long Island, is this inscription:

In Memory
of
Frances
Relict of Richard Peters
who died
Jan. 15, 1816
Ae. 62.

But for our tablet telling of her noble deeds of love and kindness to the wounded and dying after the battle at Fort Griswold, few in another generation would have known of them, or that she was one of the illustrious family of Led-

yard. We sometimes hear that it were better to work for the living. Surely we do that too, and are members of societies whose work is for the living and present, but to us is given just this mission, which no other body of women, or men, would ever have undertaken. During the Spanish-American war our hands were not idle, and we gave bountifully towards the requirements of the living soldiers, as well as the sick and dying. Just now, among our other interests is the restoration of the ancient burying ground known as the Whitehall burying ground. This work was begun in 1899. At first we thought it an easy matter to get permission to restore and appealed to the town fathers of Stonington, but found they could not grant it. This plot had been retained by the last descendant of the first owner. This owner was discovered by our untiring committee, and cheerfully deeded the ground to the Whitehall association, which granted to the chapter the permission they desired. When completed, they will turn it over to the association with appropriate ceremonies. Then we purpose to erect a memorial to the Revolutionary heroes buried there. This plot was a part of the Whitehall farm, first owned by John Gallup, and named by him after his ancestral home in England. He was killed in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 19, 1675. The white men slain were buried in one immense grave—over which tradition says the grass is always *green*—and this has been the only “marker” Capt. John Gallup has ever had. Now his descendants are preparing to erect upon this “God’s acre,” a memorial in recognition of his valor and noble deeds. Mrs. Annie B. Gallup McCracken (Mystic, Connecticut), is one of the Gallup family committee, also chairman of the chapter committee of the Whitehall association. Any communication addressed to her will receive prompt attention.

Here are buried many of Stonington’s first settlers, the Wheelers, Deans, Williams, Browns, Rodmans and Denisons. Just a hint of this work is given *now*, thinking it may reach the eye, touch the heart of some descendants of one or more of these old “first families,” who might wish to join the association. It is entirely separate from the chapter to which

belongs the honor of starting the whole grand movement. We hold regular meetings monthly except August, and socials bi-monthly during the winter. Last winter we made a slight detour from our usual custom by having "parliamentary drills," choosing a new chairman each afternoon. The 22d of February is always fittingly observed. Also the 6th of September, when we repair to Groton Heights and reverently place our tribute of flowers about the tablet marking the spot where our Ledyard fell, slain by the hand of a British officer with his own yielded sword.

June 8, 1900, the seventh anniversary was observed at the home of the regent, Mrs. A. H. Simmons. Miss A. A. Murphy gave us reminiscences of the seven years of chapter life, sometimes humorously, causing many a smile and a tear, too, as she referred to those who have left us to join the ranks beyond—three of our charter members are among them, and ten in all.

July 2, 1901, the chapter gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter. Mrs. Christopher Morgan opened her spacious mansion for the occasion. A luncheon was served, after which Mrs. McLean gave a delightful informal talk, touching upon various subjects, and, from request, giving the history of the many insignias she wears of the organizations to which she belongs; also a short account of "Flag Day" at the Pan-American exhibit, paying tribute to our "Star Spangled" banner in a beautiful and eloquent manner, stirring the patriotism in every Daughter's soul, and proving that a *woman can be an orator*.—EMMA AVERY SIMMONS, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—On May 15, the chapter gave an entertainment, "An Evening in Old Norwalk," which brought a goodly sum into the treasury. Many of the ladies wore costumes of the colonial period and the effect was charming. Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, the regent of the chapter, then followed with an address of welcome in which she said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my privilege to-night to present something which I am confident you will all enjoy. The story of

some of the homes of old Norwalk must bring to mind many precious memories, and to some far-away thoughts. I well remember when I first suggested the writing of papers upon these topics, and I am bound to say that I builded wiser than I knew when I realize the admirable results of that suggestion. The story you will listen to this evening is the fitting conclusion of the series. The first concerned the "old homes of Wilton," by Edward Olmstead, an authority upon Wilton matters. The second referred to the old homes of Westport and Saugatuck, by Mrs. Jabez Backus, a grace-



Jacob Jennings' House, Norwalk, 1762.

ful and picturesque writer of recognized ability. The third referred to the old homes of Darien, by Mrs. G. H. Noxon, whose deep interest in the town, made her exceptionally well qualified for the task. And now we are to hear the story of old Norwalk homes, by Miss Angeline Scott, whose painstaking researches and industrious compilations of the old histories are worthy of praise."

Miss Scott's description of the homes and haunts which gone generations loved and venerated, was choice and charming, and her animated narrative constituted a chain of very



Gould Hoyt House, Norwalk, 1764.

delightful links. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides representing sixty of the old homes of Norwalk.

The musical program of the evening was admirable.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia.)—In lieu of the fact that the improvements on "Meadow Garden," Augusta's revered historic dwelling, are almost completed, a brief sketch of what has been accomplished will be not alone of interest in patriotic Augusta, but to all who feel the least sentiment for things historic made sacred by events which have occurred in their precincts. Perhaps, no Revolutionary landmark in the country has a more interesting history than "Meadow Garden," the home of George Walton. Realizing this, the Augusta Chapter set about with hearts full of sentiment and deep earnestness some years ago to redeem this hallowed place, which was rapidly sinking into decay.

With the aid of skilled workmen plans were drawn and in an incredibly short time a wondrous change was wrought.

Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, acting for the chapter, paid a visit to New York for the purpose of securing material to adorn appropriately the interior of the dwelling. A peep satisfies one of the good taste of Mrs. Jeffries and the time and patience she has expended on this noble work, which must ever stand as a monument to her patriotism and unbounded energy. Pure white has been chosen for the exterior, while green shutters add a degree of freshness inde-



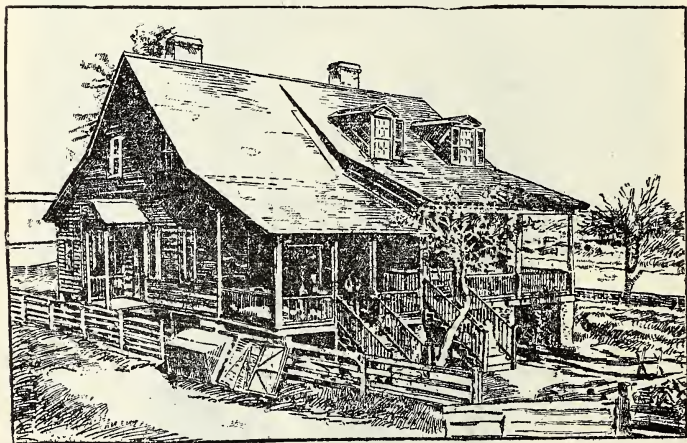
GEORGE WALTON,
Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

scribable. Solid brass knobs and an enormous old-fashioned knocker add quaintness. Broad verandas in front and rear and two tiny porticos are at the sides. The old-fashioned hallway with its broad stairway is papered in an imported design which is an exact reproduction of papering used in one of the colonial Carroll manions in Maryland. The walls of the library are covered with paper which is in alternating columns and bunches of small crimson roses, blending with telling effect as the door stands ajar. The dining room con-

tains a boating and rustic scene. The front drawing room is appropriately papered in yellow and white, while the rear drawing room presents an artistic contrast in robin's egg blue and white. The papering was a gift from Mrs. Jeffries.

The next step will be towards furnishing the rooms. Many very handsome pieces of furniture have been donated, several of which are of historic value. One of these is a cabinet presented to "Meadow Garden" by Xavier Chapter, of Rome, Georgia, through Mrs. Charles D. Wood, regent.

Mrs. T. R. Mills, regent of Pulaski Chapter at Griffin,



MEADOW GARDEN,
Home of George Walton.

Georgia, is having a library table made which will be a reproduction of a very handsome Revolutionary one.

Colonel D. B. Dyer has donated a secretary for the library and a four posted bed.

The front drawing room will be furnished with a handsome rug, given by Mr. J. B. White, and an elegant carved rosewood suite of furniture, donated by Mrs. Jeffries, who has also presented an old-fashioned spinet with a charming history.

Mrs. Gould has given a very handsome secretary.

Mrs. W. A. Garrett will furnish one bed room and has

donated a tall stairway clock. "Meadow Garden" will be the scene of many charming affairs during the state convention, which meets here in November.

To show that "Meadow Garden" excites much more than local interest, at the second annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Atlanta, November 27 and 28, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that all money now in the hands of the chapter treasurers or that will be accumulated during the next year over and above the necessary current expenses of each chapter, shall be devoted to the Oglethorpe monument fund, the preservation of the Meadow Garden and the printing of rapidly decaying records of colonial and revolutionary records.

Mrs. Porter King also presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we continue to do our part in all patriotic work, whether state or national, let every daughter recognize the necessity for redoubled effort on her part; and, resolved further, that every regent be asked to keep before her chapter the three great purposes for which it is our privilege to work: the Oglethorpe monument, the restoration of Meadow Garden and the preservation of our revolutionary records.

George Walton, the distinguished Georgian who resided at "Meadow Garden," was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1740. Before attaining twenty-one years of age he went to Savannah, Georgia, and there studied law, which profession he followed, gaining much renown. In 1776 he was elected a delegate from Georgia to the continental congress. For five years he served in this office and affixed his name with that of Button Gwinnett and Lyman Hall to the Declaration of Independence. After the siege of Savannah, in 1779, George Walton was elected as governor of the infant commonwealth. He later returned to the continental congress, and in January, 1783, was made chief justice of the state of Georgia. He also was appointed as a delegate from Georgia to the constitutional convention of 1787. From 1793 to 1795 and from 1799 to 1804 George Walton served as circuit judge of Georgia, and, to crown his political career, lastly represented Georgia in the United States senate. At

the end of the Revolutionary war George Walton established his home at "Meadow Garden," then a suburb of Augusta. When Washington visited Augusta, in May, 1791, he was the recipient of many courtesies while the guest of Judge Walton.

Francis Shaw Chapter (Anamosa, Iowa).—Mention has been made in the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of the work in which the Francis Shaw Chapter has been engaged during the short two years of its existence.

Anamosa has no public library and the Daughters felt that they were carrying out the principles for which their forefathers fought in endeavoring to build one, for "Education is the sister of Liberty." The chapter regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw, with unstinted generosity, has given her time and influence to the work, and by subscription six thousand dollars have been raised. The ladies of the chapter, by their own work, sociables and other feminine devices, raised the money, \$1,600, necessary to purchase a building spot.

Still more money is needed to complete the building and also to furnish it, and believing it is best to keep to work, even if the profits be not as large as desired, the ladies are at work on a Revolutionary calendar for 1902, which will contain all of the important events of Revolutionary days, and also appropriate patriotic quotations. It will be, when completed, something which will appeal to the patriotism of any Daughter, wherever her home.—ELLA T. BAGLEY, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—July 20, Mrs. Appleton, the registrar, entertained the chapter in honor of the fifteen non-resident members who were visiting in town. It was a pleasant social time.

The annual field day of the chapter was a trip to Marblehead, Massachusetts, taken August 22. The party left town in the early train for Boston where a trolley car was taken for the delightful ride along the north shore of Massachusetts bay to the quaint old town of Marblehead, which was reached at 11.45 a. m.

Marblehead was settled by fishermen from the English Channel in 1629; it was originally a part of Salem, from

which it was detached and incorporated as a town in 1649. The town forms a rocky peninsula which extends into the ocean between three and four miles, the eastern side having an excellent harbor. A fortification for its defence was built by the town with government money, as early as 1742, and ceded by a town vote to the United States in 1794. It is known as Fort Sewall—named for Chief Justice Sewall.

Lunch was partaken of at Fort Sewall, after which many interesting places were visited. View was had from the fort of Baker's and Lowell islands, Marblehead Rock, with its Indian workshop, and Beach's Point.

Then began the real sight-seeing, the places visited being the birthplace of the famous Moll Pitcher, the site of the Fountain inn, formerly the home of Agnes Surriage; up Burial hill to the observatory, which stands on the site of the first church in the town. Saint Michael's church came next, it being the third oldest church, now standing, in the New England states, the older ones being at Hingham, Massachusetts, and Wickford, Rhode Island. It was built in 1714, an extension added fourteen years later, with timber brought from England ready for use. The altar is beautifully hand carved. Between the scrolls was formerly the English coat of arms, which was, later, replaced by the American eagle. The Tory element of the place could not endure the eagle, and that gave way for the cross which was put in its place. The pulpit has been lowered from its original height, otherwise the same. The old organ remains as in days of yore; the large brass chandelier, beautiful in its brightness, is lighted by candles, whenever it is used, which is only occasionally, as electric lights have superseded it. The pews are the old square pews. The roof of the church is curved and pointed in the form of a Greek cross.

Abbott Hall was next visited. Among its many curiosities is the original painting of Yankee Doodle.

More walking through the narrow streets, bordered by quaint old houses, in many places built out over the street, for there are few sidewalks, to the ferry, to Marblehead Neck, thence to Salem for the return train, ended the delightful field day of 1901.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—The annual meeting was held June 5, at the home of Mrs. C. W. Young. The officers for the coming year were elected: Regent, Mrs. George A. Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. C. High; secretary, Miss Fandira Crocker; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Price; registrar, Mrs. Seth. Knight; historian, Mrs. H. E. Russell.

After the reports of the officers, Mrs. Young gave an interesting talk on a recent visit to Mt. Vernon, Valley Forge, and places of patriotic interest in and about Philadelphia.

Two special lines of work have been enlisting the energy and enthusiasm of the members. First, the collecting and sending of reading matter to the regular soldiers in the Philippine Islands; secondly, the work of the committee consisting of Mrs. Marian Ferris Taylor and Mrs. Emma Adams Decker in locating the graves and learning the personal history as far as possible of those soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812 who are buried in this (Macomb) county.

So far there have been found eight who fought in 1776, and forty-one of the war of 1812.

Upon Memorial Day these graves were marked with flags having stamped upon them the appropriate date.

“Though mixed with earth their perishable clay,
Their names shall live while glory lives to tell;
True to their country, how they won the day,
How firm the heroes stood, how calm they fell.”

The chapter meetings have been held at the homes of the members, and twenty minutes has been given to historical readings from Fiske's “Critical Period of the United States History.”

The regent and eleven members responded to the invitations of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter to be present at the Michigan meeting held in Detroit, May 16.

There have been five new members and one by transfer added to our chapter this year.

On May 30, a cannon was dedicated to the memory of that hero of 1812, after whom our county and our chapter are

named—General Alexander Macomb. The unveiling was under the auspices of the chapter.

Invitations had been extended to the officers and executive boards of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of the United States Daughters of 1812, the state regent and secretary, the regents of the chapters at Ann Arbor and St. Clair, to be present. Our regent, Mrs. G. A. Skinner, opened her home to a luncheon, after which the chapter marched to the courthouse square to participate in the exercises of the day. We had present with us Miss Christine Macomb, of Detroit, grand-niece of Major General Macomb, and to her was entrusted the unveiling of the cannon.

Miss Alice Skinner and Miss Genevra Weeks twined a garland about the gun, and an eloquent address was given by the Hon. Edgar Weeks, our representative in congress.

This gun came from Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, where it constituted a part of the defence of that city when threatened by Lee's army in 1863.—MRS. H. E. RUSSELL, *Historian*.

Ashuelot Chapter (Keene, New Hampshire).—The largest whist party ever held in Keene took place June 17, at city hall under the auspices of Ashuelot Chapter. It was what is known as a "military whist." Fifty tables of players took part in the game. The party was given to enable the chapter to raise money to place in the public library a tablet bearing the names of Keene's Revolutionary soldiers. It proved to be a success, financially, as well as in every other way, \$135 being realized for the object in view.

The ushers were members of the Children of the American Revolution, who wore red, white and blue rosettes as a distinguishing mark.

The Daughters have received a number of private subscriptions in aid of their tablet from friends who were unable to take part in the whist.

New Jersey State Conference—In the account published in September number, most unfortunately no reference was made to the brilliant address of Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott, one of the finest speakers in our whole society, who represents

New Jersey at the Pan-American exposition by appointment of Governor Foster M. Voorhees. Mrs. Mott spoke on "flag day."

Jane McCrea Chapter (Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glenn Falls, New York).—The most important work this chapter has yet undertaken reached its completion on July 27th, when the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the massacre of Jane McCrea was observed by the dedication of a monument to her memory. The site is on the hill above Fort Edward, near the Jane McCrea spring and the roots of the old pine tree where the body of the maiden was found on that July day in 1777.

The memorial consists of a pyramid of rough blue stone rising to a height of ten feet from a base four feet square. On the eastern side is a polished stone bearing this inscription:

Memorial to
Jane McCrea.
Massacred near this spot
by the Indians
July 27, 1777.
Erected by the Jane McCrea Chapter
D. A. R.

Mrs. J. E. King, the regent, presided at the dedication. The exercises of the afternoon were opened with prayer by the Rev. I. C. Forte. The chairman of the memorial committee, Mrs. John H. Derby, then presented the monument to the chapter; it was unveiled by Miss Clements and Miss Batcheller, and accepted in behalf of the chapter by Mrs. King.

The guests were then invited to proceed to the attractive grounds of the Fort Edward Institute which were beautifully decorated with flags. Here, under a large flag as a canopy, the speakers addressed the audience. Mr. R. O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, gave the bibliography of Jane McCrea; the Rev. W. O. Stearns, Prof. D. C. Farr, of Glenn Falls, and the Rev. E. R. Sawyer, of Sandy Hill, made short speeches emphasizing the effect of the martyrdom of Jane McCrea, upon Revolutionary history, the importance of making the historic spots, and congratulating the chapter upon its work. Poems

on Jane McCrea were read by Miss Florence Clements, and Mrs. George Underwood read a letter from James McCrea.

Colonel John L. Cunningham, of Genn Falls, then delivered an interesting address, followed by a few closing words from Mrs. King.—GRACE KELLOGG PARIS, *Historian*.

Otsego Chapter (Cooperstown, New York).—On September 2, 1901, the Otsego Chapter unveiled the marker which they have caused to be placed on the site of General Clinton's dam at the outlet of Otsego Lake.

On Saturday a reception was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Ernst, in honor of Mrs. McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter. Mrs. Patterson, of Westfield, and Mrs. Gregg, of Binghamton, regents of chapters, were also present. On Monday the ceremonies connected with the marker were well carried out, the unveiling being done by two young girls and a boy, all dressed in Indian costume, Jennie O. Mason, Fannie M. Converse and F. Hamilton McGown, descendants of soldiers who helped to build the Clinton dam. In the evening patriotic exercises were held in the village hall. The historical address was delivered by Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese.

Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City Chapter, was then introduced and warmly greeted by her audience. A poetic and interesting allusion was made to Francis S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." A glowing tribute was paid the Revolutionary heroes, and the defenders of the Union in the Civil war. And most graceful compliments were bestowed on Otsego Chapter and the good people of Cooperstown generally.

Music followed, and then the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Conger.

The marker is a huge boulder, placed on the east side of the outlet to the lake, on which is mounted an old mortar, which saw service in the Civil war. On the face of the boulder is a tablet with this inscription:

"Here was built a dam, the summer of 1779, by the soldiers under Gen'l Clinton, to enable them to join the forces under Gen'l Sullivan at Tioga. (D. A. R. insignia.) Marked by Otsego Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, New York).—Although preliminary steps had been previously taken to form a chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Binghamton, the first important meeting was in the autumn of 1895. The regent, Mrs. Kate Moss Ely, called together twenty-five Daughters already accepted by the National Society and several others who were eligible. Officers were appointed and a chapter name chosen.

A charter had been granted, and the regent given permission by the National Society to have inscribed upon it the names of the original twenty-five members. The charter was presented to the chapter November 19 of the same year.

Tuscarora was selected for the chapter name, because the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois chose the confluence of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, where Binghamton is situated, and the beautiful valleys near for their villages. In this part of our state were their hunting grounds, and here waved their fields of corn.

The Tuscarora, unlike most Indian tribes, were never allies of the British in the war for Independence; therefore it seemed appropriate for the Binghamton Daughters to adopt the name of the red men who were the original lords of the soil. The chapter has held regular monthly meetings from September to May, and has usually celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. American history, especially the period of the war of the Revolution, has been the subject for many instructive papers, and interesting ancestry papers have been presented. An ever prevailing sentiment of patriotism has been our tribute to the ancestors whose memory we seek to honor.

Binghamton boasts no landmarks of the Revolution. With the exception of the passing along our Susquehanna river of part of Sullivan's expedition, the scene of war was far from this beautiful valley. William Elliot Griffis, of Ithaca, New York, is making an effort to have the route of that most important expedition appropriately marked, a work Tuscarora Chapter is in sympathy with, and in which the chapter will doubtless co-operate. But many of the first settlers of the Susquehanna and Chenango valleys were soldiers of the Rev-

olution, who came here, soon after the war, from New England, and their graves are on the farms they cleared and in our cemeteries. The records have been searched, the oldest inhabitants interviewed, and as many as possible of the graves located, and the official marker placed on them. There are about two hundred graves of soldiers of the Revolution in Broome county, and the men whose privations and courageous achievements as soldiers and settlers laid the foundation for our present prosperity, are not forgotten Memorial Day. A complete list, giving service and place of burial, has been compiled by Miss Susan D. Crafts, a former regent of this chapter, and sent to Washington, where it is regarded as a valuable addition to the state records.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are annually awarded pupils of the academic department of the high school for the best two essays upon some topic of American history, and a portrait of Washington has been presented to the high school. The chapter has contributed twenty-five dollars to Continental Hall building fund and has also responded to other appeals, as the condition of the treasury has permitted.

The war relief work consisted of a generous contribution of articles and money to the soldiers in Georgia, aprons to the nurses, and January, 1900, books, clothing and many comforts to the soldiers in the hospitals of Manila. Each soldier of the company sent out by Binghamton received a gift from the chapter upon leaving for the war with Spain.

The chapter is indebted to its generous friends for many treasures, including a gavel, a facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence, a regent's pin, relics from the S. S. Maine, and the war in Cuba, and a beautiful silk flag of the regulation size with pennant.

From a financial standpoint the most successful entertainments have been a colonial tea, given in November, 1898, and a loan exhibition, November, 1900.

The membership has steadily increased until Tuscarora ranks among the large chapters of New York state. It now numbers one hundred and fourteen, with two real Daughters, Mrs. Louise A. Woodruff and Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford.

Mrs. Louise A. Woodruff is the daughter of Joseph Thompson, a Connecticut soldier, whose term of enlistment was for the war, and who did valiant service in the struggle for Independence. Mrs. Gifford's father was Benjamin Jones, first lieutenant of New York militia. He served all through the war, was at the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He founded the town of Coventry, Chenango county, New York, which he named after his birthplace, Coventry, in Connecticut.

We appreciate the fact that we are a part of a great organization of women whose mission it is to promote patriotism, to engender a spirit of Americanism, and to bring to light and preserve the records of a trying and momentous period of our country's history, in which our fathers were the heroes. The last ten years have wrought a marvelous change in the interest Americans take in the story of their own land, and we have reason to be proud to belong to that great body of representative women who have been so largely instrumental in bringing about a renewed spirit of devotion to country.—(*Year Book*.)

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ohio).—The March meeting, 1901, was held at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Dimond. The subject for the afternoon was The American Indian. Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Keifer and Mrs. Dimond took part in the interesting program. Master Douglas Dimond dressed as an Indian, distributed souvenirs suitable to the occasion.

Mrs. S. F. McGrew entertained the Daughters in April, 1901. Miss Crigler represented in tableaux Betsy Ross with the first flag. Mrs. J. K. Black gave a delightful talk on the history of the American flag.

Mrs. Wm. H. Blee was hostess of the May meeting, 1901. Sketches of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold were read by Mrs. Henry C. Dimond and Mrs. J. S. Elliott, which were most interesting.

The Springfield centennial anniversary was celebrated at the fair grounds in Springfield, Ohio, the first week in August, 1901. An old-fashioned log cabin was built by the cen-

ennial committee. The Springfield Daughters were invited by the historical society to take charge of the cabin and they furnished it throughout with articles over a hundred years old and interesting relics, rare old china, a grandfather's clock, rush bottom chairs, saddle bags, a tester bed, a quaint cradle in which Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell was rocked. The cabin looked comfortable and home-like and in the evening, when the candles were lighted, it was very quaint and attractive.

Mrs. J. S. Elliott, chairman of the furnishing committee, deserves credit for her untiring efforts.

Military day was a great success; over ten thousand persons were on the grounds. The guests of the day were Governor Nash and Colonel James Kilbourne. Former Governor Asa S. Bushnell said in his address that it was the first time in the history of Ohio that an ex-governor, governor and the next governor were present at the same meeting. Mrs. James Kilbourne, regent of the Columbus Chapter, was at the log cabin, where an informal reception, which had been arranged by Mrs. A. S. Bushnell, was held by the Daughters. A delightful feature was the tea table, presided over by our vice-regent, Mrs. E. W. Ross, and her assistants who wore becoming caps, kerchiefs, Swiss aprons.

Our charming regent, Mrs. H. H. Seys, and various members of the chapter assisted in different ways.

The May pole dance which was arranged by Miss Anna Hollenbeck and Miss Kenney, took place on a platform near the log cabin, several times during the week and was perfectly danced by lads and lassies.—MARY CASSILLY, *Historian*.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular meeting was held and the chapter beautifully entertained at the home of Mrs. P. T. Watt, on June 12th.

When the routine of business was finished, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer resigned as regent of the chapter to enter upon the duties of state regent, to which office she had been elected. Miss Frazer in appropriate remarks presented the gavel to Miss Louise Rohrer, who had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Miss Frazer. Miss Susan Reigart

Slaymaker was elected corresponding secretary for the remainder of the year. An article appropriate to flag day was read by Miss Armstrong.

An old time romance told in an old time letter was read by Miss Martha Clark. The letter was sent to the regent by Mrs. Edward N. Ogden, regent of the Philadelphia City Chapter, whose ancestor was the writer of the letter nearly one hundred and sixty-five years ago. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Misses Katie and Anna Watt and Miss Geiger.

It is with much regret we announce the death of one of our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Eliza Lee, who passed to her rest, May 24, 1901, age 73 years.

We also wish to mention the death of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Konigmacher, whose application papers for membership were in the hands of the registrar general. She died July 26, 1901, aged 97 years. Had she lived to have been admitted she would have been the third "real daughter" for Donegal Chapter.—M. LOUISE ROHRER.

Lycoming Chapter (Williamsport, Pennsylvania).—Lycoming county, Pennsylvania was the scene of many Indian massacres and on June 10th, 1778, occurred the most terrible one in its history. Men, women and even little children were shot, tomahawked, stabbed and scalped on a tract of land originally granted to Amariah Sutton, who was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Dale Wilson, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Hustan Jackson—two members of Lycoming Chapter.

On June 10th, 1901, Lycoming Chapter commemorated the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of this massacre by unveiling a memorial of our love for and admiration of our brave ancestors, whose indomitable courage and endurance changed our wilderness with its old Indian trails to picturesque Williamsport, with its handsome homes. *Then* the war-cry of the painted savage chilled the blood and *now* the very soul is stirred by the hum of humanity, for thrift and civilization dwell in our lovely valley.

The monument is a boulder of native conglomerate rock

in its rustic simplicity and has inserted in its side a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

This Memorial
Marks the Site of a Massacre of
White Settlers by the Indians,
June 10th, 1778.
Erected by the Lycoming Chapter,
Daughters of the
American Revolution,
June 10th, 1901.

In its base had been placed a box containing a coin of the year, a year book of the chapter, with a short history of its organization, copies of the daily papers and a copy of Mr. Eckel's prayer.

The monument was artistically draped with flags and wreaths and was unveiled by the following:

Evelyn Reading, Margaret Hays, John Arms and Wilson Laird—children of members of Lycoming Chapter.

After a prayer by the Rev. P. P. Strawinski, the audience sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Mrs. William Emery, regent, was unable to be present on account of illness, but her fine address was read by our vice-regent, Miss M. Anna Doeblcr. She then gracefully introduced Captain William C. King, late of the United States army, who had just returned from the Philippines and who is a direct descendant of Lieutenant King, whose wife and children were murdered in this massacre. His address was eloquent and patriotic.

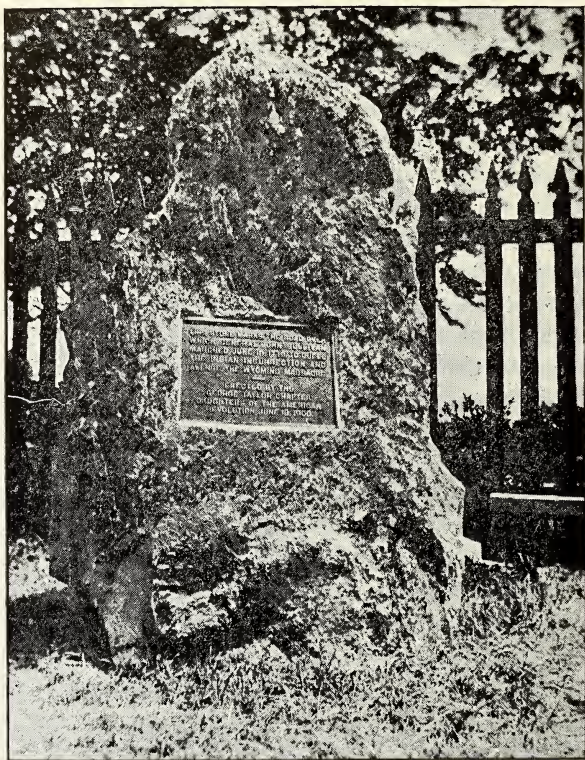
As we wended our way homeward we contrasted the two scenes enacted there—scenes separated by many years, and we longed for the vision of the youngest school child present that in the distant future we might gaze on that historic spot and know what its environments would be, but alas!—

We can only place the simple stone
To mark the spot, where long ago
The brave white man and his band alone,
Gave the red man his crushing blow.

We pass away and we cannot see
The changes in the land we love;
But this we know—man will be free!
Free as the bird that soars above.

—KATHRYN DICKINSON BURROWS, *Historian*.

George Taylor Chapter (Easton, Pennsylvania).—On June 16, 1900, the chapter unveiled a tablet erected to commemorate the march of General John Sullivan through Easton, June 18, 1779. The exercises were very impressive. The Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick delivered an eloquent address. The



regent, Mrs. L. B. Hapgood, presented the tablet to the city, to be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust. She said:

"It commemorates the spirit and memory of those who achieved American Independence and should be an inspiration to the youth of this generation and of future generations to noble deeds and heroic sacrifices if need be to preserve the peace and honor of our country."

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter (Westerly, Rhode Island).—The annual meeting of this chapter occurs in November. Since then we have held meetings every month. We have met with the sad loss by death of our first secretary, Miss Mary E. Pendleton, who was devoted to the interests of the society, where she is so much missed, as well as in her church and our whole community. Our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet Harvey Thompson, was also taken away in March after a very short membership. We have appropriated ten dollars as a prize to a high school girl writing the best essay on Revolutionary history. This was won by Miss Reba Collins. Then we gave a fine picture of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," to the high school.

In agreement with the other state Daughters of the American Revolution a commemorative meeting was held June 6th. This day was observed all over the state as Nathaniel Greene day. We met at the home of our registrar, Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon, where we were delightfully entertained. The regent, Miss Taylor, read an appropriate poem on General Greene. Miss Amelia Potter read an interesting article written by Miss Mary A. Greene, former state regent, on the life and military career of this distinguished general, of whom Rhode Island is justly proud. A ballad, "The Old Thirteen," was sung by Mrs. Woodmansee and Miss Langworthy. We also took this occasion to commemorate the deaths of those members we have lost since our organization.

Mrs. D. A. Dunn paid a most touching tribute to Miss Pendleton and spoke very appropriately of each lost member, five in all, four of whom were charter members.

We have recently held a lawn fete on the grounds of our first vice-regent, Mrs. Bethena A. Pendleton, and a pleasant reunion at El Reposa, the seaside residence of Mrs. George H. Babcock. A year ago we raised fifty dollars at a fete given by Mrs. Langdon at Anndale. This was contributed to the Nathaniel Greene statue fund.—SUSAN M. JOHNSON, *Historian*.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The dreadful blow which laid low William McKinley, the beloved president of our nation, was aimed at the principles upon which our republic is founded. Our fathers gave their lives for these principles and established this government that men might rule themselves and enjoy that more abundant liberty which is possible only under a republic. Its essential purpose is the establishment and maintainance of liberty *by law*, under which there can be no tyranny and no anarchy. This principle can only be kept by eternal vigilance. Our society was founded

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have their duty to perform in this emergency. We must proceed along the lines which we have already laid out in the public schools and among our foreign population. But we must work with renewed zeal. Each chapter, by carefully looking over the field in their own vicinity, can no doubt find the work to do best suited to the needs of that place. The work of teaching an *enlightened* patriotism is as important as that our mothers did in Revolutionary times. The Daughters must not falter now. Let us work while it is day in the cause of liberty under law. "His will be done."

The town of Norwalk celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding September 8th to 12th. The 11th was spent in visits to points of historical interest under

the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These anniversaries usually result in added information in regard to the town history. Norwalk has already done much in that line and we shall look with interest for the fuller account of the celebration.

The patriotic societies and citizens of Delaware unveiled a monument at Cooch's Bridge, September 3d, marking the spot where the "stars and stripes" were first unfurled in battle. The history of Delaware is unique and delightful. We remember that she was the *first state*, and it is fitting that to her should belong the spot where the banner of the free was first given to the breeze in actual conflict.

"A race of nobles may die out,
A royal line may leave no heir;
Wise nature sets no guards about
Her pewter plates and wooden ware.

"But they fail not, the kinglier breed,
Who starry diadems attain;
To dungeon, axe and stake succeed
Heirs of the old heroic strain.

"The zeal of nature never cools,
Nor is she thwarted in her ends;
When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools,
Then she a saint and prophet spends."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"Our progenitors need not to have been heroes and heroines to interest us—to have been hallowed by a blaze of glory in high spheres in war, or in the council chamber, for us to love them."—*Lord Lindsay*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

37. STEVENS.—In "Vital Statistics" of Middletown, Conn., is the following: "Keziah Stevens, daughter of George and Elizabeth Stevens, was born Oct. 10, 1754." In the probate records of Hartford is found that the will of Epaphras Stevens was probated 1779—and his son George is mentioned—Epaphras Stevens was from Glastonbury, Conn., and was in the Revolutionary War. It is quite probable that this George is the same one as the father of Keziah—a certainty could probably be established by an examination of the Hartford records.—A. W. B.

65. RAWLINGS.—Colonel Moses Rawlings kept tavern in Old Town, Maryland, before the Revolution. He was a well educated, gentlemanly, popular man—over six ft. in height, of commanding appearance. Colonel Rawlings commanded a regiment in 1776 and was in Fort Washington when it was surrendered. He thought the hoisting of the flag was premature—that the fort could have been maintained longer and so vexed was he about it that he was crazy

for some time. He with others of the prisoners was placed in a prison ship at Fort Washington and in November following, Colonel Rawlings and Joseph Cresap an officer of his regiment escaped from the ship by night and swam ashore. He did not re-enter the army. He returned to Old Town, and soon after removed to a farm on Patterson's Creek—a branch of North Potomac, and died there a few years after the war—about sixty years of age.—(*From notes of Dr. Lyman C. Draper's interview with James Power, 1846. In Archives of Wisconsin state historical society.*)

67. WELLS.—Samuel and William Wells, were born and raised on Jacob's Creek now Fayette Co., in West Penn. Samuel Wells moved early to Ky. (Samuel Jr. was a school mate of my informant on Jacob's Creek.) Samuel Wells, Sr., was killed in an attack by the Indians 1781. William Wells in the attack on Wayne had his arm broken and had a tin made in which to insert his arm. In Gen. George Rogers Clark's intended campaign of 1781—when he reached Louisville he scattered some of the men among the neighboring stations on Beargrass. Lieut. Crawford, Ensign Rayencroft and several others were billeted at Wells's Station—nine miles up Beargrass, my informant among them.—(*From Notes of Dr. L. C. Draper's interview with Samuel Murphy, Sept., 1851, now in library of Wisconsin state historical society Madison.*)—A. C. Y.

84. PUTNAM.—Ephraim and Jacob Putnam were distantly related to Gen. Israel Putnam. John¹ the early settler had sons, Thomas² and Nathaniel². Thomas had Joseph³, Israel⁴, b. Jan. 7, 1717-18 was son of Joseph³. Nathaniel² had son Benjamin³. Benjamin³ had Deacon, Nathaniel⁴. His (Nathaniel) two sons were Jacob⁵ b. March 9, 1711-12. Ephraim⁵ b. Feb., 1719-20. They were second cousins (once removed) to Gen. Israel Putnam.—G. F. N.

85. BARKER.—Samuel Augustus Barker was sergeant in the 6th co. 1st continental regiment, Conn. 1775—was appointed adjutant Dec. 1776. Was captain of light infantry of 4th Conn. regiment under the command of Marquis de Lafayette, at the South; was in Virginia from April to Nov. 1781. He was from Branford, Conn.—afterward lived in Beekman, N. Y., and was a member of the N. Y. assembly. His name is sometimes given as Samuel Augustus S. Barker.—G. F. N.

QUERIES.

86. GILBERT.—Information is desired of the full name and service of ——— Gilbert, who was killed in the attack on New Haven, or of his descendants. He is said to have been buried under the church now standing on the green.—L. E. C.

87. APPLGATE.—Wanted ancestry and name of children of William Applegate, whose name is on record as a minute man from Burlington county, N. J.—R. Y. R.

88. BENNETT-BURLINGAME.—Wanted, the parentage of Tabitha Bennett, born near E. Greenwich, R. I., 1783. She married 1806 Billings Burlingame, born at Cranston, R. I., 1784. They went to New York in 1817. The parentage of Billings Burlingame is also desired, and information of any Revolutionary service of either family.—M. E. W.

89. Information wanted of the following, mentioned in Mrs. Ellet's *"Women of the Revolution."*

Mrs. Thomas Bennett (Martha Jackson).

Mrs. Captain Milling, whose second husband was ——— Buchanan, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Joseph Borden (Elizabeth Rogers).

Mrs. Robert Brewton, of South Carolina; her second husband was ——— Foster.

Mrs. John Corbin (Margaret Cochran).

Margaret Elliot.

Mrs. Charles Elliot (Anna Ferguson).

Mrs William (Sabrina) Elliot.—WILLIAM ABBATT.

90. STORMS, JR.—Wanted. Information of the parents of Peter Storms, Jr., born Aug. 29, 1779, in Dutchess or Herkimer Co., N. Y. Married about 1800, Dorcas Ballard.

(2) BALLARD.—Parents of Dorcas Ballard, born Oct. 22, 1782.

(3) OVERHISER.—Parents of John Caspar Overhiser, born 1782 in Montgomery Co., N. Y. Married 1st, whom? 2nd. Ruth French.

(4) FRYE.—Samuel Frye, born in Vir. 1729, married Christina Speers, born in Vir. 1752. His brother Abraham, born about 1735, married Agnes.—They settled in Washington Co. Penn. prior to 1770. Wanted—Names of the parents of Samuel and Abraham, and the maiden name of Agnes.

(5) FRYE.—Abraham Frye, Jr., son of Abraham and Agnes, married Hester Johnston about 1794 in Washington Co. Penn. Who were the parents of Hester Johnston?

Colonial or Revolutionary record of any of the above is desired.—O. O. V.

91. (1) ROUSE.—Wanted—The Revolutionary record of Col. Rouse. Tradition says he lived in either New York or R. I. His daughter Elizabeth married Coggeshall Wall, and died at North Norwich, N. Y.

(2) MOORE—LEACH.—I would like the Revolutionary record of William Moore, who served (tradition says) from N. J. or Del. He lived and died in Luzerne Co., Penn. His daughter married James Leach, my ancestor.—E. L. M.

92. (1) LEWIS—BETTY.—Married by Rev. Grover Owen, June 25, 1787, in Brunswick Co. Vir. Harbert Lewis to Charlotte Betty, daughter of Thomas Betty and Genny ———, his wife. Would like to learn the ancestry of Harbert Lewis and of Charlotte Betty, his wife. One child was named Williamson Vaughan Lewis, who married in

Chatham Co., N. C., Clarkie Bell. Polly Lewis married Matthew Bell. What were the names of the other children? A daughter married ——— Hanks. Harbert Lewis moved to N. C. after 1790. He was a surveyor of roads in Brunswick Co., Virginia 1790—but in Chatham Co., N. C., is found on record a bill of sale of a negro woman named Peggy from John Petty to Harbert Lewis—1800. Has either Harbert Lewis or Thomas Betty any record of Revolutionary service? Williamson Vaughan Lewis and Clarkie Bell had: Margaret, Clementine, Louisa, George Barbee, Harbert, John Williamson, James, Llewelyn, Lindsey, Leah and Elizabeth.

(2) AYER—COOK.—John Ayer, of Stonington and Preston, Conn., married Abigail Cook of Preston, Feb. 21, 1743. He was son of John Ayer and Sarah Williams, his wife. Would like the ancestry of Sarah Williams. Abigail Cook was daughter of John Cook and Ruth Bartow. Was John Ayer in Revolutionary War?—M. C. C.

93. (1) EWING.—I would like the record of the Revolutionary service of George Ewing (Col. or Gen.), who served as commissary at Valley Forge, 1777 in the Penn. line. He went from Lancaster Co., Penn.

(2) OLMSTEAD—WHEELER.—Wanted—the names of parents and ancestry of Mina or Mindwell Olmstead, born July, 1782 near Fairfield or Birmingham, Conn. Married 1st to Daniel (Donald) Wheeler May 21, 1801. 2nd to Zalmon Pulling, of Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y. She died in Saratoga, N. Y.

(3) WHEELER.—Wanted the names and residence of parents of Donald Wheeler, born Mar. 2, 1778, near Fairfield or Birmingham, Conn. Married Mina or Almina Olmstead and lived in Galway Co., N. Y., where he died July 17, 1821.—F. N. T.

94. BETTS-HOLLEY.—Wanted the ancestry of Martha Betts, who married Jonathan Holley, a soldier of the Revolution from Mass.—E. M. L.

95. COX-DECKER.—I should like to learn something of George Cox, born in Maryland, 1748. He came to Vir. as a spy, 1773, where he rendered efficient service to the border settlements. He married, 1776, Susanna Decker. He lived in Wellsburg, W. Vir., where he died 1838.

96. SMITH.—Benjamin Smith, cordwainer, married Sarah Peterson, of Duxbury, Mass., about 1775. Settled in Duxbury. He died Feb. 5, 1831. Tradition says he came from Eele River, Plymouth. He had a sister, ———, who married ——— Dingley and settled in Maine. His daughter Patience married ——— Currier, and settled in Maine. His other children lived in Mass. Can any one give the parentage of Benjamin Smith?—H. T. W.

97. NEWKIRK.—Correspondence is desired with any person of this name, or descendant of any Newkirk family—or any one having Newkirk history prior to 1808.—M. V. H.

98. DAVIS-FULTON.—Who were the parents of Rebecca Davis, who lived near Baltimore, Md? She married Samuel Fulton and they afterward moved to Berkeley Co., Vir. She was of English descent and her family were Episcopalians.—A. B. P.

99. DAVIS.—I am desirous of information of John Davis, who was born near Newburg (possibly Marlborough or Milton). He was at Stony Point under General Wayne and Major Stewart. In what regiment was he? Is he the same man referred to in the reference book of the Daughters of the American Revolution?—A. L. H.

100. ERB.—Wanted information concerning the life and military service of Lawrence Erb, of Northampton county, Pa. Did he have a daughter or sister named Elizabeth? If so, whom did she marry?—A. C. T.

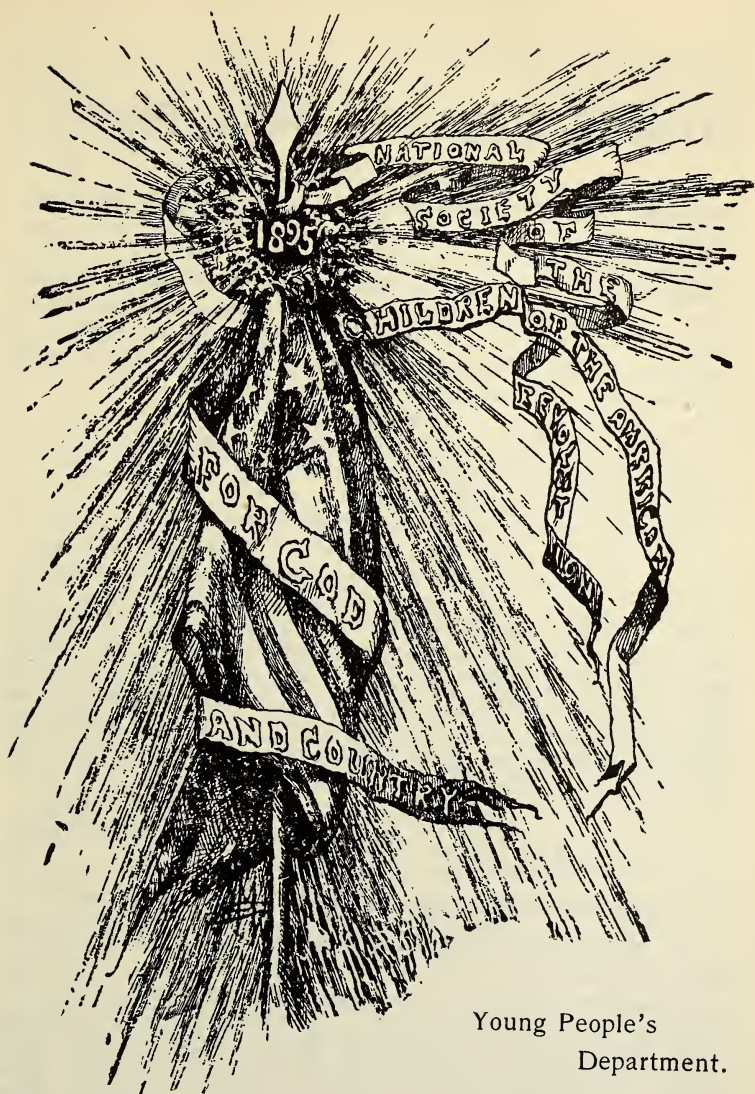
CORRECTION.

74. (2) HILL-MONTGOMERY.—Stillman, N. J., should be Stillwater, N. Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The number of queries has been so great that necessarily their insertion is delayed. They are inserted in the order of their receipt, and as rapidly as space will permit.

“The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten to-day, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before to-morrow’s sun; but America shall not perish, but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons.”



Young People's
Department.

WAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM STATE DIRECTOR OF VIRGINIA.

Madame President: As I assumed the office of director of the state of Virginia for the Children of the American Revolution so recently I have no report of personal work among the societies of the state. But there is activity, as you will see, that promises much for the future. The societies are:

The Patrick Henry, of Richmond.

The Norfolk Society, Miss Blanche Baker, president.

The Elizabeth Zane, Mrs. Margaret Dabney.

The Lynchburg, Virginia.

The Archie Woods Society, president, Miss Tuttle.

CAROLINE S. WISE,
State Director for Virginia.

The "Patrick Henry Society," Richmond, Va., of the Children of the American Revolution sends hearty greeting to the sixth annual convention of the National Society in meeting assembled. May the greatest success attend the exercises of the National Society and make us more eager to follow the lead of our able and enthusiastic national president and to line up for the principles of the society and to its motto "For God and Country."

MRS. VIRGINIUS HALL,
Acting President Patrick Henry Society.

C. A. R., Richmond, Va.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Societies of the Children of the American Revolution send greeting to the National Convention.

At the time of the last convention, February, 1900, only one society in the state had a president and held monthly meetings and that society was the Col. George Mason Society at Paris, Kentucky. This society is now doing the best work it has ever done. At the monthly meetings interesting programs are given. There are twenty-eight members enrolled, with an average attendance of twenty. The Joseph Bulkley Society at Louisville, Kentucky, has recently resumed its meetings. Mrs. Mattie B. Tucker is now the president. She is quite an enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution, and will labor earnestly to make the work a success.

I attended the state conference of the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, held at Louisville, Kentucky, and asked the members of the conference to co-operate with us in organizing local societies. Quite a number of the daughters seemed interested in the work and I trust that I may yet induce some of them to form local societies.

The great need of the work in Kentucky is leadership. If we could impress upon the mother society the importance of promoting patriotism among the young, good results could be attained. The welfare of the nation rests upon the education of the children. Let us never forget that the object and work of our society is to encourage patriotism, and promote good citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. SARAH GRIMES TALBOTT,
State Director of Kentucky.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MARYLAND.

To the Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

The Lord Baltimore Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Maryland, consisting of one hundred and three members, under the able management of Mrs. Robt. C. Barry, president; Miss Sarah Livingston Poe, vice-president, and the following officers: Miss Mary Whipple Fiske, corresponding secretary; Miss H. Gladys Mason, treasurer; Miss Edna Dulaney, registrar; Mr. Clarence Doyle, recording secretary; Mr. Wilbur T. Helm, standard bearer, Mrs. Neilson Poe, Jr., state promoter, has held regular meetings in Baltimore City throughout the year on the first Friday of each month.

At these meetings business is first discussed, and then two or three short biographies of the Revolutionary heroes are read by the members, followed by an informal dance or musical.

During the year nineteen hundred two large entertainments have been given, one at Easter and one in November.

The society has sent thirty dollars towards the Continental building fund.

The society will be represented at the convention of 1901 by Mrs. Robt. C. Barry, president, and five delegates: Miss Gladys Mason, Mr. Eben Hill, who will give the address on the 22d; Miss Sarah Applegarth, Miss Nannie Kensett, and one other not yet decided upon owing to sickness.

Your state director is sorry to report her inability to have made any societies throughout the state, owing to the fact that there has been no Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution except in Frederick, where I have met with no success, but during the present year I hope to form societies in Hagerstown, Annapolis

and Cumberland, where there are now Daughters of the American Revolution.

Owing to circumstances over which your state director has had no control, she was unable to be with you last year.

Hoping to be with you on February the 22, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. HOUGH COTTMAN,
State Director.

Baltimore, Maryland, February 9th.
1015 Cathedral St.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF DELAWARE.

The Delaware Society, "Blue Hen's Chickens," of National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, now numbers 21 members.

Regular meetings have been held during the year, with a good average attendance, and the interest in the society is steadily increasing.

Ten new members have been added. Two of our charter members have become "daughters." One, Miss Maude Drein, has been transferred to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wilmington. The other, Miss Marion Wiltbank Clarke, of Philadelphia, has entered a chapter in that city.

Since our last annual meeting the following are the chronological events of interest to our society:

February 20, 1900.—The Delaware Society, Children of the American Revolution entertainment at the home of Mrs. Charles Kingston, Wilmington.

March 17, 1900.—Entertainment at the home of Mrs. Sarah Turner, Wilmington.

May 19, 1900.—A delightful lawn party given the society at the home of Mrs. William Duncan, at Bellevue, near Wilmington.

"Flag Day," June 14, 1900.—The Delaware conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held the afternoon of June 14th, at Grubb's Landing, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.

The state director represented the Children of the American Revolution and read a paper on that occasion giving an account of the formation of the Blue Hen's Chickens Society, and its work since its organization.

The evening of the same day, in the New Century Club of Wilmington, Flag Day was appropriately celebrated and a reception given by the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution in honor of Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of New York; the Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, D.

D., president of Lafayette College, and Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, of New York. Patriotic exercises were held in the auditorium, followed by a collation in the club parlors. The state director of the Children of the American Revolution served, with members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, on the reception committee.

Our society was also represented, by appointment of the state director, on the committee to petition to the senate and house of representatives, for proper and needed action by congress to secure the "flag" from any desecration, and the maintenance of its sacred character, under the law of the land.

In order to create among our Children of the American Revolution a high national sentiment and reverence for their "country's flag," we would suggest another free distribution of the beautiful poem of our gifted president general, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

September 22, 1900.—The Delaware Society of the Children of the American Revolution were invited guests to a "basket picnic" celebration at "Cooch's Bridge," under the auspices of the "Sons" and Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the spot where "The Star Spangled Banner" was first unfurled in battle, on September 3, 1777, just previous to the battle of Brandywine. A special train conveyed the Wilmington delegation going and returning, and people were in attendance from all parts of the state, and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The societies represented were: Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati, Colonial Dames, Historical Society of Delaware, Delaware College, the public schools of the state, the Fourth Regiment of Delaware, and many patriotic citizens of the state.

It was decided to erect a granite memorial on the spot where the battle took place at Cooch's Bridge," and the unveiling of the same memorial will take place September 3, 1901, the anniversary of the battle. A joint committee of the various patriotic societies was named to secure funds and carry out plans for the memorial.

The state director of the Children of the American Revolution and the president of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" Society were appointed to represent our society.

October 15, 1900.—Our society was also represented by the state director of the Children of the American Revolution, and the president of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" Society at the dedicatory services in Independence Hall, and the unveiling of the memorial erected in Washington Square, Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution buried there in unmarked graves. The Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the memorial to the city of Philadelphia.

October 20, 1900.—The Delaware Society of the Children of the

American Revolution was entertained at the home of Mrs. William Murphy, Wilmington.

November 24, 1900.—The society was entertained at St. John's rectory, the home of Mrs. George C. Hall, state director.

At our last meeting in June, I suggested the feasibility of each member of the society putting aside "a penny a week" or more if desired, during our summer vacation, merely to *keep in mind* our society, the proceeds to go to our memorial fund. They passed a resolution to do so, and our treasury, as a result of the experiment, was enriched \$5.00.

Might we suggest our National Society of the Children of the American Revolution throughout the land try the same plan next summer? the proceeds to go to some object designated by our president general, Mrs. Lothrop.

January, 1901.—Miss Carrie Johnson, of Wilmington, a great personal friend of the Children of the American Revolution of Delaware, gave them a delightful entertainment. All received handsome souvenirs of the joyous occasion. The children were unanimous in voting her an honorary member of their society.

February 6, 1901.—The state director was pleased to represent the Children of the American Revolution on "John Marshall Day," celebrated at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Harry Chesley. Mrs. Chesley is a great-granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

The first work of the Delaware Society of the Children of the American Revolution for the coming year will be to complete "The Clarke Church Memorial Fund," next to aid in the "memorial" for "Cooch's Bridge." After those are disposed of we desire to establish a "colonial archives" at the "historical building" for the keeping of records and other works of interest to our members.

Respectfully submitted,

SOPHIE C. HALL,
State Director of Delaware.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *February 5, 1901.*

The Massachusetts state director, Children of the American Revolution, has the honor to present the following report for the year 1900:

The membership as reported by the different societies is about three hundred, and the average number of meetings held during the year by each society, eight. There has been one death.

Amount in treasuries, with bills all paid, three hundred and fifty dollars.

The year's work has been very satisfactory and shows that the members are earnest and interested. Where all have done so well, it is not right to single out any one society, but I will mention one

or two to show that they help the living, as well as honor the dead.

The Asa Pollard Society of Billerica has given twenty-one dollars and eighteen cents for patriotic work during the year, and has completed the marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the old burying grounds of the town.

The Jonathan Thompson Society of Charlestown has given four dollars a month toward the care of a family of a civil war veteran.

The Capt. John Ford Society, of Lowell, has presented a working boys' club with a large American flag and the pledge of allegiance, printed in illuminated letters and suitably framed. Most of the boys are of foreign birth or parentage and they are to use the pledge and salute the flag as part of their exercises.

The Cambridge Society has given ten dollars towards the rehabilitation of the frigate Constitution, the *first* donation made; also five dollars to the Longfellow memorial to be placed in the City of Washington, D. C.; five dollars toward the observance of memorial day at Andersonville prison park, Georgia; five dollars toward the memorial to our late ex-Governor Roger Wolcott; and one hundred dollars to found a bed on the children's floating hospital.

All the money thus used for patriotic work by these different societies has been earned by the children in parlor sales, entertainments, colonial teas, etc. I sincerely believe that of all the work done by patriotic societies under whatever name they may exist, that of the Children of the American Revolution stands first. The seeds are being sown for a grand harvest and these noble little patriots will be armed and equipped for the great questions that they must meet and settle when we have been gathered to our fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ESTELLA HATCH WESTON,
Massachusetts State Director, C. A. R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF TEXAS.

Madame President and Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

It is with much regret that I submit to you this meager report of my work for the year. Can tell you of the organization of only one society, the "Nancy Scott," of Fort Worth, of which Mrs. William T. Scott is president.

We organized with fourteen members and received our charter in June. The society meets with the president on the second Monday afternoon of each month, and generally gives an interesting program. During this year, we hope to render financial aid to some branch of the work of the national society. There have been two additions to our membership and several are ready to join at our next meeting.

The Samuel McDowell Society of Dalles has received two new members. The president, Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, has planned to be present at the national meeting. The dues of the Nancy Stout and Samuel McDowell Societies have been paid for the year.

I have appointed two presidents, Mrs. James French at San Antonio, and Mrs. D. C. Bolinger at Waco. Both appointments have been confirmed by the national board. No organization has been perfected at either place, though steps have been taken in that direction.

Have endeavored to appoint presidents at Galveston, Houston, Austin, and Tyler, but have not been successful. Trust that the labor of the past year may bring forth good results and that this great state may take front rank in teaching the children through our beloved society patriotism, love of country, and duties of good citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM B. HARRISON,
State Director for Texas, N. S. of C. A. R.

February 6, 1901.

Fling out Old Glory to the breeze,
O'er broad'ning land and wide extending seas.
Its crimson bars and white,
Have caught the red'ning tints of dawn,
And heaven's unsullied light.
And on its azure field of blue,
Undimmed its stars are shining through
As shines the peerless stars of night.

—S. M. P.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

"HELP us to pray as prayed thy Son;
Help us to trust a Father's care;
And since thou couldst not grant our prayer,
Help us to say, Thy will be done!"

Somerville, New Jersey.

TO MRS. MCKINLEY:

The Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey offer unto you our tender love and sympathy. Your loss—our loss. Your grief—our grief. May the everlasting arms of mercy enfold you.

E. ELLEN BATCHELLER,
State Regent.

September 14, 1901.

DURING the week wherein the President, Mr. McKinley, lay prone, stricken and suffering, the Nation was on its knees in prayer for his recovery. Now that God has seen fit to take him unto Himself and "gather him unto his Fathers," the country is bowed in an anguished sense of loss, and all classes of American citizens—all men, women and children—grieve together.

Remembering that the Daughters of the American Revolution are descendants of the forefathers who made this a Nation, who died that it might live, it seems not unfitting that members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should testify their grief at the death of the Nation's head, by wearing an unostentatious evidence of mourning. The regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore suggests that each member of the chapter wear a small badge of mourning upon the left breast, for a period of thirty days from this, the date of the President's death, September 14, 1901. Such badge may consist of a small piece of crêpe, or soft black material, pinned by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution or the pin of the New York City Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, or by a miniature flag of the Nation.

Commingle with the horror of the dastard deed which brought death to the country's chief, and the natural distress of all citizens, is a peculiar and poignant grief felt by *women*. One of their sister-women is cruelly bereft—she may well cry aloud: "Was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?" The lover who became a husband, the husband who remained a lover, the man perfect in his relations to the woman, torn from the arms of a wife whose sole source of light and life he has been!

Let every woman pray for peace to that bereaved heart!

On September 7, immediately following the shooting of the President, the regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sent the following telegram to Mrs. McKinley:

"Four hundred New York women, who are your sister-Americans, share to-day your anxiety and your prayers for the President's recovery."

(Signed) E. McLEAN (Mrs. Donald McLean),
Regent New York City Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

Expressions of the present profound sympathy of the chapter will be duly forwarded at the proper time.

I, your regent, stretch forth my hands to every member of our New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that, together, we may sorrow in this hour of our Country's woe, and pray for our Country's weal.

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN (Mrs. Donald McLean),
Regent N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.

Cooperstown, N. Y., September 14, 1901.

MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE CHAPTER of Litchfield, Connecticut, at the regular meeting, September 17th, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, whose watchword is patriotism and whose first concern is for all that affects the welfare of our beloved country, do here record our par-

ticipation in the deep sorrow that has come upon the nation. We desire to express our personal grief for the loss of him who, in his life and in his death, was a willing sacrifice to his country's service; who tried to learn the will of the people who chose him as their chief representative, and having learned it to fulfill it with a faithfulness which won the confidence of all. We honor him for his steadfastness in the paths of duty and patriotism; for his simple manliness, his loyalty and truth, his gentleness and dignity in all the public and private walks of life; for his courage and Christian forbearance in the hour of his assassination; we shall ever preserve his memory in love and reverence, and shall regard his cruel death with horror and indignation; and we do here express our detestation of a crime so unspeakably abhorrent and inhuman.

Resolved, That we deplore the existence in our midst of men and women so benighted as to be dead to all sense of law and order; dead to all sense of gratitude toward a country which affords them a refuge from the oppressor and an opportunity to begin life afresh under the protection of that freedom which they abuse; and dead to all instincts of humanity in that they murder and incite to murder those whose goodness and greatness they cannot understand.

Resolved, That hereafter the nation should more strictly guard him whom it entrusts with its welfare and its destinies; that in our opinion an assault upon the life of the president of the United States, whether successful or unsuccessful, whether perpetrated in times of war or times of peace, is an assault upon the life of this nation, and as such is as much an act of high treason as any assault upon United States troops or the giving of aid and comfort to an enemy in times of war; that such assault should come within the jurisdiction of the federal courts, and be punishable therein as an act of treason against the nation;

Resolved, That it is now the duty of every American citizen to further such laws as shall hereafter prevent the recurrence of a calamity which has now come upon us for the third time within the life of a single generation; that it is our duty to stamp out anarchy's fiendish and unholy cult, and not only to make an example of the misguided and infatuated assassin, but also to bring to just retribution those who incite him to his hideous crime against society.

Resolved, That our hearts go out in grief and sympathy to the wife whose sorrow and bereavement are greater even than that of the nation; and that we bid God-speed to him, our new president, so suddenly and terribly called to assume the burden and responsibilities of his high station.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,
Regent.

IN MEMORIAM

"There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

MRS. AMELIA WATROUS, a "real daughter" of the Wadsworth Chapter, Middleton, Connecticut, died in East Hampton, Connecticut, August 20, 1901, aged 96 years.

MRS. ELIZABETH CRANE SHAW, Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, Iowa, died at Anamosa, June 12, 1901, aged 75.

MRS. SARAH SUSANNAH MACMURPHY ADAMS, Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia, died July 26, 1901, in her 95th year.

MISS MARY LUTHERA BISSELL, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, died in Rome, New York, August 21, 1901, in her 72d year, greatly mourned.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LUCRETIA AMSDEN HAWKINS, "real daughter" of the Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died August 14, 1901, aged 87 years.

MRS. JENNIE NORTON BEVERIDGE, Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Ohio, died May 22, 1901.

MISS EMILY BEACH GREENE, Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, died May 1, 1901.

"Two hands upon the breast,
And labor's done;
Two pale feet crossed in rest,
The race is won."



LINEAGE BOOK, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Volume XIII., 1201-1300. SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, *Historian General*.

These volumes grow in value as the facilities for procuring the data increases. This one is full of genealogical and historical material which can be used in perfecting many other Revolutionary lines. It should be in every library and will be particularly useful in the parts of the country where access to the original sources is not easy. Great care has been taken in verifying every statement. Historical accuracy has been the leading idea.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY HOMES. WILTON, NORWALK, WESTPORT AND DARIEN. Printed for the Norwalk Chapter, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

These papers upon the old homes and their association with the colonial and Revolutionary history of the times were written by members of the chapter, who made the work a labor of love. They undertook to rescue from oblivion the interesting account of the old families from whom so many of their members are descended. All the details have been verified, an arduous task. Many bits of hitherto unwritten history will be found between the covers. The book is beautifully illustrated. The Norwalk Chapter has done a good work in carrying out one of the provisions of our constitution.

YEAR BOOKS OF CHAPTERS:

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House, Ohio, Mrs. May S. Stutson, regent; American history in general.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, New York, Mrs. Anna Cornelia Gregg, regent; contains the history and by-laws.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, Mrs. Jane C. Y. Pultz, regent, presents a fine program.

The Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, regent, contains an account of the patriotic work of the chapter.

Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Ohio, Mrs. William M. Wilson, regent, gives program on local history and patriotic citizenship.



1890

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the early Meetings of the

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in the archives at D. A. R. headquarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 2.

[Continued.]

MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE PUBLI-
CATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY
MAGAZINE.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Keim;* Mrs. Shields and Misses Washington and Desha.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication from the Regent of the New York City Chapter was read, received and ordered on file.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Board of Management decline to accept the resignation of Mrs. R. A. Pryor as Regent of the New York Chapter.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Management appreciates the action of Mrs. Pryor in withdrawing all objections to the formation of other Chapters in New York City in the interest of harmony and peace and the prosperity of the National Society.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The best interests of the National Society will be promoted by the formation of additional Chapters in New York City, the National Board does hereby authorize and approve the organization of a Chapter of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION by Mrs. Anna M. Steers, Regent, in that part of the city of New York, known as Harlem, to be called by such name as the Chapter may adopt, and do hereby direct the National Board to issue a Charter therefor as soon as the same can be prepared, on payment of the cost thereof.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:—

RESOLVED, That the Chapter which was organized by Mrs. W. W. Shippen as Regent, in Morristown, New Jersey, be authorized and approved, excepting so far as it elects State Officers, which, with the exception of a State Regent (who is an organizing Officer) are unknown to the Constitution of the National Society.

RESOLVED, That the ladies composing that Chapter be requested to change the name of their Chapter, as the name, "New Jersey Chapter" is likely to be misleading, as other Chapters may be formed in that State in the future.

A letter from Mrs. Salas, who had been appointed by Mrs. Darling as Regent for Georgia, and designated as a member of the National Board, in reply to a letter from the Recording Secretary, asking her if she intended to act as a member of the Board, was

*Mrs. Keim.

presented and was ordered on file, whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That as Mrs. Salas has, in discourteous terms, written that she intends to ignore the authority of the Board, her appointment as Regent for Georgia, and designation as a member of the National Board of Management is not confirmed.

This is regretted, inasmuch as all the other appointments of Mrs. Darling have been most promptly confirmed, and the Secretary is instructed to inform her that the Board believes she has acted hastily and without a knowledge of the facts in the case.

Pending this motion, a communication from Mrs. Darling was presented by Mrs. Keim, in which she announced that she will no longer recognize the National Board officially ~~or socially~~ which was ordered on file.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister; Mrs. B. O. Wilbour; Mrs. W. W. Shippen and Mrs. De Fontaine; and Mrs. N. B. Hogg & Mrs. _____ were confirmed as members of the National Board of Management and Mrs. Esther H. King as Regent of Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The legal adviser presented a letter from Mrs. Darling in regard to Mrs. Webster's case, and stated that Mrs. Webster complained that she had no opportunity to perfect her application.

The letter and the answer thereto were ordered on file.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton it was ordered that the Registrar General write to Mrs. Webster to send a copy of all correspondence with Mrs. Clark in reference to her application, and to make a full statement of all the facts in the case, so that the Board could be informed as to whether she has proper ground of complaint.

The legal adviser presented the Circular and requested instructions as to what names should be used thereon, stating that Mrs. Darling had written to the Recording Secretary General forbidding the use of her name.

On motion of Mrs. Goode, the matter was postponed till the meeting of July 1st, 1891.

On motion of Mrs. Goode, a committee consisting of Miss Washington; Mrs. Goode; Miss Desha and Mrs. Shields, was appointed to see about the employment of a clerk, and report to the Board at its next meeting.

On motion of Miss Desha, Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Knott were added to the Committee on Applications.

Mrs. Cabell said she thought the words "National Society" should be placed on the stationery of the Society, which, on motion, was ordered.

On motion Board adjourned.

*An additional name is here interpolated in another handwriting.

MEETING OF JULY 1st, 1891.

Board met pursuant to call July 1st, 1891.

Present: Mesdames Cabell; Boynton; Devereux; Goode; Shields; and Miss Washington and Miss Desha.

Minutes were read and a change ordered in the last clause regarding the heading of the official paper, as follows:

The following resolution was proposed by Mrs. Boynton and after discussion unanimously adopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has refused to recognize the authority of the National Board of Management, and to report her action to the same, and has forbidden the use of her name, and threatened the Board with legal proceedings, and has declared in writing that her relations with the Board are ended, and has represented the Board as being her appointees, and subject to her direction, and has charged members of the Board with being engaged in conspiracy against her, and has persistently attempted to discredit the authority of the Board with the members of the Society; Now,

THEREFORE, The National Board of Management, believing that the best interests of the Society demand her removal from office, do declare that Mrs. Flora Adams Darling is hereby removed from the office of Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and the said office is hereby declared vacant:

RESOLVED, That till further direction of the Board, the supervision of the organization of Chapters is committed to a committee of three members of the Board, to be appointed by the Vice President Presiding, who shall have authority to carry on the said work under the supervision of the Board.

Attest:

MARY L. SHIELDS,
Recording Secretary General.

M. V. E. CABELL,
Vice President Presiding.

On motion it was resolved this Resolution, accompanied by an explanatory circular, be sent to each member of the National Society.

Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Barton; Mrs. Greeley; and Mrs. Knott were appointed as a committee to prepare said circular.

On motion it was ordered that all names of the Board, including those of the Regents who act upon it, be printed in the Constitution.

On motion it was Resolved,

That it is the sense of this Board that one person should not hold the offices of the State and Chapter Regent at the same time.

On motion the Printing Committee was authorized to issue a form for a certificate of appointment for State and Chapter Regents.

On motion a committee of three was appointed, being Miss Desha; Mrs. Goode and Miss Washington, to procure national Charter from Congress.

On motion Miss Washington was authorized to sign all certificates of membership.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Board of Management, relying on the good judgment of Miss L. W. McAllister, Regent for New York, do hereby authorize the formation by her of an additional Chapter in New York City, to be known by such name as she may designate. Also, that she nominate a suitable Regent for said Chapter, and representative women as Regents for the different towns in New York, sending their names to the National Board for confirmation.

The committee on employing a clerk for the Board was empowered to select the same, at the cost of \$25 per month.

The following names were presented and accepted by the Society.*

—o—

MEETING OF JULY 31, 1891.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was held at Mrs. Cabell's, Thursday evening, July 31, 1891.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Mrs. Devereux; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Lockwood; Miss Washington; Miss Desha; Mrs. Knott and Mrs. Goode; also, by special invitation of Mrs. Boynton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.

Mrs. Goode was designated Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The papers of the following applicants were approved and passed upon:—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. Asa P. Childs | Mrs. Cyrus K. Remington |
| Mrs. Mary E. McChandless | Miss Harriet Hallowell |
| Miss Mary O'H. Darlington | Mrs. Emmie F. Patty |
| Miss Edith Darlington | Mrs. Myra F. Galbraith |
| Mrs. Wm. T. Wallace | Mrs. Leland Stanford |
| Miss Anna M. Spring | Mrs. Edward R. Hammatt |
| Mrs. Flora McK. Pierce | Mrs. David Hewes. |
| Miss Kate C. McKnight | |

Upon motion of Miss Desha the following resolution was passed:

*No list given.

"Applications when received shall be immediately acknowledged by the Registrar General upon postal cards prepared for that purpose. After having been approved by the Committee on Registration, they shall be brought before the Board for final action. If accepted, they shall then be signed by the Registrar General; the national number shall be placed upon them and they shall be given to the Recording Secretary.

The Recording Secretary shall sign them; she shall immediately notify the applicants of their acceptance, and shall promptly return the applications to the Registrar General for filing.

If rejected, the applicant shall be promptly so informed.

If the application is defective, the applicant shall be so informed by the Registrar General, and be asked to give "authorities." If not acceptable to the Society, that shall be simply stated.

The papers of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling were submitted by the Registrar General, and upon motion, further investigation of said papers was decided upon.

Mrs. Boynton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, made a report of progress.

Mrs. Boynton presented to the ladies Mrs. Alexander, who had kindly consented to act for Mrs. Boynton during her absence from town.

The Board expressed itself as most fortunate in accepting a valuable services of Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Pryor, Regent of the New York City Chapter, was elected Vice President General, and Mrs. Leland Stanford, Honorary Regent for the State of California.

Miss Desha, Chairman of the Committee on Charter, presented a report of progress, together with copies of a circular which had been sent to every member of Congress. Miss Desha further stated that many many replies had been received expressing the willingness of the writers to assist in the undertaking.

Letters were read as follows: From Mrs. Foster, accepting a position on the Committee of Organization:

From Mrs. James French of San Antonio, Texas, asking information with regard to the division in the Society:

From Mrs. Hogg, asking several questions about matters of organization:

From Mrs. Harrison, the President of the Society, informing the Board that she had declined the position of Vice President General in the Society being formed by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling.

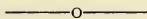
From Mr. McDowell, explaining the circumstances connected with his arbitrary removal from the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and requesting that his resignation, previously tendered, should be formally accepted.

Upon motion the Board passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A discourtesy was shown to Mr. W. O. McDowell at the time of the organization of the Society, by the dropping of his name from the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee:

RESOLVED: That the discourtesy now be repaired by the acceptance of his resignation, as tendered the 23d of May, 1891, and that Mr. McDowell be requested to continue a member of the Advisory Committee.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the presiding Officer.



A special meeting of the Board of Management was held at Mrs. Cabell's residence, Wednesday evening, August 12th, 1891.

Present: Mrs. Cabell; Miss Desha; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. Blount; Mrs. Knott; Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode.

Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following ladies were elected to membership:

Miss Grace Lynde Bates

Mrs. Isabella L. Sturtevant

Mrs. Henry L. Pope

Mrs. John E. Palmer

Mrs. Clark Witbeck

Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine

Mrs. Alexander, in behalf of the Committee on Organization, made a report of progress.

Letters were read from: Mrs. Salas; Mrs. Keim; Mrs. Boynton, in regard to Mrs Shippen and the New Jersey Chapter, and from Mrs. Darling, demanding of the Society the sum of six hundred dollars for her services as organizer. Also, letter from Mrs. Darling, withdrawing her name from the Society and the names of several others.

The Board directed that Mrs. Darling be informed that the Society acquiesced in her withdrawal; but that it will be necessary for the ladies mentioned in her letter to make a personal expression of their wishes in this respect.

A letter was read from Mrs. Stears, withdrawing the Darling Chapter.

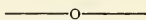
The Board directed that Mrs. Stears be informed that no Regent could withdraw a Chapter; that each member of any Chapter is a member of the National Society, and can cease to be a member only by personal request, and that, therefore, the Board declined to recognize Mrs. Stears' right to withdraw the Darling Chapter.

On motion it was decided to send commissions stamped with Society's seal and signed by Mrs. Harrison, President General of the Society, to all loyal Regents, and that letters be written demanding a decision from uncertain Regents.

On motion it was decided that a pamphlet be prepared as soon as possible, giving the history of the Society and its relations with

Mrs. Darling; and Miss Washington; Miss Desha; Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood were appointed a committee to prepare it.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the presiding Officer.



MEETING OF SEPT. 8, 1891.

A special meeting of the Board of Management was held at Mrs. Cabell's residence, Tuesday evening, Sept. the 8th.

Present: Mrs. Earle; Mrs. Devereux; Miss Washington; Miss Desha; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Goode.

Mrs. Cabell in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following ladies were elected to membership in the Society:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mrs. Marian T. C. Smith | Mrs. Sally A. Jackson |
| Mrs. Ellie G. Painter | Mrs. Ida D. Elder |
| Mrs. Mary L. D. Putnam | Mrs. Mary H. Jordan |
| Mrs. Dora Hopkins | Mrs. Francis C. Martin |
| Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth | Miss Ellen W. Hall |
| Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood | Mrs. Bessie G. T. Bissell |
| Miss Grace A. T. Taylor | Miss Zelig Jennings |
| Mrs. Jennie A. Dalzell | Mrs. Mary T. Murdoch |
| Miss Margaret S. Lyon | Mrs. Lavinia M. M. Harding |
| Miss Lucy T. Bittenger | Mrs. Carrie T. Holland |
| Mrs. J. Bowman Sweitzer | Mrs. Jeanie B. McKnight |
| Miss Elizabeth B. Patterson | |

On motion it was decided to issue a call for a conference meeting on October 6; also that invitations to this meeting, to be signed by Mrs. Harrison as President General, be sent to all Officers of the Society and to all ladies who have been invited at any time to serve as Officers of the Society.

A report from the Treasurer General was read.

Letters were read from: Mrs. McCartney; Mrs. Shippen; Mrs. Flint, of Brooklyn, assuring the National Society of her loyalty; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, asking stationery and stamps for use in State organizing; Mrs. De Fontaine, of Georgia; Mrs. French, of Texas, declining Regency for San Antonio; Mrs. Putnam, accepting the Regency for the State of Iowa; Mrs. Breckinridge, Honorary Regent for Georgia, requesting the confirmation of Mrs. Pope for Regent for Louisville; Mrs. Talbot, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island; Mrs. Matthew Carpenter, Wisconsin, expressing inability to serve the Society actively, because of contemplated residence abroad; Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, of Boston, declining to serve as Regent for Boston; Mrs. Duncan, of Atlanta, Georgia,

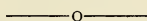
also, the following letter from the Saratoga Monument Association, conveying their greeting to the Society, and the following motion:

WHEREAS, the National Society, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, established in Washington City, Oct. 11, 1890, and presided over by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and represented by women of acknowledged strength and ability, has for its object:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and the women who obtained American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments, etc., and to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, Therefore,

RESOLVED, The Saratoga Monument Association sends greetings, and cordial wishes for success in their patriotic undertakings, to the "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the presiding Officer.



The Board of Management met October 7th, 1891, subject to the call of the President.

Present: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison; who presided, and Mrs. Cabell; Clarke; Foster; Goode; Boynton; Knott; Osborn; Hamlin; Blount; Kern; Walworth; William Devereux; MacDonald; Lockwood; Klein;* Hogg; and Misses Desha and Washington.

A large number of State Chapter Regents and Officers were present by invitation of the Board.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Chapters read her report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:—

In June last the present Committee on Organization was appointed by the Board to examine the roll of Regents which was in a very confused condition.

In order to learn the position of these ladies with regard to the National Society, a letter was sent to each Regent, asking whether she desired to continue in office, acting in accord with the Society as organized October 11th, 1890. The following ladies have accepted the action of this date; are in full harmony with the National Board, and have signified their wish to retain their positions as Regents:

Mrs. J. W. Moran, Chap. R., Charlottesville, Va.
 Mrs. Kate Avery, " " Cleveland, Ohio.

*Keim.

Mrs. Waldsen, Hon. R., New Hampshire.
 Mrs. Fontaine Chap. R., Galveston, Texas.
 Mrs. Cilley, Chap. R., Cambridge, Mass. S. R. for N. H.
 Mrs. Buckner, State R., Kentucky.
 Mrs. Devereux, Chap. R., Georgetown, D. C.
 Mrs. Wilbour, State R., Rhode Island.
 Mrs. Keim, Chapter R., Hartford, State R., Conn.
 Mrs. Hogg, Chapt. R., Pittsburg, State R., Pa.
 Mrs. Osborn, Chap. R., Chicago. " " Illinois.
 Mrs. Blount, Chap. R., Evansville. " " Indiana.
 Mrs. Cockrell, State R., Missouri.
 Mrs. Wm. McCartney, Chap. R., Wyoming Valley, Pa.
 Mrs. Jackson, Chap. R., Atlanta, Georgia.
 Mrs. Pope, Chap. R., Louisville.
 Mrs. Putnam, State R., Iowa.
 Mrs. Hubbard, State R., California.
 Mrs. Washington, Chap. R., Macon, Georgia.
 Mrs. Newport, State R., Minnesota.
 Mrs. W. O. P. Breckenridge, Hon. R., Kentucky.
 Mrs. Matt. Carpenter, Hon. R., Wisconsin.
 Mrs. Pryor, Chap. R., New York City; Hon. R., Va.
 Mrs. Talbot, Hon. R., Rhode Island.
 Mrs. Ames, Hon. R., Rhode Island.
 Mrs. Smith, Hon. R., Conn.
 Mrs. Hewes, Chap. R., San Francisco, California.
 Mrs. Stanford, Hon. R., California.
 Mrs. Martin, Hon. R., California.
 Mrs. Shippen, State R., New Jersey.
 Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, State R., Virginia.

The new books are now very nearly filled; order and system taking the place of confusion and loose action, and the Committee takes pleasure in announcing to the Board and Regents present, that no further delay or annoyance is anticipated.

Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
 Mrs. H. Leo Knott,
 Mrs. John W. Foster.
 Committee on Organization.

On motion the report was received. Mrs. McCarthney objected, because her name, as Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, was not on the list, and also asked to know why there were two State Regents for New Hampshire, if there could be but one in Pennsylvania.

It was explained that the reading of two names for New Hampshire was a mistake, only one being on the list.

On motion the report was amended by inserting the name of Mrs.

McCarthy as Regent for Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania, whereupon the report was adopted.

Mrs. Cabell then nominated Mrs. Katharine S. McCarthy as one of the Vice Presidents General and a member of the Board of Management. The affirmative vote was taken, showing a majority in Mrs. McCarthy's favor; but before the negative vote was taken, Mrs. McCarthy stated that she positively declined the honor; that she had called attention to the error in the report as to the New Hampshire Regents because she had received a letter from the Committee on the subject, and she was surprised not to hear her name read; that she was not seeking preferment, and could not be put in the position of so doing. The vote was accordingly not announced.

Col. Marshall MacDonald, member of the Advisory Board, read, at the request of the Treasurer General, her report of the financial condition of the Society, which was received. The report, after explanation, was adopted and ordered filed.

The following is a summary thereof:*

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, the Treasurer General was authorized to pay to the respective Chapters the amount shown to be due them in the report.

On motion of Mrs. Cabell, the Treasurer General was authorized to credit the amount of \$62.50 to the names of those who did not appear in the blanks as having paid,—by reason of the uncertainty of Mrs. Darling's report,—and credit herself with the deficit, so as to balance her books.

Gen. Shields then presented a bill of Mrs. Darling for \$676.00 for services and expenses while Vice President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, and asked for instructions.

He stated that he understood that \$600 of the bill was for personal services for six months, at \$100 a month, and the \$76. was for expenses, an itemized account of which he had requested Mrs. Darling to send to the Board, but no statement had been received.

The Treasurer General informed the Board, that when Mrs. Darling had sent in her bill for expenses,—which had been allowed,—she also had sent a bill for \$600 for 6 months work at \$100 per month, receipted in full by Mrs. Darling, "for the good of the cause."

After full discussion the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Walworth, and unanimously carried: **RESOLVED**, That as this Society is a voluntary organization for patriotic purposes, and not for mercenary profit, and as none of the Officers have ever claimed,

*At this point a blank space occurs in the minutes.

or have ever been paid for their services, and as the understanding was, that all should give their services without compensation, and as Mrs. Darling had recognized this by sending a receipt in full for services "for the good of the cause," That the National Board does not recognize any legal or moral obligation to pay Mrs. Darling anything for her services, and therefore declines to pay the claim for \$600; And further, That if Mrs. Darling will render to the National Society an itemized bill of her expenses for the \$76. claimed, and an account of her collections, shown to be due from her by the Treasurer General's books, that the Board will consider the same and make fair and equitable settlement with her. But until the Board is advised of the facts, as to the expenses, and the application of money retained by Mrs. Darling, it cannot pay the claim for \$76."

Mrs. Osborn, Chairman of the Committee on the World's Exposition, made a verbal report of progress.

Mrs. Lockwood presented from Mrs. Moran, Regent for Charlottesville, Virginia, the copy-right of a book written by her, and called "Miss Washington, of Virginia," which was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Shields gave notice that she would offer, at the next meeting, amendments to Article 13 of the By-laws, striking out all after the words "Registrar General," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "and the seal of the National Society;" and also by inserting the words "Sons of the Revolution," and adding the letter "s" to "organization," in Article 15 of the By-laws.

Mrs. Leo Knott was called to the Chair, when Mrs. Cabell gave a clear exposition of the views of the Board as to the recent occurrences, which was gratefully received by the Board, and a vote of thanks offered by Mrs. McLain, of New York, on behalf of the Regents present.

On motion, the Board then proceeded to elect a Vice President in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Shields nominated Mrs. H. V. Boynton, and Mrs. Walworth moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the Board for Mrs. Boynton, which was unanimously carried.

The Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Boynton and the President announced that she was elected as Vice President General in Charge of Organization, till the next Continental Congress.

On motion of Mrs. Shields, the Committee on Organization was authorized to continue as the advisers and assistants of Mrs. Boynton in her work.

On motion of Miss Desha, the Board unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Alexander for the ability and devotion to the work, shown by her, as the representative of Mrs. Boynton during the summer.

The motion was unanimously carried, and Mrs. Alexander gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

On motion, the Board adjourned till 8 P. M. Oct. 10th, 1891, to pass on applications for Charter members, and for such other mission as might come before it.

Secretary.

Washington City, D. C., Oct. 10, 1891.

Pursuant to the call of the Vice President, the Board met at No. 1409 Mass. Ave.,

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Miss Desha, Washington; Mrs. Deveraux; Gordon; Walworth; Lockwood; Keim; Clark; Knott; Boynton; MacDonald and Shields.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Registrars presented a list of 80 names and recommended their acceptance as members of the Society. A number of these persons were provisionally elected as Charter members, as their applications had been received too late to admit of investigation.

It was then declared that the opportunity for the admission of Charter members was passed.

Notice was given that a motion would be made at the next meeting of the Board, as follows: RESOLVED, That all fees received in payt. of life membership be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Registrar in Georgia, asking for instructions.

The Board instructed Mrs. Walworth to answer this letter.

The following nominations were made and seconded, and accepted by the unanimous vote of the Board: Miss Mildred Lee, as Honorary Regent for Virginia; Mrs. William Denison, State Regent for Ohio; Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge was also confirmed as State Regent for Arkansas.

Mrs. Keim nominated Mrs. Northrop as Chapter Regent for Middletown, Connecticut, which nomination was seconded and confirmed by the Board.

On motion the accounts of Mrs. Darling, presented to the Board, were sent to Col. MacDonald of the Advisory Board, with the request that he confer with the legal adviser and that they be given power to act.

A letter was presented from Mrs. Harrison concerning the sale of Valley Forge.

On motion of Mrs. Keim, the following resolution was adopted:*

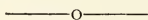
*In another handwriting is here interpolated the following resolution:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to consider the propositions in regard to Valley Forge and report to the President or Board of Management at an early day."

On motion of Mrs. Clark it was resolved to prepare and send a circular to each member of the Society regarding the conference of the Regents, held Oct. 6th and 7th.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood the following committee, selected by Mrs. Moran, and consisting of Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. MacDonald; Osborn; Shields, and Misses Washington and Desha, was accepted to act concerning the book, "Miss Washington of Virginia," presented by Mrs. Moran.

On motion the meeting adjourned.



Washington City, D. C., October 24th, 1901.

The Board of Management met, pursuant to the call of the Vice President, at 1409 Mass. Ave.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Keim; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Walworth; Miss Desha; Mrs. Shields; Gen. Shields and Dr. Goode of the Advisory Board.

Mrs. Hamlin, the Chaplain General, opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

A communication from Mrs. Boynton, the Vice President in Charge of Organization, was read, propounding the following questions, the answers to which the Secretary was directed to communicate to Mrs. Boynton, with the gratitude of the Society, for her conscientious and laborious work.

Then follows the answers to Mrs. Boynton's question regarding Mrs. Buckner—No, see Article III, Section II of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Section II of the Constitution.

Miss Marie Clair Boyd, of Cynthiana, Ky., nominated by Mrs. Buckner, Regent of Kentucky; was confirmed conditionally, i. e., when her application has been accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Gen. Peck for State Regent, and Mrs. Gov. Page for Honorary Regent for the State of Vermont, as nominated by the Vice President in Charge of Organization, were confirmed by the Board, with the same provision as the foregoing, i. e., acceptance of application.

The case of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan; Mrs. Wm. Law, etc., offered by Mrs. Pryor as Officers in N. Y., was laid on the table, as also was the case regarding Mrs. Cilley of N. H.

Mrs. Alvord was confirmed as Chapter Regent of San Francisco; Mrs. Hawes' case was allowed to pass until she was heard from; Miss Rebecca Warren Brown was confirmed as Hon. Regent for Mass., and Miss Susan Hale as State Regent for same, provided

they legally connect themselves with the Society of the D. A. R., as members.

The case of Mrs. Charles M. Conrad, who was suggested by Mrs. Johnson as State Regent for La., was referred back to Mrs. Boynton, and the Secretary was directed to inform Mrs. Boynton of the action of the Board.

On motion of Mrs. Clark it was resolved that each member of the Society be entitled to a copy of the Constitution.

On motion of Mrs. Goode it was resolved that the Printing Committee republish the circular changing and arranging the names as indicated by the minutes of the Society.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary write to Mrs. Pryor, Regent of N. Y. Chapter, regarding her rank as an Officer.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Mary S. Putnam of N. Y. was nominated as a Vice Pres. of the Society. The ayes and nos were called for, Result,—all voted yes.

On motion it was resolved that the word "honorary" be struck off the minutes of July 31st, as used in connection with the Regent of the N. Y. Chapter, the same being a clerical error.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin it was resolved that all use of the seal or cut of the same, except officially, be forbidden.

The subject of the using of the insignia to decorate letter paper, &c., was referred to the Printing Committee, to report in the future to the Board.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth it was resolved that the Registrars be requested to prepare the applications of all Charter members, for binding in such division as they find suitable, and that they have them bound, or place them in the hands of the Printing Committee for this purpose.

A letter from Mrs. Lackland, appointed Regent for Missouri, was read, in which she refuses the office tendered her, on account of ill health.

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Fagg of St. Louis, regarding the matter of his letter.

The Vice P. in charge of organization was directed to send a commission to Mrs. McCarthy, Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, she having declared her loyalty before the whole Board and a number of Regents present, the same being recorded in the minutes of the general Society.

Mrs. W. A. Donaldson, of the Hermitage, Tenn., presents to the Society a "gavel, made of poplar wood cut from the Hermitage woods for the church, and once forming a part of the window frame in Gen. Jackson's church pew."

This was accepted gratefully, and the Secretary directed to write the same to Mrs. Donaldson.

Mrs. Shield's amendments, of the 7th:

"I wish to give notice, in accordance with the Constitution, and

By-laws, that I will offer at the next meeting of the Board, the following amendments to the By-laws:

Amend Article XIII By-laws by striking out all after the words "Registrar General," and adding in lieu thereof the words "and the seal of the National Society."

Amend Article XV By-laws by inserting the word "and Sons of the Revolution" after the words "sons" American Revolution" in the 2nd line thereof, and by adding the letter "s" to the word "organization." Mary L. Shields were adopted by the Board of Management.

The Chairman of the Printing Committee submitted the following report, which was accepted by the Board of Management:*

Mrs. Clarke presented the following names that had been proved eligible by the Registrars, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these members.†

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to Miss MacAllister and ask what action she had taken and what appointments she desired, &c.

Mrs. Walworth's resolution regarding a Memorial Hall was laid on the table, the hour being late. Matters regarding periodicals were also laid on the table.

Mr. Keim was introduced to the Board, and talked very pleasantly on the subject of Valley Forge, the subject of the sale of which had been placed before the ladies.

Mr. Keim made a proposition to this effect, the ladies of the committee being willing, cars would be placed at their disposal to take them to Valley Forge.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Mr. Keim, with this added, that the ladies would accept the invitation if possible.

On motion it was resolved, that the Vice President Presiding, with delegates to the Continental Congress as a committee of arrangements, be empowered to call a meeting for the members of the National Society, resident in Washington, to make all suitable arrangements for a course of meetings for the study of the history and Constitution of the United States, and the study and practice of parliamentary law.

*No report given.

†No list given.

Washington City, D. C., October 26, 1891.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held at 1409 Mass. Ave.

Present: Mrs Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Goode; Knott; Keim; Walworth; Lockwood; St. Clair; Miss Desha; Mrs. Shields.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin the office of Assistant Secretary was created.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. ——— Alexander was unanimously elected to fill the office aforementioned.

On motion Mrs. Lockwood was added to the World's Fair Committee.

A certificate from Caldwell & Co. being presented, Mrs. Goode made the following motion, which was adopted: RESOLVED, That the committee charged by the Board with the duty of patenting the badge of the Society be requested to act in its behalf in the matter of licensing Messrs. J. E. Cadwell* & Co. to manufacture badges under the patent, in accordance with the agreement already accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Walworth read a letter prepared for Miss MacAllister of N. Y.

On motion the Board requested Mrs. Walworth to send the same to Miss MacAllister.

On motion Mrs. Boynton was directed to write a letter to all Regents who have accepted commissions, inquiring into the progress of their work.

On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved that Dr. Goode and Prof. Cabell become a committee to select two gentlemen from the Sons of the Revolution to act as members of the Advisory Board of the D. A. R. These gentlemen reported Mr. Lewis J. Davis, of Washington, and Dr. Persifer Frazer, of Philadelphia, who were declared elected, and the Secretary was directed to write to this effect to these gentlemen.

On motion it was resolved that the answers to the question asked by Mrs. Salas, of the conference, accompany the letter, &c., to be written by the Corresponding Secretary, asking Mrs. Salas to define her position toward the National Society.

On motion it was resolved that the following committees be discharged, the one on insignia and that on amendments.

On motion of Mrs. Hamlin it was resolved that the Board of Management limit its hour on the evenings of their meeting to 10 o'clock, whereupon the Board adjourned.

*Caldwell.

Washington City, D. C., Saturday November 7, 1891.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management met Saturday, Nov. 7th.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, Presiding; Mrs. Hamlin; Clark; Walworth; Lockwood; Knott; Goode and Shields and Keim and Miss Washington and Desha, with Dr. Goode and Prof. Cabell, of the Advisory Board.

Meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Hamlin.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mrs. Goode it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walworth, express to the friends of Mrs. MacAllister—Laughton and Mrs. Thurman, the sympathy of the Board of Management knowing that in the death of these women, the Society has suffered a loss.

On motion it was resolved that Mrs. Walworth be empowered to continue the arrangements previously made, whereby the Society comes into possession of the newspaper articles that pertain to its doings, and that the Society pay the cost of the same.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth the following resolution was adopted.

"That one or more Regents be appointed in every county, except in those cases where it conflicts with appointments already confirmed by the Board of Management."

On motion, Mrs. Annie McDowell Price Childs having been nominated by the Regent of Pennsylvania, as Chapter Regent of Pittsburgh, is confirmed in that office by the National Board of Management.

It was resolved that the resignation of Mrs. Horatio King as Chapter Regent for Brooklyn be accepted, and that the Board also assents to her request that her name be removed from the list of members of the National Society.

It was resolved that Miss Rebecca W. Browne be confirmed as Honorary Regent of Mass.; also, that Mrs. Burleigh is elected provisionally as Regent for Maine, i. e. when she proves her eligibility, and that the aforesaid resolution also apply to Mrs. Lillie R. Foote, of Montana.

On motion it was resolved that the Board of Management accept the resignation of Mrs. Lucia Blount as Regent of Indiana, and as Chapter Regent of Evansville, Ind., and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Lucia Blount as a V. P. of the National Society and a member of the Board of Management.

On motion it was resolved that the Vice President in Charge of Organization appoint another Chapter Regent for Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with Mrs. Avery's request.

Mrs. Walworth gave notice that she would present at the next meeting of the Board an order of business for the adoption of the National Board of Management.

On motion of Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, State Regent for Arkansas, was elected a member of the Board of Management.

On motion of Miss Desha it was resolved that the names of those nominated for the positions of Regents be given at one meeting and acted upon at the next.

As ten o'clock had arrived—the hour resolved upon as the end of the evening session, it was resolved that we now continue for half an hour, the work of the Board.

On motion it was resolved that the list of Charter members be printed with the next issue of the Constitutions.

The paper prepared by Miss Desha, reporting the conference of the Regents was referred to the following committee: Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Walworth; Miss Desha; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Shields; Mrs. Cabell.

On motion of Mrs. Clark, Mr. Keim spoke to the Board regarding his invitation to the committee appointed to consider the proposition made concerning Valley Forge, to visit the same, a resolution having passed at the previous meeting to accept Mr. Keim's offer.

After discussion it was moved and carried that the aforesaid resolution, i. e. to accept Mr. Keim's invitation, be reconsidered.

On motion it was ordered that the Board take a recess when it adjourns, to be called at the discretion of the Vice President Presiding.

On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved that the Printing Committee be instructed to have printed, in an attractive form, Mrs. Cabell's address, and circulate it with the report of the meeting of the Regents.

The following named women were reported by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society, and were accepted by the Board of Management—viz:

- Feb. 20. Miss Kate Batcheller, Chap. R., Saratoga, N. Y.
- Feb. 22. Mrs. Edward P. Robey, Chap. R., Chicago.
 - Mrs. Chas. G. Sawyer, Ch. R., Dover, N. H.
 - Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Ch. R., Jefferson City, Mo.
 - Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, Ch. R., Paris, Ky.
- March 1. Mrs. Laura Rochester Pitkin, Hon. R. for N. Y. State.
 - Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent for Wisconsin.
- March 7. Mrs. Mary H. Drewry, Hon. State R., Va.
 - Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Ch. R., Chicago.
 - Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, Ch. R., Minneapolis, Minn.
 - Mrs. Alice Key Blount, Ch. R., Baltimore, Md.
 - Mrs. E. J. Hill, Ch. R., Norwalk, Conn.
 - Mrs. E. O. Kimberly, Hon. R., Wisconsin.
- 7th. Mrs. Osborn, State R., Ill.
 - Mrs. Breckinridge, State R., Ark.

Mrs. Knott, State R., Md.
Mrs. Shippen, State R., New Jersey.
Mrs. Keim, State R., Conn.
Mrs. Jackson (Henry), State R., Georgia.
Mrs. Dickinson, Ch. R., Ga.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
GEORGIA S. HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.



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OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

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1901.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

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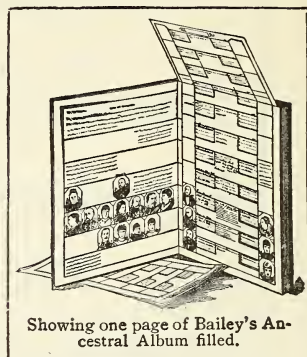
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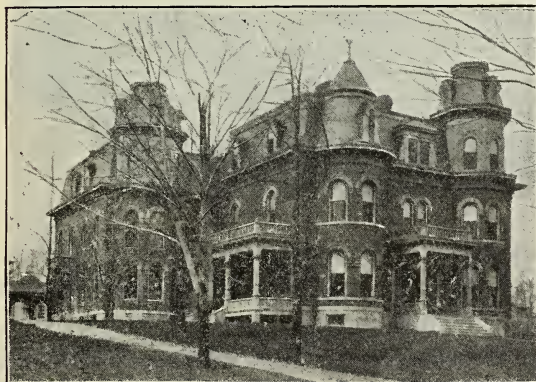
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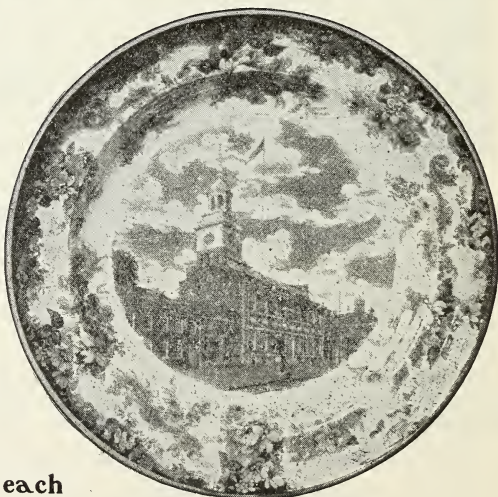
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On motion of Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, State Regent for Arkansas, was elected a member of the Board of Management.

On motion of Miss Desha it was resolved that the names of those nominated for the positions of Regents be given at one meeting and acted upon at the next.

As ten o'clock had arrived—the hour resolved upon as the end of the evening session, it was resolved that we now continue for half an hour, the work of the Board.

On motion it was resolved that the list of Charter members be printed with the next issue of the Constitutions.

The paper prepared by Miss Desha, reporting the conference of the Regents was referred to the following committee: Mrs. Clarke; Mrs. Walworth; Miss Desha; Mrs. Knott; Mrs. Shields; Mrs. Cabell.

On motion of Mrs. Clark, Mr. Keim spoke to the Board regarding his invitation to the committee appointed to consider the proposition made concerning Valley Forge, to visit the same, a resolution having passed at the previous meeting to accept Mr. Keim's offer.

After discussion it was moved and carried that the aforesaid resolution, i. e. to accept Mr. Keim's invitation, be reconsidered.

On motion it was ordered that the Board take a recess when it adjourns, to be called at the discretion of the Vice President Presiding.

On motion of Mrs. Shields it was resolved that the Printing Committee be instructed to have printed, in an attractive form, Mrs. Cabell's address, and circulate it with the report of the meeting of the Regents.

The following named women were reported by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society, and were accepted by the Board of Management—viz:

- Feb. 20. Miss Kate Batcheller, Chap. R., Saratoga, N. Y.
- Feb. 22. Mrs. Edward P. Robey, Chap. R., Chicago.
 Mrs. Chas. G. Sawyer, Ch. R., Dover, N. H.
 Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Ch. R., Jefferson City, Mo.
 Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, Ch. R., Paris, Ky.
- March 1. Mrs. Laura Rochester Pitkin, Hon. R. for N. Y. State.
 Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent for Wisconsin.
- March 7. Mrs. Mary H. Drewry, Hon. State R., Va.
 Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Ch. R., Chicago.
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 Mrs. E. O. Kimberly, Hon. R., Wisconsin.
- 7th. Mrs. Osborn, State R., Ill.
 Mrs. Breckinridge, State R., Ark.

Mrs. Knott, State R., Md.
Mrs. Shippen, State R., New Jersey.
Mrs. Keim, State R., Conn.
Mrs. Jackson (Henry), State R., Georgia.
Mrs. Dickinson, Ch. R., Ga.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Chairman.

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ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
GEORGIA S. HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

The remaining minutes will appear in future numbers.



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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

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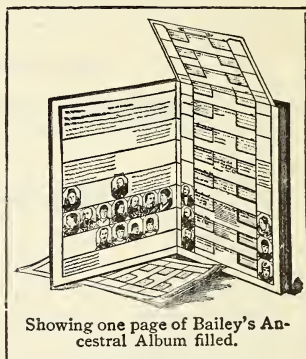
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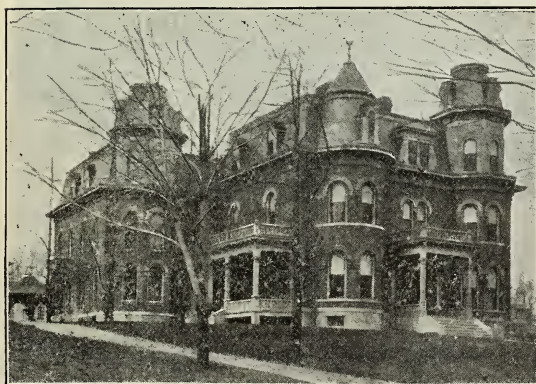
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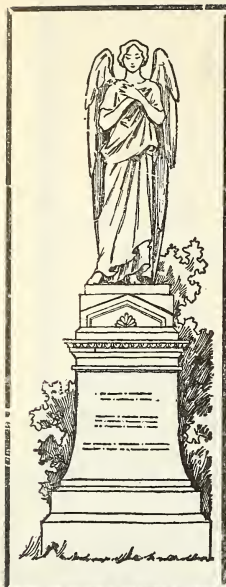
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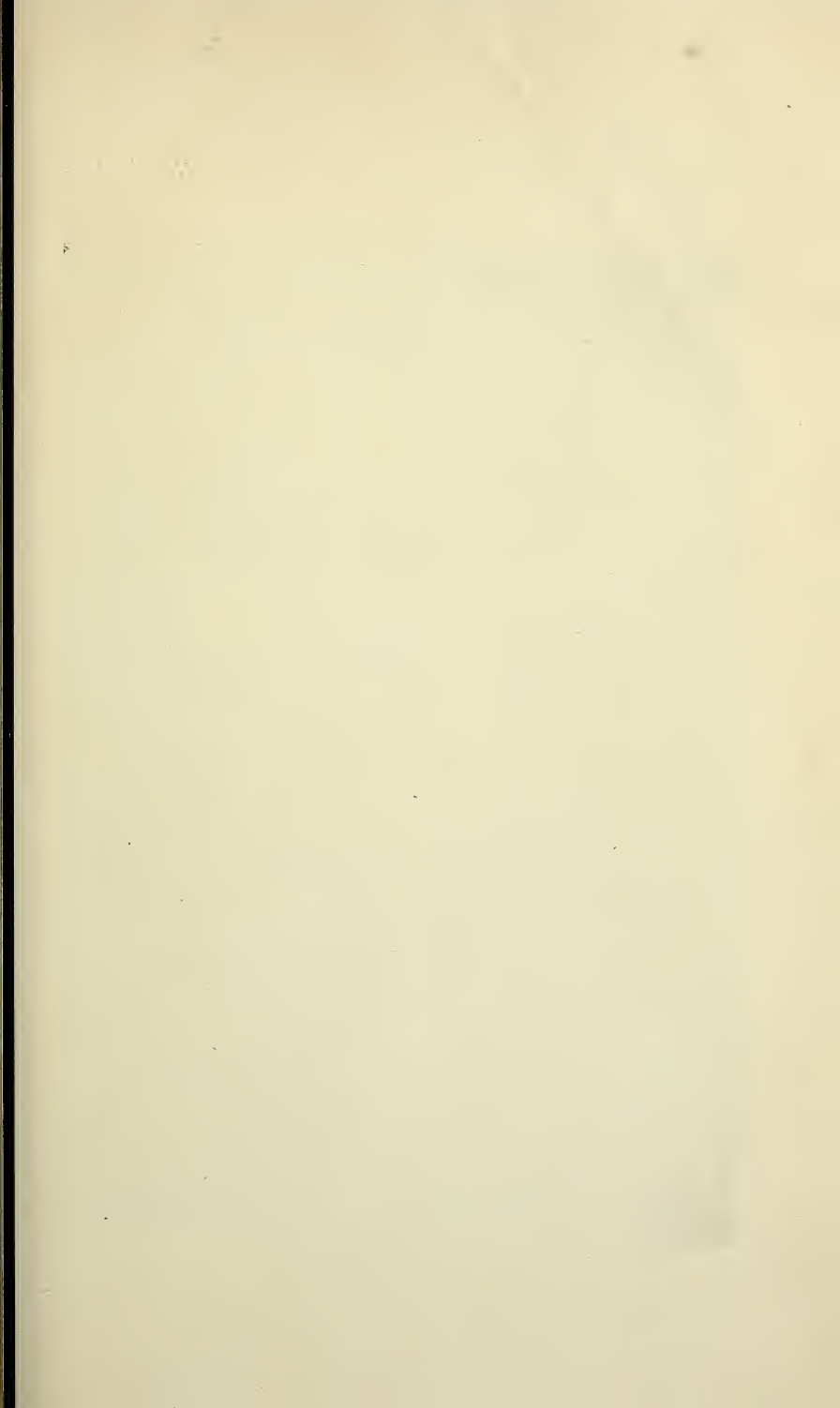
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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.





MARY SILLIMAN

Patron Saint of the Chapter at Bridgeport, Connecticut

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1901. NO. 5.

THE NAVY.

By Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N.

(Address delivered Flag Day, June 14, 1901, before the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.)

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to be present with you, and participate in the exercises of this significant day devoted to our beloved flag. The occasion is particularly felicitous because of the happy presence of representatives of the other American nations who, we may trust, will become more attached than ever to the people and the flag of the United States as a result of this splendid Pan-American Exposition.

Permit me to add too that it gives me special pleasure to be present with the honored president general and representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the other patriotic societies, and with the gallant general commanding the armies of the United States, whom I had the pleasure of seeing, and I wish you all could have seen him, in the saddle before Santiago, a picture of the highest type of the American soldier in the field.

My heart bounds with emotion, more than pleasure, as I think of our navy, and I esteem it a special honor to be requested to speak of the relation of our navy to the flag. In the century and a quarter of our national existence, during which our country has grown from a loose group of infant

colonies into a compact nation, the greatest, even at this early date, that the world has ever seen, during this period which has seen our navy engaged in many wars, with its force varying all the way from that of a motley group of improvised vessels during the Revolution to that of the largest organized fleet the world had ever seen at the time of the civil war, throughout this entire period covering seven wars upon the sea under such varying circumstances, the navy has had only a record of honorable victory. The British sailor has seen his colors go down before the Dutch, the Spaniards and the French have seen their colors go down before the British, all the other nations of the world have tasted of large defeats upon the sea—we alone know only victory. Ours is the ever victorious navy.

I often wonder whether we busy, moving American citizens fully appreciate the extraordinary record of our navy. At the time of the Revolutionary War we can scarcely be said to have had a navy, yet how many of us know that we captured from the British over 800 vessels and more than 12,000 seamen, and of these more than 100 were war vessels of the royal navy carrying more than 2,500 guns. Usually it is the weaker side that suffers the heaviest loss, yet in the sea fighting of the Revolution the American losses were scarcely more than one-sixth those of the British. Again, in the War of 1812 our navy was exceedingly small, while the vast British navy, at the zenith of its glory, came fresh from the victories of the Napoleonic wars, yet during this War of 1812 we captured more than twelve hundred British vessels and more than twenty thousand British seamen. British vessels up to that time claimed two hundred consecutive victories in duels with enemies' vessels, yet in eighteen duels with our vessels they suffered fifteen defeats in quick succession.

As my mind looks over the range of our naval history, I see a long list, a long line of majestic figures, whose very names are an inspiration: Paul Jones, Dale, Preble, Truxtun, Bainbridge, Perry, Decatur, Lawrence, Tingey, Hull. Rodgers, Farragut, Foote, Porter, Craven, Cushing, Semmes and Buchanan. And I see the figure of history, with her

bright and luminous pencil, inscribing upon that glorious scroll the great names of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and the captains of Manila and of Santiago.

In passing even a most summary glimpse over the fights upon the seas, the mind is struck by an extraordinary characteristic, what may be termed the terrible execution of the American vessels. The British vessels in their greatest victories have had to fight hours upon hours and have sustained heavy losses in accomplishing the overthrow of the enemy, and the other nations have paid even more dearly for their naval victories. In the case of the vessels of the United States, whenever the forces on the two sides were anywhere nearly matched, the victory has been borne off with frightful loss to the enemy and comparatively small loss to the Americans.

It took the British five hours to win the victory of Trafalgar, from which a fair percentage of their enemies' vessels escaped, while Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," alone lost one hundred and fifty-nine men in killed and wounded. The battle of the Nile required a whole day, twelve hours of fighting, and ended with but partial destruction of the French fleet, and the British ship, "Bellerophon," alone lost one hundred and ninety-seven men.

In the fight between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," the American ship won in one and one-half hours, with one-eighth the loss of the British ship. In the fight between the "Constitution" and the "Guerriere," the American ship won in forty minutes, with but small loss. In the fight between the "Wasp" and the "Frolic," the American ship won with only one-sixth the loss of the British ship. In the fight between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock," the American ship won in eleven minutes with one-twelfth only of the loss of the British ship, and thus the examples may be multiplied.

But it remained for the Spanish-American War to bring out this characteristic of American execution in its highest form, for at Manila Bay the American fleet set a new standard of victory, the absolute maximum of efficiency, that compassed the total destruction of the enemy's fleet without loss.

Never before had the whole of an enemy's fleet been captured or destroyed in any battle; never before had any fleet engagement been won without considerable loss to the victor himself, yet here we have the double world's record in our glorious victory. Nor was it coincidence or luck. The same pace was kept up at Santiago, and there against improved armored vessels of highest fighting power. Some seem inclined to underestimate the strengths of the Spanish fleets and to take from the grandeur of those victories, but they are the most glorious in the annals of warfare. It can hardly be expected that such a record will ever be repeated again, and all down the coming year, unborn generations of American sailors and American citizens will point with just pride to these most extraordinary victories in the annals of history.

May I here point to the secret of these victories, the efficiency of the American vessels? It lies not simply in the adaptability of American character, but in the hard, earnest conscientious work, day in and day out, in time of peace as well as time of war. These conditions bid fair to continue in the future, with our excellent systems for securing and educating naval officers, and our system of recruiting and training enlisted men. In this thought there is great consolation, for with three-fourths our earth's surface water, with our ever growing commerce over the seas, now amounting to the fabulous sum of nearly two thousand, five hundred millions of dollars yearly, we must and shall have a rapidly enlarging navy. Indeed, if I live to the allotted span of human life, I expect to see the United States navy, the handmaid of the nation on the seas, the largest navy in the world. And it is a pleasant thought that a naval force requires but a small force of men, practically negligible in comparison with population, so that an unlimited growth of our navy could never produce any tendency toward militarism in our nation.

Since I have spoken of what the navy is to the flag, may I say a word as to what the flag is to the navy? On my two years' cruise as midshipman, on a fete day in Corfu, off the coast of Turkey, when we came on deck in the morning and looked out over the flag-dressed city, we saw on one of the hoists on the city's flagpole, the United States flag, half way

up among other flags. Admiral Walker, in command of our squadron, instantly sent an officer ashore to inform the authorities that the American flag could not remain half way up. If used at all, it must be at the top. I remember so well the feeling that crossed us all—no flag shall fly above that flag. There is, however, one exception to this rule. On Sunday morning, in an American fleet, when you hear the bell begin to toll for divine service, you will see the flag lowered a bit and the church pennant hoisted above it, the red cross on a white background, emblem that our nation is a Christian nation, and bows its head in humility before the Divine presence, for our nation in every element of its increasing greatness is but working out, as we believe, divine purposes upon this earth.

Go, on any day on board an American vessel of war, to the hoisting of the colors in the morning and to their hauling down in the afternoon. See, upon the first note of the bugle or the band, how every man on deck jumps to his feet and faces aft, salutes the flag and waits attention till the solemn ceremony is ended. Watch those men standing with breathless attention and you can catch a glimpse of the spirit and see the stirring within that tells beyond the expression of any words the depth of reverence and devotion to the flag. You can gain some idea of what the flag means to the navy; you can understand how the ill-fated "Congress," rammed by the "Merrimac," sank in Hampton Roads, with her flag flying at the peak; you can understand how Captain Tingley, in his little vessel, indignantly sent back the boat from a huge British frigate, with the message that every soul would die at quarters before a war vessel with that flag would suffer the indignity of search; you can understand the reply of Paul Jones, from the deck of the "Bonhomme Richard," already in sinking condition, to the gallant Pearson, of the "Serapis," who hailed, "Have you struck, Sir?" "No, Sir, we have only begun to fight." You can understand the spirit of the dying Lawrence, when he uttered with his last breath, those immortal words, "Don't give up the ship."

One thought more, in conclusion. Astronomers from time to time hail with delight the discovery of a new invisible star.

I can picture how one hundred and twenty-five years ago to-day the spirits that watch over the destinies of this earth, clapped their hands in sheer delight to see the birth of a whole constellation. I can see them watch, without need of lens or telescope, as new stars appeared from time to time in that constellation. I can see them now watching with delight for the birth of new stars still, though the original thirteen have grown to forty-five, for this happy constellation need have no limit, no star interferes with its sisters, but derives reflected glory from the union of all. Shall we not keep our eyes uplifted to this constellation set in the blue vault of heaven; shall we not point it out to our children and grandchildren; shall it not be for us and for all the myriads of the unborn; shall it not be for all the universe, the grand constellation of the Great Bear, with Liberty its pole star, standing unmoved, a steadfast guide forever?

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

By Mrs. Martha Tompkins Ward.

The American standard, the emblem of the leading republic of the world, has for nearly a century commanded the respect and homage of the nations throughout the globe. Its history embraces many interesting facts and stirring incidents connected with the early days of the republic and the American colonies.

The earliest voyagers to this country have left few traces, and if any previous flag ever waved over any portion of the New World, the first of which we have any authentic account is undoubtedly that which Columbus bore in his hand when, dressed in scarlet, he stepped on shore on the island he called San Salvador. This was the Castilian flag bearing the castles and lions, quartering Castile and Leon, which the ships of Spain had won in the first of her greatness.

The next flag of which we have any authentic account is the standard which Cortez bore in procession, when he re-

turned thanks to God at Cayocaon for the capture of the city of Mexico in 1519, and which is now in the national museum of that city, and probably the oldest flag in existence.

We have abundant information about the banners of England, which were very numerous, for to the time of Queen Elizabeth the various sovereigns of England each bore their own family devices.

The present "Meteor flag" of Old England, which the poet Campbell with poetic license has said "has for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze," in fact dates from the union with Ireland in 1801, 24 years after the first establishment of our stars and stripes.

Though we are the youngest of the great nations, our flag is older than that of any of the others.

The French flag was adopted in 1794. The German and Italian banners are no older than the existing régimes of their respective countries.

In the time of King Edward the Third, in 1327, the flag of England was the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, a red perpendicular cross on a white field. "St. George for Merrie England" was their war cry.

The cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, is a white horizontal cross on a blue field.

The cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is a red horizontal cross on a white ground.

In 1603 King James of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England as James First, and the two kingdoms were united after centuries of strife and war. The new sovereignty needed a new flag, and this was made by uniting the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in one field. This was called the king's colors and not the flag of Great Britain. Each country still retained its own distinctive banner.

The union of the two crosses above described constitutes the Union Jack of 1606. Upon the admission of Ireland in 1801 the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick were united in one and constitute the Union Jack of the present time. It is displayed on all ships of war, by every regiment and at every fortress. It is supposed to derive its name Jack from the abbreviated name of James First,

who signed his name Jacques. It was under his direction that the first union flag was constructed.

When Charles the First was executed in 1659, England became a commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell, and many changes were made. Upon the restoration of Charles the Second, the red ensign of Great Britain was adopted in 1707, and used until 1801. When Ireland was admitted into the union, the red cross of St. Patrick was added.

The banners and standards of the Western world were profoundly changed by the wars of the Crusades. Heraldry, the set of rules governing the use of emblems, badges, coats-of-arms, etc., became a necessity, where crusading armies and men of many nations were gathered together.

When Richard, the lion-hearted, returned from Palestine in 1194 the three lions of his coat-of-arms became the royal arms of England and are still shown on the royal standard of Great Britain. The royal standard is the personal property of the reigning monarch, and not the flag of the country—not the flag of the Englishman. The royal standard since the time of King Richard has always been the coat-of-arms of the reigning monarch. This coat has changed from time to time, as kings of different houses have sat upon the throne.

The Plantagenets, the house of Lancaster, the house of York, the house of Tudor, the house of Stuart, the Commonwealth, have each borne their individual standards. The house of Hanover, to which Queen Victoria belonged, has retained the same standard since 1714.

The royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland fill the four quarters of that banner in the following order: first, England represented by three gilt lions of King Richard on a red ground; second, Scotland represented by a red lion rampart on a gold field; third, Ireland by a silver harp with gold strings on a blue field; fourth, England repeated.

We have dwelt thus upon the ensigns of England as we are more closely allied to her, our mother-country, than to any other. If any ensign floated over the Pilgrims as they landed at Plymouth in 1620, it was the red cross of St. George. This was in use in the Massachusetts colony in 1634. In

that year began the singular dispute as to the godliness of employing the sign of the cross on a military banner. The result was that the king's colors were retained at his castle in the harbor, but excluded from use elsewhere in the colony. In 1643 the union of the united colonies of New England was formed. It is not known that any common flag was adopted until 1686 when Governor Andrus received one from the king. This was a very brilliant and beautiful flag, consisting of the red cross of St. George, the king's colors at that time, borne on a white field occupying the whole flag, the center of the cross emblazoned with a gilt crown over the cipher of King James the First. The cross of St. George continued in general use throughout the colonies until the union of James the First was adopted in 1707.

Previous to the breaking out of the war of the Revolution the colonists had considered themselves loyal British subjects and little attention had been paid to military ensigns or tactics. Now the ensignia of royalty had become distasteful to them and they sought many devices to express their insubordination to British rule and authority.

At the first mustering of the forces of the Revolution, many different colors were adopted by different troops and different colonies. Among the favorite devices were the pine tree of New England and the rattle-snake with the impressive motto "Don't tread on me," also "Liberty," "Liberty or Death," "An Appeal to Heaven," etc. The figure of the rattle-snake divided into thirteen parts, with the motto "Unite or Die," was a favorite design. We have no authentic account of the banners carried at the battle of Bunker Hill, they were undoubtedly various and might have been appropriately inscribed "No Tea" or "Stamped Paper."

A famous flag of 1776 was the blue ensign of South Carolina, marked by a white crescent in the upper corner bearing the word "Liberty." Under this fought the men who drove the British fleet from Charleston Harbor, and this was the flag which during the defense of Sullivan's Island, the brave Sergeant Jasper sprang upon the earthworks to replace in the spot from which a cannon ball had carried it a moment before.

A flag carried at the battle of White Plains in 1776 consisted of a white field with crossed swords in the center and the motto "Liberty or Death." The flag carried by Commodore Hopkins, the first commander of our navy, had red and white stripes crossed diagonally by a huge rattle-snake with the motto "Don't tread on me."

As early as 1775 the subject of a common flag engaged the attention of Washington, but the device he suggested did not obtain much currency. Dr. Franklin and two other gentlemen met at Cambridge late in 1775, and settled on a flag, which was in fact the king's red ensign, with the red field striped with white, so as to give thirteen alternate red and white stripes, rebellious stripes as the English called them. The official establishment of this flag is involved in obscurity but its use is beyond question. It was hoisted for the first time over the camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November second, 1776. About the same time it was raised on a man-of-war by Lieutenant Paul Jones with his own hands on the ship *Alfred*. This was the first time the American flag floated over American waters and it occurred on the Delaware, 1776.

The stars and stripes were first saluted by a foreign naval power February 14, 1777. This occurred in French waters, when Admiral Lamont Piquot of the French navy returned the salute of Lieutenant Jones.

In June, 1777, the Revolutionary statesmen, then in session in Philadelphia, appointed the committee to consider the adoption of a general standard for the troops of all the colonists.

The fourteenth of June, 1777, was the day on which the continental congress passed its memorable resolution, "That the flag of the United States of America should consist of thirteen stripes alternate red and white, that the union should be a blue field surmounted by thirteen white stars, representing a new constellation," referring to Lyra the harp, the emblem of Ireland which signified harmony. The blue field was taken from the Covenanters' banner of Scotland, significant of the league and covenant of the united colonies against justice and oppression.

The stars were to be disposed in a circle signifying the perpetuity of the Union—the circle being the sign of eternity. The thirteen stripes with the stars showed the number of united colonies, and denoted the subordination of the states to their dependence on the Union as well as equality with each other.

The colors had their own significance, the red, which with the Romans was the emblem of defiance, denoted daring—the white, purity—the blue, fidelity. The five-pointed star was from the heraldry of Holland, France and Germany, the one used by the early coinage of the United States, but the designers have used the six-pointed star of English heraldry.

The regulation size of the army flag was to be six feet six inches in length, four feet four inches in width, seven red and six white stripes; commencing at the top, the first seven stripes, first red, then white, bind the blue field, bringing the eighth stripe a white one at the bottom of the field, etc. One day between the twenty-third of May and the first of June, 1777, during which time Washington was in Philadelphia, there came to the house of Mrs. Betsey Ross, a seamstress, 239 Archer street, the commander-in-chief, General Ross, and other gentlemen, members of congress, who desired to know if she could make a flag according to a design which they would produce. Mrs. Ross expressed her willingness to make the flag after the design presented, but suggested that the stars would be more symmetrical and pleasing to the eye made with five points according to French heraldry, than with six according to the design. She then showed them how such a star could be made, by folding a piece of paper and producing the pattern by a single cut of her scissors. Her suggestion was adopted and she proceeded to make the flag, which was finished the next day. Thus it happened that the name of a woman, Mrs. Betsey Ross, the maker and partial designer of our national banner is forever immortalized as associated with our stars and stripes.

On the fourteenth of April, 1818, congress passed the following resolution: Resolved, That on the admission of a new state into the union one star be added to the union of

the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July, next succeeding such admission. This necessitated the change from the circle in the position of the stars, to parallel lines, which have come to number nearly half of a hundred instead of the original thirteen.

Besides being a national emblem, the flag has a significant language-code of its own, on land and sea. To the storm tossed mariner on the great waste of waters, separated from home and loved ones, with only the sky above and the waters beneath, how cheering the sight of the ensign of his country borne by a passing vessel, bearing perchance tidings from home. Ships speak to each other as man to man by flag signals, and to the initiated their language is a whole vocabulary.

Saluation and greeting, daring and defiance, appeal for aid or signal of distress, defeat or victory are thus expressed. The most memorable flag signal ever displayed was from the flag-ship of Admiral Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson was the bravest and best of commanders and his men trusted him implicitly. Just before going into action against the combined fleets of France and Spain, with the odds against the English, Nelson signalled to his twenty-seven ships, his memorable admonition "England expects *every man* to do his duty." The flag code enabled the message to be given word for word, except the word duty, which was spelled letter by letter and was none the less impressive.

All the flags of our navy are made in the equipment building at the Brooklyn navy yard. The floor of the flag room is covered with lines representing the exact measurement of the various ensigns, and it is no easy matter to turn out a flag which will be exactly according to pattern, both as to design and measurement.

The largest American flag is 34 68/100 feet in length, and 13 12/100 feet in width and is rarely used. Our flag is by no means an easy one to make, the 45 stars in the blue field have to be accurately arranged and the stripes mathematically exact.

The stars are made of muslin folded twenty-five times and punched out by a steel punch. There are used in the navy

yard fifty thousand yards of bunting annually, which is all made in the United States. Before being accepted the bunting is subjected to the severest tests with regard to quality and permanency of color. The flag locker of a large cruiser contains more than two hundred different ensigns.

The president's flag is blue, with the arms of the United States, the eagle and stars are white, the shield preserving the "tinctures."

Capt. John Kendrick has the honor of first carrying the stars and stripes around the world. He sailed from Boston on the *Columbia* in 1787, returning to Boston in 1790. The adventurous sailors of United States have displayed our national colors in every port of the world, from the Arctic to the Indies.

Our explorers have unfurled our banners—Kane, Peary and Greely among the icebergs of the North, and Livingston and Stanley in the heart of darkest Africa. Commodore Wilkes carried it through the Pacific to the Anarctic regions. Last but not least the Daughters of the American Revolution thirty-two thousand strong have arisen in their might to perpetuate the memory, the valor and bravery of their sires, and instil into the minds of the rising generation the spirit of patriotic devotion to flag and country that has made the United States of America the greatest republic of the world. In peace or war it is the banner of freedom. It floats tranquilly over the turning points of battles which determine the nation's existence; crowning its triumphs, drooping in its defeats, exulting in its victories; shrouding the dead bodies of its heroes; gracing our national festivals, adorning our halls of legislation and justice.

If like a mirror it could repeat the scenes it has witnessed, the voices it has heard, it would reproduce the history of the past in endless detail.

Out of the thousand incidents that might be quoted from the history of the wars of the United States to show the personal devotion of our soldiers to the standard under which they serve, and which is to them the symbol of the cause and the country that they gave their lives to defend, we will cite only one. In the year 1863, the sixteenth regiment of Con-

necticut volunteers, after three days' hard fighting were forced to surrender. Just before the confederates swarmed over the breast works, the colonel of the regiment shouted, "Save the colors," "Don't let the enemy get the flags." In an instant the battle flag stripped from its pole was cut and torn in small fragments, which were distributed to the soldiers. Each piece was sacredly preserved; when a soldier died his piece was intrusted to a comrade. The regiment some five hundred strong was sent to prison camp. When the weary soldiers returned to their homes each bringing his bit of star or stripe, these worn fragments were patched together, making the regimental colors nearly complete, and are now preserved in the state house at Hartford, Connecticut. Surely no devotion could be more simple, more resolute, more absolute than this.

In conclusion we quote from the address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to members of the fourteenth regiment of New York state troops in 1861:

"As at the early dawn the stars shine forth even while it grows light, and then, as the sun advances, that light breaks into the banks and streaming lines of color, the glowing red and intense white striving together and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent; so, on the American flag, stars and beams of many colored light shine out together.

"It is the banner of dawn. It means liberty; and the galley slave, the poor oppressed conscript, the down trodden creatures of foreign despotism, see in the American flag that every promise and production of God: The people which sat in darkness, saw a great light, and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up.

"Our flag carries American ideas, American history, and American feelings.

"Beginning with the colonists, and coming down to our time, in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, it has gathered and stored chiefly this supreme idea: *Divine right of liberty in man*. Every color means liberty; every thread means liberty; every form of star and beam or stripe of light means liberty; not lawlessness, not license; but organized, institutional liberty—liberty through law, and laws for liberty!

"It is not a painted rag. It is a whole national history. It is the constitution. It is the government. It is the free people that stand in the government on the constitution."

“Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom’s soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom’s banner streaming o’er us.”

MARY PHILIPSE.

By Alice Burke.

In 1756, Colonel George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, had difficulties concerning rank with an officer holding a royal commission. He found it necessary to go to General Shirley, commander-in-chief of his majesty’s troops in America.

Colonel Washington left the headquarters in Winchester to ride to Boston attended by an aide-de-camp, an Englishman, whom he had engaged at short notice, by name Roger Morris. Colonel Washington was a young, handsome man, full of ambition. His keen, blue eyes took in everything in the way of adventure.

When he reached New York he visited a dear friend, Beverly Robinson, who remained true to him until the Revolution began. At this time Robinson lived in a grand old manor house in what is now Yonkers. It had been handed down to his wife from her father, the Honorable Frederick Philipse, who had been speaker of the assembly. The house and grounds which were large and beautiful overlooked the Hudson river. The family consisted of Mistress Robinson, her husband and her sister, Mary Philipse, a very beautiful and accomplished young woman. She was extremely fascinating in her manner and most men lost their hearts to her, but she seemed to enjoy their homage. She had a graceful figure and a pair of dangerous eyes. Her skin was white and fair, and her glossy, black hair framed her attractive face. On the night of Washington’s arrival, Mary was not at supper. Later when they were sitting on the veranda, they heard a voice singing an old song. The conversation flagged. Washington became attentive at once, for the musical tones were

sweet, full of that something which appealed to the emotions. The notes stirred the brave colonel. The words were distinctly uttered:

"When thou are far a'wa—
Thou'lt dearer grow to me;
But change o' place an' change o' folk
May gar thy fancy free.

"'Tis thoughts that bind the soul
And keep friends in the mind,
And if I think I see thee now
What can part thee and me?"

The tender voice grew more distant and died away.

"To whom are we indebted for this pleasure?" asked Colonel Washington.

"It must be Mary, she did not join us at tea," said Mistress Robinson, "because she had been for a ride and was late in returning. Shall we go in and see her?"

But before they could do so Mary stepped out.

"Good evening all," she said cheerfully, then seeing Colonel Washington, she paused. "I had forgotten you had a guest."

Robinson introduced them. They began an animated conversation and were so interested that they did not observe how soon the other two withdrew, and that they were alone in the summer night, with the romance, the ideals of their lives just opening before them. Something, perhaps, of this they realized when they looked into each other's eyes.

Meanwhile the river shimmered and shone in the waning light and beneath, far down, flowed the darkness of the waves.

"Do you see that long pathway of light?" Mary said, at last somewhat seriously. "What do you think is beneath it? It is like a life, Colonel, is it not? My life, for instance."

"Your life is all sunlight, if you will, Mistress Philipse," he answered. "There can be no darkness, no gloom for you."

"One can never tell," she said thoughtfully.

"And yet I am sure that you will never be unhappy."

"It's very kind of you to think so cheerfully about me, but

just as sure as there is darkness beneath that stream of light so beneath this happiness of my life, trials will come. I must say good-night, Colonel," she ended, giving him her hand. He saluted it, saying:

"Good-night, fair Mistress Mary, may your dreams be sweet. God keep you." He watched her go, her step light and noiseless.

He stood there some moments lost in a reverie. The fair face of Mary Philipse seemed to be with him, entangling him in a web from which he did not try to escape. He fancied he could see and know that beneath the careless beauty of her face lived a soul, pure and true.

Colonel Washington's stay with the Robinsons was short for he was obliged to go to Boston. The farewell with Mary was by the gateway, a quarter of a mile from the house. She went thither with him, walking beside him while he led his horse. She was dressed in a quaint, flowered muslin. The delicate bloom of her fair skin showed through its gossamer texture. Her wide brimmed bonnet was tilted over her eyes. Roger Morris, his aide-de-camp, came in sight as they reached the gateway. He was waiting for the colonel. He was a fine specimen of an Englishman, as he stood straight and tall holding the bridle of his horse.

"Present me, Colonel," she said gaily.

The aide-de-camp bowed low over the young girl's hand.

The colonel, alert to the slightest change in Mary, detected a peculiar expression on her face, as with eyes lowered, she received his salute.

"You also go with Colonel Washington?" she inquired.

"Undoubtedly, Mistress Philipse," Morris replied.

"Come back soon, Colonel," she exclaimed, adding in a teasing voice, "and be sure to bring Captain Morris with you."

"Of course," was the reply, and saluting her with their swords, the two rode away.

Morris was a few paces behind the colonel, he turned to look back, Mary stood watching him, her bonnet off and she threw him a kiss.

Soon after Mary received a letter from Washington. Others

followed. In all she read between the lines the true manly nature gradually becoming interested in her. Perhaps, she might in time return the feeling.

Meanwhile Washington did his errand in Boston and sent Morris further on. During their separation letters passed between them, for Washington became attached to his aide-de-camp and wrote him confidentially about Mary Philipse. He did not disguise from him that he was in love and wondered if Morris detected the slightest sign of a return of his affection in the short glimpse he had of her. To this Morris replied that he feared the lady's heart and hand were already given to another. Washington would not believe him, but continued writing effusive epistles regarding Mary.

So matters stood when the two met and returned to the old manor house. They lingered indefinitely. They walked, they rode with Mary and in the evenings they listened to her as she sat at the spinet singing quaint songs. The colonel was not quite satisfied to have Morris continually at hand, so he made an errand for him to a neighboring city. In the interval Washington hoped to ask the question nearest his heart of Mary. And she, during this dream of summer, did not stop to think where the days were leading. On the day after Morris left he surprised her with an open letter in her hand, she flushed hotly. A misgiving, a doubt overwhelmed him and Morris's warning recurred to him. It sped away and the midsummer lived again with Mary beside him. Looking into her eyes he forgot his ambitions, his patriotism.

On a certain afternoon they were alone. They had been for a walk. They paused in Mary's garden under the shade of an oak tree. Mary was more silent than usual, she seemed tired. Washington had just told her of a summons to camp.

"Yes, Mary," he said, as they rested on a bench, "to-morrow I shall be leaving here. It is imperative that I go, much as I wish to stay."

"Will you not remain longer? I wish you would," she replied, urgently. She recovered her usual light-hearted manner as she continued. "You were telling me about your wife—the woman you will marry, weren't you?"

"Yes, Mary, yes," he said, following her mood. "Yes, my wife will be beautiful, and I shall adore her."

"Indeed, and will she adore you?"

"She will have to."

"But how will you manage, suppose, Sir, you marry a coquette? Would you like to see your wife flirting with other men?"

"I should love to, Fair Mistress, my wife, if I ever have one, can do anything on God's earth she pleases," he laughed, good naturedly.

"I somehow do not believe you would really care to have her flirt with other men," she said seriously. He made no answer.

"But I have almost given up hope of marrying. Those days are over, and I am settling down into bachelorhood."

"What nonsense, Colonel, of course you will marry."

"I sometimes fear, Mary, that in my love for the battlefield, and my country, I might forget my wife, and she would never understand if I seemed unresponsive."

"You do not seem to realize that your wife would be the one person in the world who would thoroughly understand you, and know you as you are, good and true and—

"And what? what else? Mary, dear girl, tell me the rest."

"And to be loved, Colonel," she ended slowly.

"By you Mary?"

"Perhaps, later on, do not ask me now, for we were but arguing," she said.

"But I must know, now. I have waited too long as it is. I love you," he said, with deep feeling.

"And I can only say," she answered, "hope for nothing from me, at the same time, accept my regard for you, my—

"It is love, Mary, you have for me. I know it, I know it," he exclaimed, drawing her to him, and for a moment she allowed his embrace.

"If this be not love, Mary, then what is it?" he whispered.

"For me, sorrow, misery, let me go, for this is impossible," she said, in a troubled way, and he obeyed her.

Quite slowly they proceeded to the house.

At the dining room door she turned hastily, giving him her

hand, "Good-bye, Colonel, I shall not see you on the morrow."

"I shall not go to-morrow," he answered, "I have decided to wait until my aide-de-camp returns." A flash of fear, confusion came into Mary's eyes. Washington saw it, and was glad he had made the decision to stay.

"So this is only good-night," he added, as they parted.

During the next two days he saw little of Mary. He noticed that she appeared nervous and her eyes, when they met his, were full of sadness. He confessed he did not comprehend her. On the evening before Morris was expected Washington was walking along the shaded road which led to the house.

"Will Mary ever love me?" he thought. "She is the only woman I shall ever love." Suddenly he heard footsteps approaching, he stopped abruptly. Roger Morris walked swiftly toward him from an adjoining path.

"You!" Washington exclaimed in astonishment, "I did not expect you until to-morrow."

"True, Colonel," Morris replied, trying to master his embarrassment, at the meeting. "I returned sooner than I thought, because I found I could do so. Your errand was accomplished in a few hours. Did I do right in coming to-night?"

"Quite right, Morris," the other replied. They walked toward the house.

"I think there is some one coming along the road," Washington remarked.

After an interval, Morris, whose eyes had been seeing her at a great distance, agreed that there was.

"Who can it be out here alone?" Washington continued, in a curious voice. The figure came nearer, she was all in white, and he was amazed to see Mary Philipse. Her face, too, was without color, save for the lustre of her eyes and her red lips. She did not look surprised at encountering Morris and on a sudden, her presence was clear to Washington.

"Mary," the colonel said calmly, "you did not expect to meet me here. "Tell me honestly."

"No, I did not."

"You came to meet Captain Morris?"

"Yes."

They moved slowly on. Mary between the two men. She could see Morris's clear-cut profile distinctly as they came out into the full light of the moon. As for the other, she could not distinguish his features. She felt his mood, however. She knew he was suffering and she blamed herself for what had passed between them, yet she rejoiced over much he had told her. How still the night! Now and then a chirrup of a cricket or a call of a katydid. Mary knew her future now. It stood beside her in the form of Roger Morris. A year or two before, she had given him her faith, long before she had met Washington, she must keep her word, though the keeping of it meant pain to one very dear to her.

"I am sure, Colonel, you will excuse us, if we leave you at this turn. I have a grave matter to talk over with Mistress Philipse," Morris remarked, as they paused in the walk.

"As Mistress Philipse wishes," Washington answered.

"I wish it, Colonel," she replied, gently.

Left alone, Morris caught her to him, kissing her passionately.

"Mine, darling, mine, mine," he said.

"Yes, Roger, yours," she answered, slowly:

"You say it, but let me feel your kisses on my lips, your arms about my neck."

The embrace she gave him and the kiss were both quiet, gentle, but he was satisfied.

"I do believe, Mary," he remarked afterwards as they neared the house, "that Colonel Washington is in love with you or at least admires you."

"Possibly the latter, Roger, for you know many men have done that."

"Yes, I know. I must prepare myself not to be jealous of you, once you are my wife," he said laughing.

"You will have no cause, then," she replied seriously.

"Perhaps I may," he went on, still laughing.

"Since you seem to wish it, perhaps you may," she exclaimed, lightly, and then she bade him good-night and went

in. The night was reaching out to the dawn, but still Washington sat on the veranda, watching the scene before him. The ever moving river, the wide expanse of country before him, and above, the moon creeping forth, stealing over him, and over the ruins of his love castle, which he had built so carefully, so tenderly, so hopefully! He knew that smoldering among the ruins, burned a dull, eternal fire of constancy, that would never go out, no matter if in after years he might marry. Mary had an odd personality, but he thought he had fathomed its depths. At this moment he heard some one move near him, a flutter of a gown, a light footstep. He turned in his chair to behold her standing close beside him. Her singular beauty made him gaze and gaze at her.

"Mary," he said, in a low voice, rising and grasping her by the arm. "You here, God help us both."

"I could not rest until I had said good-bye. I heard you would leave to-day," she said firmly.

"Yes, to-day, in a few hours. It will be soon time. But why should you come after what has happened?"

"Because, oh, because I wanted you to know I could not let you go without a word." She laid a hand on his, his closed over it.

"Mary, Mary," he said, "What do you mean? There is danger for both of us. You know I love you."

"Yes, yes, and I—She hesitated and looked long into his eyes. He dared not trust what he saw there.

"And you—you?" he asked.

"Oh, can you not see? Do you not know how much I care whether you go or stay. I wish to-morrow would never come. I wish that we might never say good-bye," she exclaimed.

"You mean you love me?" he asked, still holding her.

"I mean I love you," she answered.

"But you are bound to Roger Morris, isn't this the truth?"

"Yes, I know, I know," she went on, "I have given my word to marry him, and so I will, but you shall know that my love is yours."

"Mary, do you know what you are saying, giving me joy, sorrow, all in a moment?"

"Yes, but I had to say it. I could not rest until you knew. I could not let you go, without a word." They stood speechless, each regarding the other—a glance of love—of adoration. She crept closer to him, her face calm, love-lit.

"For one moment let us believe we are happy, just you and I and no one else," she said caressingly.

"Mary, I love you," he repeated. "There is no one else but you here in my arms always. God help us, and keep you for we must part now. Farewell." He turned away.

"It will be the last time we shall be together," she said.

Suddenly he stooped and kissed her and thus they parted.

On the morrow he departed for camp life. In the confusion and din of battle he did not forget Mary Philipse. Her image was with him.

He heard that his aide-de-camp had proved unfaithful to him and his cause, so he dismissed him from his service. Thus the two men separated.

Meanwhile Mary and Roger heard reports of Washington's love and devotion to her, but they tried to stop the idle gossip, and it was finally hushed, when they were married, and most positively, when two years later, Colonel Washington wedded.

In the year 1775, grave troubles arose between the British and Americans and soon came the battle of Lexington. Roger Morris was in the thick of the fray with Beverly Robinson at his side. Both men had gone over to the British, and thus, in a measure, Washington's friendship ended with Robinson.

After Mary's marriage she and her husband lived in New York and her house was visited by noted personages. Her husband adored her, and did everything for her comfort and happiness. Sometimes he grew uneasy and doubtful as to whether he alone possessed Mary's devotion. It was when news reached them of Washington's increasing fame. Her face would flush like a girl's and her eyes grow very happy as she listened, but her husband never alluded to it. Thus their lives passed in a peaceful way. Later, however, troubles began to brew, for when Morris joined the British, Mary's estate was confiscated, in punishment for her loyalty to the

king. However, she did not lose courage, but remained her husband's ally and a staunch upholder of his cause. At last she found herself alone with scarcely enough to live on and keep her children in clothing. She now decided to go to Washington and intercede for their rights.

Washington was passing through New York at the time, staying at the old headquarters facing what is now the Battery. He was to be there but one night. He had not seen Mary Philipse for nearly twenty years. What changes since then! He thought of her now as he sat before a huge log fire. Thus after twenty years this love of his youth lived in his heart.

Presently as Washington sat dreaming, watching the flames leap higher, higher, taking with them his fame, his ambition, and leaving below the settling ashes of his love, some one knocked. A servant was admitted bringing word that Mistress Roger Morris sought an audience. He started slightly as he bade the man admit her. While he waited, there came to mind his last meeting with her. The agony, the joy of that moment were lived over again. He stood by the mantle-shelf as she came in. He was not prepared for the sight of her for she seemed, even after all this long time, as fair, as sweet, as ever. The same trick of the eyes, the well-beloved face and gentle manner. He had expected a change in her, but there she stood, the same almost as when she had kissed him twenty years ago. It sent the hot blood to his face, and made him feel as he had in that well-remembered past.

"Mary," he said, taking both her hands in his. "Mary, can it indeed be you? What happiness this is to see you here, to feel your hands in mine, to look into your eyes."

"And I to see you, General, still the same," she hesitated, her eyes looked away.

"Yes, Mary, yes." For a moment there was silence. Then she said: "I have come, General, to plead for my estates, which have been confiscated, as you know, on account of my husband's loyalty to the king. Is it right, is it fair, General, to me, to him, and to our children?" she asked very urgently.

"To him, yes, and to you because you uphold him," he replied at once, "but your children, no, it is not fair, and I will see that they have their rights, further than this I cannot help you." He paused, regarding her thoughtfully. "Are you quite happy, Mary?" he asked.

"Happy—yes—contented at least; and you, General?" Their eyes met in a long steady gaze, as if each was looking back and each living over that summer's eve.

"I am content, and still anxious to attain a higher standing in my service for my country."

"Yes—I know—I know—such contentment is little enough for you—you—who can love so truly, and—so—but General, I thank you for taking an interest in my troubles."

"There is nothing to thank me for, I would do more if I could."

She went to his desk and looked at the documents, the letters piled away. A secret drawer, by some mischance, had sprung open, and in it was a miniature of herself, which she had given him years ago. "You have this even now?" she asked, taking it in her hand to look at it.

"Yes, even now," he replied, earnestly. The room was very quiet as they stood there. The place seemed pulsing with memories; memories of that dear well-remembered love of theirs. He roused himself from the spell which was over him.

"Mary," he exclaimed, hurriedly, "I will see that your children are righted, and so farewell."

"Forgive my coming to you," she said, "I did not know you still cared."

"Good-bye, Mary," he said, in a voice full of love, of tenderness.

Pressing her hand a moment, in farewell, she passed out of the room. Later she received notice that the rights of her children were not effected by the attainder.

Mary's life from this period grew calmer, and she lived in comparative seclusion. She returned with her husband, her children, and her sister to the old estate on the Hudson.

ROUTINE WORK IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1. The mail is received and assorted as follows:

- a. Letters concerning application papers.
- b. Letters concerning supplemental papers.
- c. Letters for copies of application papers.
- d. Letters for badge permits.

e. Letters inclosing checks and money orders sent by mistake to the registrar general which must all be endorsed by her and sent to treasurer general.

f. Letters from people concerning matters of prospective members and members already admitted.

g. Letters with corrections from applicants whose papers are incomplete.

2. The application papers when received are dated and recorded.

3. If the applicant enters through a chapter, notification of receipt of application is sent to the chapter registrar; if a member-at-large to the state regent.

The application is then placed on file.

If the application paper has all the requirements, it is examined in lineage and service, which, if found correct, is verified, signed, and dated by the registrar general, and filed as verified.

4. If application is found wanting in the requirements the registrar or proposed member-at-large sending it, is notified and request is made for sufficient information or data to assist in verification and the paper is filed as referred but not verified, and marked incomplete.

5. When application papers are verified they are taken to the treasurer general's department to be marked "paid."

6. The applicants entering under service already filed are referred to card catalogue, where if found to be same are verified as—"Service same as National Number ———"), and papers filed as verified.

7. The application papers that are verified are arranged by

states and chapters and a type-written list is presented by the registrar general at the monthly meeting of the national board of management, which, if there is no objection, the members of the national board accept, after which they are dated, and the recording secretary general adds her signature to every paper.

8. A notification is sent to every chapter registrar of members accepted in her chapter, or to state regent in the case of a member-at-large.

9. The applications are then numbered and recorded.

10. A notification of election is sent to each individual admitted.

11. About five hundred applications are presented at each board meeting.

12. The papers are separated; one being sent to chapter registrars, or members-at-large as the case may be; the other filed with duplicate papers.

13. The data for the certificate of membership is then made, verified and sent to the engrosser.

14. The original paper is then filed ready to be entered in card catalogue by individual and ancestors, after which the papers are ready for binding, two hundred in each volume. The supplemental papers of additional lines are bound as supplemental and are numbered the same as original papers.

15. These supplemental or additional papers are subjected to the same routine as the original and often require much more time to verify.

16. Application papers that cannot be verified by referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution library are taken by the registrar general to the congressional library, and every possible effort made to verify them. Papers inclosing certified record of service or lineage or reference are promptly verified and the certified record returned to the applicant herself.

17. If after sufficient correspondence papers cannot be verified they are returned to chapter registrar or member, and request made for a correct or complete paper.

18. After the engrossed certificates of membership are

signed by the president general, recording secretary general, and registrar general, stamped with the seal of the society, they are prepared for mailing.

19. The slips are prepared for the mailing tubes, and addressed.

20. Badge permits are issued by the registrar general at the rate of one hundred per month.

This work is under the supervision of the registrar general, who is a genealogist, and who receives no remuneration from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Three clerks are employed—one at \$70.00, two at \$50.00.

The data, typewriting, filing, reference, and mailing are attended to in order, and each person is fully acquainted with the varied work of the office, and when each chapter registrar considers the work she has to do, she can fully realize the vast amount of the work in the registrar general's office. In knowing this the registrar general begs that each chapter registrar observe the following absolutely, which is necessary in regard to application papers of proposed members sent to the registrar general's office.

1. Send all applications to be verified and presented at following meeting of the national board of management before the 25th of the month, as no paper received after that date can receive the proper attention for verification.

2. The inclosed sample application paper of a Virginian with Virginia lineage and service, shows what an application paper should be to be considered complete. More information can be added; if a recorded genealogy is preferred by a member there is no objection to more data.

3. All dues must be sent to the treasurer general at the same time the application paper is sent to the registrar general. In not observing this rule unnecessary additional work is given to the registrar general.

The circular issued by the former registrar general gives necessary instructions of "How to Become a Member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

MINNIE F. MICKLEY.

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

BOSTON, CITY OF THE FREE.

By Edith B. Wright.

[Read before the Huntington (Indiana) Chapter, upon the anniversary of the evacuation by the British.]

Well nigh three hundred years have sped
Since a few souls, by pastor led,
Built their rude huts and small frame church
In forest wilds. They came in search
Of blest religious liberty.
They gladly faced the wintry blast,
And sufferings upon them cast,
That they might worship honestly
The God they loved devotedly.
And you arose—stern, brave and free,
Proud Boston, home of liberty.

The years sped on, and freedom still
Was sole dictator of your will.
Here Otis hurled anathemas
Against oppressive English laws.
Here Adams' mighty eloquence
O'ermastered British insolence.
Hot-bed of revolution long,
We e'er will yield you love and song.

Your old North Church the signal gave
To Paul Revere, the noted brave,
Who boldly dashed the country through
To tell the woeful tale he knew—
That well-armed British troops had gone
To seize the stores at Concord town.

In you and your vicinity
Were martyrs first to liberty
From haughty England's galling yoke.
Staunch center of a sturdy folk!
Bold Boston, home of liberty!
Brave Boston, city of the free!

Here dwelt the learned Mathers three,
And here they slumber peacefully.

Here Channing, Beecher, Parker wrought.
Here Joseph Cook has lived and taught.
Famed home of mental liberty!
Famed Boston, city of the free!

Proud Harvard rears her stately walls
In sight of your ancestral halls.
Fair spot of scholarship and art
Transcendently she does her part
In making you more truly free,
More truly home of liberty.

For never truth by scholar sought,
Nor ever thinker's honest thought,
Nor artist's high art, nobly wrought,
But made the whole, wide world more free,
But prophesied a liberty
Which ne'er can blossom on the earth
Till perfect, all-round man has birth.

Young Holmes and Lowell Harvard knew;
And later, Boston City, too.
The dreams of youthful Emerson
Old Harvard's halls smiled proudly on.
Here Longfellow, the scholar bard,
Received high honor and reward.
Learned home of broadest liberty,
Art center, city of the free!

The progress of a newer day
Has torn most landmarks quite away.
But Fanueil Hall and State-House stand
The benediction of our land,
And monuments, new-made, arise
To Boston's good and brave and wise.
Famed Boston, home of liberty!
Fair Boston, city of the free!

Type-city of our English blood—
A city ever unsubdued—
Bulwark of largest liberty
In all that tends to make men free,
There rings from even o'er the sea
"Proud Boston, home of liberty!"

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS FROM NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, AND VICINITY.

Eliasaph Whitney, the Rev. Moses Mather, D. D., John Clock, Thaddeus Bell, James Bell, Joseph Mather, Gershom Schofield, Nathan Knapp, all from Middlesex; Daniel Chapman, Redding; Stephen Allen, Westport; John Clark, Noroton; Capt. Seth Seymour, Norwalk; Fountain Smith, Norwalk.—From *Darien Review*, the REV. H. S. BROWN and ANGELINE SCOTT.

ELIASAPH WHITNEY, son of Nathan and Sarah Whitney, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, February 3, 1716-1717; married to Mary Bishop "in Stamford by the Worshipful Samuel Hait Esquier one of his majesties Justices of the Peace for ye County of Fairfield on May 10th, 1744." Mary Bishop was born August 18, 1722.

He was a tanner and shoemaker and settled in the parish of Middlesex, in Stamford, now Darien, Connecticut, in a house which he built in 1751. Tradition says that he had only a foot-path to his house, that deer were yet plentiful and that he often exchanged a pair of shoes for a bushel of wheat. They were members, and he was chosen a deacon, of the Congregational church of Middlesex, now Darien. His wife joined by letter 7th of October, 1744.

He was appointed society's collector January 21, 1744-1745; was allowed "four pounds old tenor," January 30, 1754 for "to sweep ye meeting House as often as needful for ye ensuing year" and was also on the school committee on the Stamford side in 1756, and from that time to 1763.

He was one of those who were taken prisoners in the Middlesex Church, on Sunday, 22 July, 1781, during public worship by a party of British and refugees, and taken to Long Island. Some of the prisoners never returned, but he, more fortunate, found some acquaintances through whose influence he was released. He and his

wife lived together nearly seventy years, sixty-three of which were passed under one roof, and her death was the first that took place in the house. She died 4 Jan. 1814 aged 91 years 4 months and 6 days, having then living (according to an obituary written at Stamford 13 Jan. 1814) 7 children, 47 grandchildren, 83 great-grandchildren, and 6 great-great-grandchildren. He died in Darien 17 May 1817, aged 100 years, 3 months and 3 days, allowing for change of style. A white stone erected to their memory was found in 1867, lying flat on the ground in a field in Darien.

JOHN CLOCK. The following with regard to John Clock is taken from his pension record:

"In March, 1781, he was serving under Captain Lockwood as guard, when he and the congregation at the meeting house were captured by the cowboys or Tories, on Sabbath day and he was taken away as a prisoner, detained by the British 6 months before he was paroled."

DEACON JOSEPH MATHER, of Darien, Connecticut, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Moses Mather, born Feby. 23, 1719; who was the son of Capt. Timothy, born Mch. 20, 1681; who was the son of Richard, born Dec. 20, 1653; the son of Timothy, born Liverpool, England, 1628; the son of the Rev. Richard, born Lowton, England 1596.

Joseph Mather was born July 21, 1753; died Feby. 29, 1840; married Sarah Scott May 29, 1777. The latter died Aug. 27, 1843.

Deacon Mather served for more than two years in the war of the Revolution and was given a pension by the United States government which was continued to his widow.

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Information relating to these heroes of the Revolution can be obtained through Miss M. L. Stringfield, state regent, Waynesville, North Carolina.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alexander, James, | Barringer, John Paul, |
| Alexander, John McKnitt, | Bell, Colonel Henry, |
| Alexander, Captain Moses, | Benbury, Major Thomas, |
| Alexander, Captain Robert, | Bethell, General William, |
| Alexander, Captain William Lee, | Black, Joseph, |
| Alston, Lt. Col. William, | Blackwelder, Caleb, |
| Anderson, Lt. Col. Wm. Clough, | Blount, Lieutenant Whitmel, |
| Archer, Dr. John. | Boddle, Nathan, |
| Baker, General Lawrence, | Bradley, Richard, |
| Banks, Hezekiah, | Branch, Stephen, |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Brandon, Major James, | Harvey, Thomas, |
| Brandon, Mathew, | Hawkins, Colonel Philemon, |
| Brevard, Franklin, | Haywood, Colonel William, |
| Brevard, John, | Hemphill, Captain Thomas, |
| Brevard, Captain Alexander, | Henderson, Judge Richard, |
| Brown, Captain William, | Henry, Robert M., |
| Burton, Colonel Robert, | Heriot, Colonel Robert, |
| Burwell, Colonel Lewis, | Hill, Whitmel, |
| Butler, Ebenezer. | Hogg, James, |
| Caldwell, Rev. David, | Hooper, William, |
| Cantrell, Sr Stephen, | Houston, Christopher, |
| Clarke, John, | Hunt, Thomas, |
| Clay, Colonel Joseph, | Huske, John. |
| Cogdell, Colonel Richard, | Irwin, General Robert, |
| Coit, Colonel Samuel, | Ivey, Lieutenant Curtis. |
| Colburn, Sr Sergeant John, | Jack, Patrick, |
| Coleman, Colonel Thos. Burbage, | Johnston, Colonel James, |
| Conner, James, | Johnston, Rev. James. |
| Cooper, Sr Thomas, | Kerr, Nathaniel, |
| Craighead, Rev. Alexander, | King, Colonel James. |
| Crockett, John, | Leftwich, Ensign Joel, |
| Cumming, William, | Lockhart, Colonel Samuel, |
| Daves, Captain John, | Long, Lieutenant Reuben, |
| Davidson, Major John, | Love, Lieutenant Robert, |
| Davidson, General William, | Lucky, Joseph, |
| Davidson, Lieutenant William, | Luddon, Sergeant Joseph. |
| Davis, Bartholomew, | Mackey, James, |
| Doty, Benajah, | Maclay, Lt. Col. Samuel, |
| Douglas, Asa, | Maclaine, Archibald, |
| Douglas, Captain John D. | Mallett, General Peter, |
| Earnest, Lieutenant Felix, | Mallory, Colonel Frances. |
| Elliott, William, | Marks, Isaac, |
| Elms, Charles. | McDowell, General Charles, |
| Farson, James, | McDowell, Robert Irwin, |
| Forney, General Peter, | Mebane, Alexander, |
| Furman, Captain Moore. | Mellichamp, |
| Gale, Jr., Sergeant Isaac, | Middleton, Hon. Arthur, |
| Gale, Peter, | Middleton, Hon. Henry, |
| Goer, Captain Rezin, | Minor, Captain Vivian, |
| Graham, Major James, | Mitchell, Captain John, |
| Graham, Sr., Dr. Chauncey, | Moore, General James, |
| Graham, Jr., Dr. Chauncey, | Moore, John, |
| Granbury, Josiah. | Morton, Captain John. |
| Hall, Lieutenant Thomas, | Nisbet, John. |
| Hamner, Nicholas, | Osborne, Alexander. |
| Harris, Colonel West, | Person, General Thomas, |
| Harvey, James, | Phifer, Lt. Col. John, |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Phifer, Jr., Captain Martin, | Sumner, Jethrow. |
| Plunkett, Colonel William, | Taylor, Benjamin, |
| Poe, Sergeant William, | Taylor, Colonel George, |
| Polk, Colonel Ezekial, | Thomas, William, |
| Preston, Colonel William. | Thompson, General William, |
| Read, Hon. George, | Townsend, Dr. David, |
| Reese, David, | Truxton, Captain Thomas. |
| Richardson, Lieutenant Daniel, | Vance, Lieutenant David. |
| Roberdeau, Daniel, | Walker, Lieutenant Solomon, |
| Sevier, Colonel John, | Watkins, Captain Gassoway, |
| Sharpe, Hon. William, | Watkins, Captain John, |
| Simons, Colonel Maurice, | Watts, William, |
| Simpson, Colonel John, | Webb, John, |
| Smith, Lieutenant Francis, | Whittaker, Colonel John, |
| Smith, Major James, | White, Captain Joseph, |
| Smith, Colonel Samuel, | Wiley, William, |
| Smith, Lieutenant William, | Williams, Colonel John, |
| Spotswood, Captain John, | Williams, Lt. Col. Joseph, |
| Stearns, John, | Williams, William, |
| Steele, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, | Wilson, John, |
| Steele, Captain Joseph, | Winslow, Moses. |
| Stevenson, Captain William, | Young, Thomas. |
| Stroud, Lt. Col. Jacob, | |

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

(Additional.)

Atkins, Josiah, Jefferson; Burnham, Dr. Jedidiah, Kinsman; Gaylord, Major Levi, Geneva; Hopkins, Arnold, Harrisville; Merrick, Joseph, Strongsville; Porter, Captain Ebenezer, Aurora; Porter, Captain Elisha, Seville; Taylor, Timothy, Norwalk; Wright, Captain John, Tallmadge.

"In the long vista of the years to roll,
Let me not see my country's honor fade;
Oh! let me see our land retain its soul;
Her pride in Freedom and not Freedom's shade."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LOUISA HOAR HARRIS.

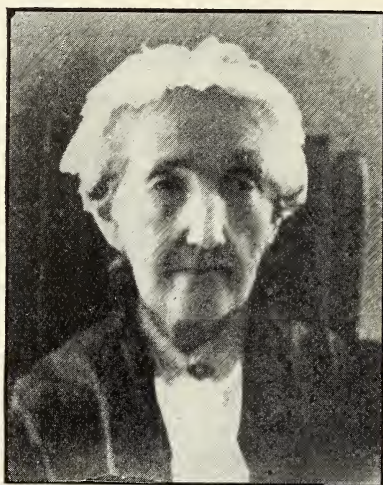
It has been the privilege of Ashuelot Chapter to number among its members two "Real Daughters," one of whom, Mrs. Louisa Hoar Harris, departed this life February 18, 1901. Mrs. Harris belonged to the Hoar family, distinguished in the history of Massachusetts and the nation. She was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, August 22, 1805, a descendant of John Hoar, who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, about 1643, and afterward removed to Concord. Her father, Timothy Hoar, was sixteen when the British came to Concord. He soon after enlisted, serving as matross.

Mrs. Harris was a teacher before her marriage, a woman of strong character, devoted to her church and family. She was interested in history and politics and kept up with the times. Her sight was so good that she made a black silk dress for herself when over ninety.

MRS. ISABELLA LITCHFIELD STURTEVANT.

The other original daughter of Ashuelot Chapter, Mrs. Isabella Litchfield Sturtevant, an honored citizen of Keene, still lives, passing the evening of her days in a serene and happy old age. An intelligent and energetic woman, a prominent member of church and society, she was active in all religious and social work. She has the use of her faculties and is interested in current events and matters of local interest. Mrs. Sturtevant is a descendant of Thomas Clark, mate of the "Mayflower." Her father, Caleb Litchfield, of Scituate, Massachusetts, was a great-grandson of Lawrence Litchfield, progenitor of the family of that name, and a member of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," of Boston. He enlisted in the Revolutionary army when fifteen years old and was twice discharged on account of being under age. Nothing daunted, the spirited boy again enlisted and served until the end of the war. He received a pension. He was sent

on a secret expedition to Rhode Island. He also went on the Penobscot expedition, under Commodore Saltonstall. The British being reinforced, the Americans abandoned the expedition, burned their shipping and the men in scattered detachments found their way to their homes through the wilderness, suffering greatly with hunger and fatigue. Caleb received a good education and studied the art of navigation in Boston. His book of trigonometrical exercises is preserved by his daughter. Later he became the captain of his father's



MRS. ISABELLA LITCHFIELD STURTEVANT.

schooner, "Betsey." After his marriage, he abandoned the sea, and about 1795 removed to Weathersfield, Vermont.

His daughter, Isabella, is the youngest of nine children and the only one surviving. She was born July 4, 1810; was educated for a teacher and followed her profession until her marriage in 1837. Her husband, Luther Sturtevant, was a member of a large and highly respected family which settled in Keene about 1732. Two sons, Horatio Dunbar Sturtevant, of Chicago, and General John W. Sturtevant, of Keene, their only children, served in the Civil War and have occupied positions of honor. Mrs. Sturtevant is tall and erect, and carries well the weight of her ninety years. When the National

Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized, Mrs. Sturtevant joined as a charter member, being number 607. Her certificate of membership, signed by the first president general, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, hangs in her sitting room. On her birthday, July 4, 1896, she was presented with the gold souvenir spoon, and made an honorary member of Ashuelot Chapter.

MRS. BETSEY PARKER JERALDS.

Another of the "Real Daughters" of Ruth Hart Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has responded to the final call of the Commander. Betsey Parker Jeralds, aged ninety-four years, died at her home, 77 Hobart street, Meriden, Connecticut, June 29, 1901. Mrs. Jeralds was the daughter of Stephen Parker, a Revolutionary soldier. She was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, May 1, 1807. On June 27, 1844, Betsey Parker married the Rev. Thomas Jeralds, a Methodist circuit preacher. On April 5, 1894, Mrs. Jeralds, a resident of Meriden since 1862, was accepted as an honorary member of the Ruth Hart Chapter. On her eighty-seventh birthday the chapter entertained the "Real Daughter" and the event was enjoyed, not only by the venerable guest but by the members of the chapter, who delighted to pay homage to this representative of a Revolutionary hero. Mrs. Jeralds retained her faculties in a remarkable manner. At ninety-one years of age she could read a newspaper, and until a year ago her hearing was not seriously impaired. About a year ago the first sign of feebleness appeared and the departure of a beloved grandson, William J. Ten Eyck, for the Philippines, seemed to have a decided effect upon Mrs. Jeralds' health. She had the pleasure of living to see her grandson return from the islands, where he served with honor to himself and his Revolutionary ancestors.—MRS. J. W. PRATT, *Historian*.

MRS. ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO MCCLELLAND.

Mrs. McClelland was born at Batavia, Ohio, April 26, 1807, the youngest child of Richard Talliaferro. In 1827 she married Samuel McClelland, the son of James McClelland, a pio-

neer of the Northwest territory. They came to Missouri in 1833. She died August 3, 1900, leaving many descendants. Four generations stood about her casket to call her blessed. She was a member of the St. Louis Chapter and received through them the souvenir spoon.

Major Richard Talliaferro was a member of the George



MRS. ELIZABETH TALLIAFERRO MCCLELLAND.

Rogers Clarke expedition. Many of his descendants live in Virginia. He was of Italian descent, his ancestors having emigrated to Virginia before the Revolution.

Mrs. McClelland lived abreast of the times and had a lively interest in what was going on in the world. The end came in peace, and like the ripened sheaf she was borne home.

Several sketches of "Real Daughters" remain to be published. They will appear as rapidly as possible.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—
D. A. R.

1701—1901.

The two hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College will be observed in New Haven, October nineteenth to twenty-third.

In Honor of

THOMAS CLAP, the fourth President of Yale College, and in memory of his daughter,

MARY CLAP WOOSTER,

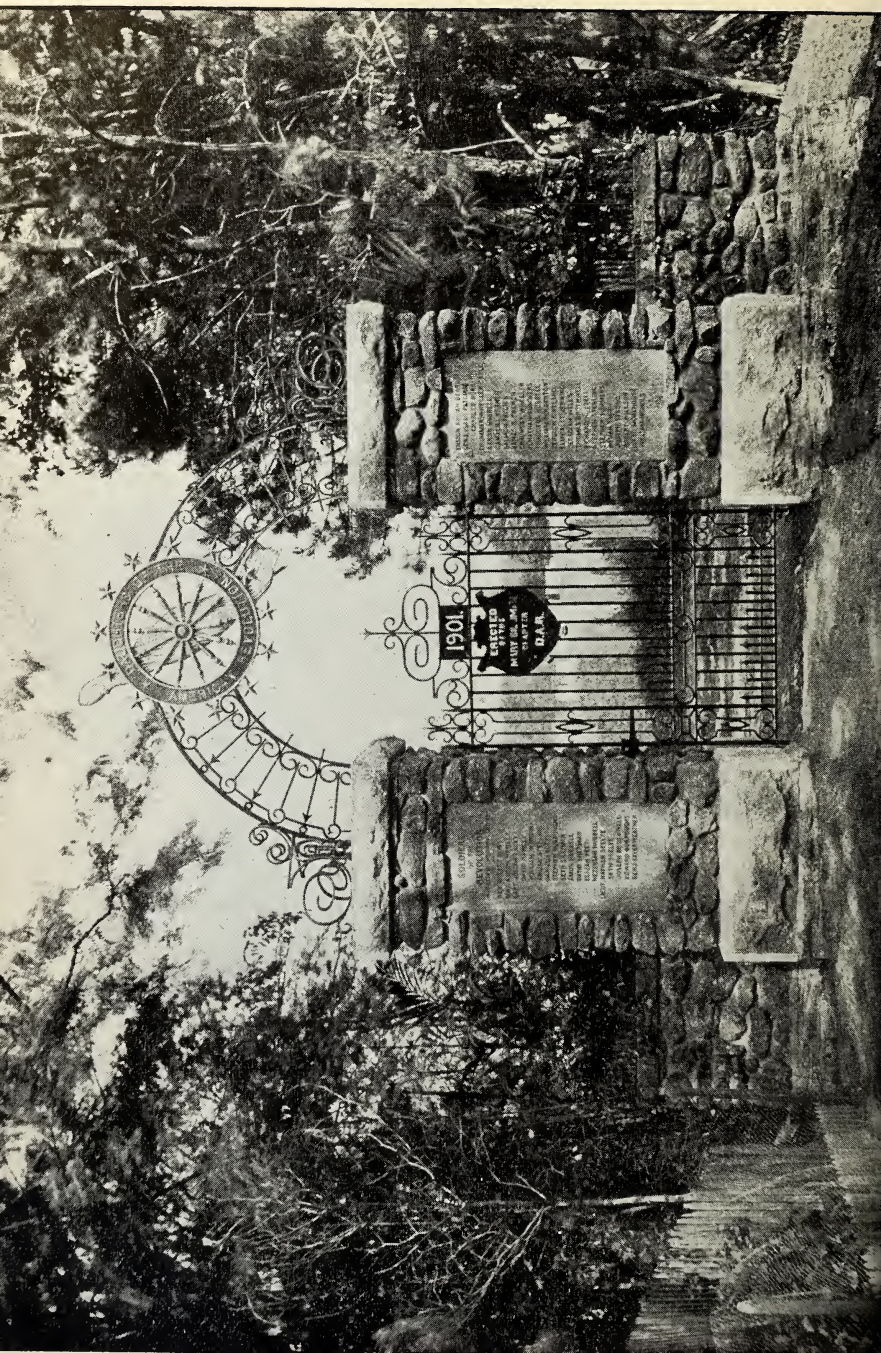
the Chapter which bears her name will be happy to welcome at the parlor of Center Church Chapel, on Chapel Street (near Temple), all Daughters of the American Revolution who are in the city during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October twenty-first to twenty-third.

Tea will be served during the day.

MRS. GEORGE F. NEWCOMB, *Chairman*,
MRS. WILLIAM H. MOSELEY, *Regent*,
MRS. GEORGE S. BARNUM, *Vice-Regent*,
MRS. MORRIS F. TYLER, *Ex-Regent*,
MRS. WILLIAM BEEBE,
MISS MARTHA DAY PORTER,
MRS. WATSON L. PHILLIPS,
MRS. EDWARD C. BEECHER,

Committee.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Connecticut).—If you visit Stratfield you will see to mark the entrance at the old burying ground a gateway of iron, imposing and of unique architectural taste, which has taken the place of the broken down stile that once gave admission to this ground. This



gateway was erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter, to crown their efforts of seven years in reclaiming this neglected cemetery, which is so historical in import as it contains among its honored roll of dead the names of forty-two soldiers of the American Revolution, ancestors many of them of some of the best known of Bridgeport's citizens.

The history of the undertaking commenced at the suggestion of Dr. S. M. Garlick, a prominent local physician, to his wife, who is an active Daughter of the American Revolution, that the Daughters should attend to the neglected old cemetery, which had been so long in disuse, the soil not having been disturbed for a new-made grave for nearly a century. Later Mrs. Garlick and Mrs. George A. Jamison were appointed on the literary committee of the local chapter, and visited the cemetery. Mrs. Jamison soon after read a forceful paper before the Daughters, calling their attention to its neglected condition, and the work was taken in hand, the Daughters being ably forwarded in their efforts by Mrs. Morris Beardsley then regent of the chapter.

The stones were reset, the mounds smoothed and sodded, the grass cut, paths marked out, and stones cleaned, and a unique and beautiful gateway was erected. This gateway consists of two solid pillars of masonry standing upon either side of the path. There is a heavy foundation and a great square of granite marks their base; then rising from that is a square pillar of rough small boulders cemented into place, the whole capped with another slab of granite. Across the top of the gate about twelve feet from the ground, is a heavy work of iron forming the arch. In the center of that is the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the wheel and distaff, with the words "Daughters of the American Revolution." The gate itself is of iron, balanced upon heavy hinges and swinging open into the cemetery. In the center of the gate, upon a circular scroll is inscribed by means of perforation: "Erected by the Mary Silliman Chapter, D. A. R." Upon each arch standing to right and left of the gate, legibly inscribed in smooth blocks of marble are the forty-two names of the soldiers of the American Revolution, namely:

"Soldiers of the Revolution
Who rest in this Burial Ground."

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Rev. Robert Ross, | Lieut. Edward Burroughs, |
| Major Aaron Hawley, | " Joseph Brothwell, |
| Capt. Josiah Lacey, | " Edward Burroughs, |
| " David Hawley, | " Benj. Fayerweather, |
| " William Worden, | Ensign Abijah Beardsley, |
| " Abijah Sterling, | Sergt. Isaac Patchin, |
| " Daniel Lacey, | Sergt. Charles Burritt, |
| " Stephen Burroughs, | Drummer Wheeler Cable, |
| " Seth Silliman, | Gamaliel French, |
| " Amos Hubbell, | Aaron Hubbell, |
| " David Sherman, | Salmon Patchin, |
| " Elijah Peet, | James R. French, |
| " Hezekiah Hubbell, | Chauncey Wheeler, |
| Lieut. Nathan Seeley, | Elnathan Summers, |
| " Seth Seeley, | Thaddeus Hubbell, |
| Zebulon Kirtland, | William Holberton, |
| Eliphalet Jennings, | Stephen Summers, |
| Jedediah Wells, | Josiah Smith, |
| Thomas Brothwell, | Joseph Strong, |
| Richard Hubbell, | Robert Wilson, |
| Stephen Sterling, | Isaac Morehouse, |
| | William Nichols," |

The work of erecting this gateway was proposed by Mrs. W. E. Halligan, a most active Daughter.

The dedicatory exercises were held June thirteenth in Clinton Park, which was one of the old training grounds. A large platform had been erected near the gateway for the speakers, and guests, being decorated with bunting and picture of George Washington. A large tricolor bouquet stood on the speakers' table and was the gift of Mrs. Dana Bartholomew, regent of Ansonia Chapter. A spinning wheel and flax stood near by. The principal features of the program were two addresses, one by the Rev. John Depew, the other by the Hon. Walter S. Logan, of New York, the president general of the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises were ably conducted by Mrs. Morris Beardsley, past regent, and Mrs. William Seeley, present regent of the chapter.

Among the many distinguished guests were Mrs. Augustus Tuller, aged ninety-seven, and Mrs. Harvey Hubbell; two

"Real Daughters" who seemed thoroughly to enjoy the exercises. The singing was a splendid feature and was accompanied by Mrs. Elmer Beardsley. The singers were Mrs. Henry Patchen, Mrs. W. E. Seeley, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Scribner, Mrs. Drew and Mrs. Sturdevant.

Mrs. Morris Beardley's address of welcome was able and charming, and was pleasantly responded to in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, by Mrs. Howard Wakeman of the Fairfield Chapter.

All of the speakers were most interesting, and the day brought a feeling of gratitude which permeated to the core of each Daughter's heart as she gave a lingering glance at the beautiful memorial, the gateway, fit entrance to the ground which brings "The freight of holy feelings, which we meet in thoughtful moments."—ANNA M. HOTCHKISS, *Historian*.

The Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut).—The chapter was entertained at the home of the regent, Mrs. C. A. Russell, in Dayville, recently. The feature of the meeting was the presentation to the chapter, by Mrs. Russell, of a gavel made from wood taken from the cornice in the hallway of the old house at Lebanon which was the home of Governor Trumbull during the Revolution. The gavel had been handsomely turned and burnished and ornamented by silver bands on which was engraved the inscription of presentation, giving names of the donor and the chapter. The presentation was a surprise to the chapter, and the gift was received for the chapter by the vice-regent, Mrs. R. Robinson, of Danielson. There were about forty ladies present. The program of entertainment included readings by Miss Cora Chase, of Danielson, and songs by Miss Bernice Cogswell, of Dayville. Mrs. J. Arthur Atwood, of Wauregan, Mrs. Charles Chapman, of Danielson, and Mrs. Frank Bennett, of Killingly, served at the tables.

Lyman Hall Chapter (Kingston, Georgia).—Lyman Hall Chapter, though incomplete, is not inactive. Its members have united with the history club in a study of the history

of Georgia, and the writings of Georgia authors. Washington's birthday and July 4th have been suitably observed. Three of the Daughters offered a medal to the pupil of the public school taking the highest stand in Revolutionary history. This was won by Miss Hattie Lee Hargis, but so much interest was aroused that scarcely a member of the large class fell below ninety per cent.—BELL, BAYLESS, *Regent*.

Fort Armstrong Chapter (Rock Island, Illinois), is proud to have an historic gavel and block. The gavel is encircled by two silver bands, bearing the inscription, "Presented to Fort Armstrong Chapter by Mrs. T. J. Buford, December 31, 1898." The block, which supplemented the gift of the gavel, contains a sunken silver plate, upon which is inscribed, "Fort Armstrong Chapter, 1896—1901." They were presented to the chapter by Mrs. Thomas J. Buford, one of the charter members, and were made from the wood of one of the old block houses formerly comprising part of Fort Armstrong, for which the chapter is named. Fort Armstrong was built on the western point of a government island at Rock Island, about 1816. It was named in honor of the secretary of war and was used until 1836, when it was abandoned.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas).—The chapter was represented at the unveiling of the monument at Pawnee, which marks the spot where the Stars and Stripes were first raised over Kansas soil, by the following delegation: Miss Zu Adams, Miss Mary Barkley, Mrs. D. C. Nellis, Mrs. A. H. Horton and Mrs. L. B. Johnston. The delegates were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson.

From the site of the Pawnee village there is a most magnificent view in every direction.

Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, president general, had been selected to represent the Kansas Daughters on the program, but being detained, Mrs. Katherine Lewis, past state regent, filled the place in a creditable manner. Mrs. Fairbanks sent a telegram congratulating the Daughters in Kansas upon the part they have taken in this historical event.

At the close of Mrs. Lewis's address she presented to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, to whom the restoration of this historic place is due, a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, which is a copy of the one hoisted over Pawnee republic in 1806 by Zebulon Pike, for which he had persuaded the Indians to haul down the Spanish flag.

Mrs. Johnson will undoubtedly be made custodian of the grounds which have been marked and inclosed by the state, but which need to be protected from vandalism. She also offers to donate the ground, if it can be arranged to build a club house, where all or any of the patriotic societies can meet for outings and annual meetings.

The location of this Indian village site, now assumed by Kansas as the exact place where the heroic and inspiring deed of Zebulon Pike was enacted, is in section 3, township 2 south, range 5 west. The visible remains of the village, covering about six acres of the original prairie sod, showing the rings of the tepees, have been inclosed by an iron fence, and an elegant shaft of granite, twenty-five feet high, erected.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland).—On May 16, 1901, in the quaint old town of Annapolis, the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter gave an exhibit of valuable historical relics in the Chase home, which is situated on Maryland avenue, near King George street. This house was built about 1770. It is one of the most interesting of colonial residences. The collection of miniatures, china, paintings and various heirlooms was arranged in the spacious hall and grand old parlor, making an imposing effect. The proceeds will be used for placing a tablet on the Peggy Stewart house.

The chapter being comparatively new and very small, we have been unable to accomplish all we wish. It is to be hoped they all will attend the first meeting of the year with renewed energy and report greater success at its end.—PAULINE STEWART CROSLY, *Historian*.

Distaff Chapter (St. Paul, Minnesota).—The September meeting of the Distaff Chapter was held at the Dellwood Club

House, White Bear Lake, the charter regent, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, being the hostess. Mrs. Judson Wade Bishop, the regent, presided. After the transaction of necessary business the special memorial program, a tribute to the founder of the chapter, Mrs. Ada Walker Adams, was given. The first number was "The Promise of Life," sung by Mrs. Snapp, accompanied by Miss Tarbox. Resolutions, in substance as follows, were unanimously adopted:

"Sorrow, too deep for adequate expression in words, is in our hearts to-day as we realize the loss which we, the members of the Distaff chapter, have sustained in the death of our senior counsellor, Mrs. Ada Walker Adams. Seldom before in our meetings have we missed her sweetly gracious presence. Chief among our treasures will be the memories of her tender interest in the chapter members and chapter work, her cordial hospitality in making her home the chapter home. Her loyalty, her patriotism, her sense of justice, her willingness to aid, her ready sympathy and thoughtfulness, her talents, combined to make her a rare woman dear, most dear to all our hearts.

"Blessed is it for her to sleep,
Can it be wrong for us to weep,
We, who loved her so well and knew
All the worth of her loving, too,
And her wisdom deep?"

Be it

Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. Adams's family our most tender sympathy in the great sorrow which has come to them.

Resolved, That we, as a chapter, testify to our abiding love for our beloved founder and leader, and to our appreciation of the enduring influence of her spirit of exalted patriotism, harmony, and loving kindness, by draping her chair with the flag she loved and placing upon it a tribute of flowers at each chapter meeting during the ensuing year, thus showing our loyalty to one whose sweet influence can never die.

"Mrs Adams's Connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution," was the subject of the sketch prepared and read by Mrs. James W. Edgerton. Mrs. Davenport read a poem entitled, "A Revolutionary Picture," which graphically portrayed Washington's ride from New York to Boston. This poem was written by Mrs. Adams for the state Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in 1895, at

which time Mrs. Adams was a vice-president general. Mrs. Farrington read a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Adams, written by a friend. This was prefaced by a poem of Mrs. Adams's, called, "Companionship." Mrs. Snapp sung "The Land of the Guiding Star," a song, describing the discovery and settlement of Minnesota, the "North Star State." Music and words were composed by Mrs. Adams. As a fitting close to the day two of the members took the flowers from the draped chair and placed them on Mrs. Adams's resting place in God's acre.—FLORENCE BODLEY DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The chapter has a membership of seventy-three. During the past year the meetings have been well attended. The literary program, which was in charge of Mrs. Humphrey, has been delightful. In December the chapter presented one hundred dollars to the "Forman Library," as a memorial to the late librarian, Miss Ella Hazlett, a member of the Olean Chapter. The money is to be used in the purchase of historical books of reference.

Seven members accepted the hospitality of the Kanisteo Valley Chapter in November and, at the annual congress, in Washington, the chapter was represented by Mrs. Hibbard and Miss Brooks. On the afternoon of March 9th a special congress day reception was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong, at which were given the reports of the delegates. On memorial day the chapter followed its usual custom of decorating the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in the vicinity. Sixteen patriotic Daughters were in attendance at the great "Flag Day" celebration in Buffalo.

Three gold medals were presented to the successful contestants from the Olean public schools for essays on subjects pertaining to the American Revolution. Four of our members, residents of Portville, also awarded two prizes, the first of seven dollars, the second of three dollars to pupils of their schools, for essays on American historical subjects.

The chapter closed a pleasant and profitable year on June 17th in the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-sixth

anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Over thirty guests national officers, regents and members of the organization were present. They were conveyed by special car over the hills to Rock City. After viewing the natural beauties of the rocks, luncheon was served at Hotel Bon Air. The Daughters then adjourned to the ball-room, where friends of the chapter were assembled and listened with delight to a stirring and patriotic program. Mrs. G. H. Strong, the regent, gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, the state regent. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, then gave an address, followed by one by Miss Mary I. Forsyth, formerly vice-president general, and another by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, present vice-president general. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Mary N. Thompson also addressed the chapter. The program included several fine musical numbers. The addresses were full of patriotic fervor and the claims of the National Society were earnestly and effectively set forth. At five o'clock the guests returned to Olean by special car. The day was the most memorable one in the history of the Olean Chapter.—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

North Carolina State Conference.—In the beautiful town of Waynesville, the highest railroad town east of the Mississippi, patriotic Daughters from all parts of the state, gathered for their first conference, Tuesday, July 2d. A reception was tendered the visitors by Miss Briscoe, regent of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, that they might have an opportunity to meet each other before the business session. This was held at the Haywood White Sulphur Springs auditorium, which was suitably decorated for the occasion.

The conference was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. M. J. Branner, chaplain of the local chapter, conducted the devotional exercises. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Butler, historian of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, followed in a happy response by Miss Lily Long, of the Mecklenburg Chapter. Miss Stringfield, state regent, spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina during the year, suggesting many

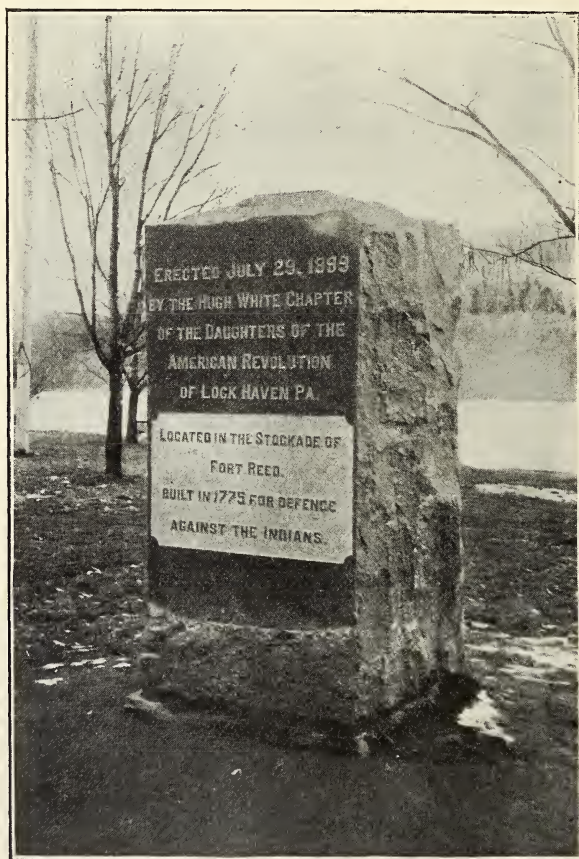
things of importance to be undertaken the coming year. She emphasized the educational work of the society. Miss Stringfield's words were full of stimulus and encouragement. Next came greetings from chapter regents and delegates. Mrs. A. C. Avery entertained the Daughters at the Haywood White Sulphur hotel for dinner. At 2.30 the conference opened with the roll call of delegates, followed by interesting reports from chapters. In addition to her report, the regent of Salisbury read an entertaining sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, for whom her chapter is named.

A brilliant reception at the home of the Hon. and Mrs. R. D. Gilmer made a fitting close to the first day. Thursday morning dawned bright and clear. The entertaining Daughters had arranged to celebrate the glorious fourth at "Eagle's Nest," a hotel which crowns the summit of one of the lofty Junaluska peaks. Many were the expressions of delight from the Daughters from the plains as they ascended the mountain and caught tantalizing glimpses of the "sea of bliss through leaves of green." When the summit was at last gained, the vast panorama of "mountain piled upon mountain" and fertile plain, lay spread before them. After dinner came the "feast of reason and flow of soul," the chef-d'oeuvre being the address of the Hon. R. D. Gilmer. It was not a regular fourth of July speech and enjoyed all the more for that reason but was well suited to the day and occasion—his theme being the "Hornet's Nest and the Rose Bush." The lofty mountain heights were left with reluctance and only the fast declining sun and our hostesses' urgent request that we reach home in time to rest before the concert by the Indian band from the government school, Cherokee Reservation, and later the ball in our honor at the White Sulphur Springs hotel, caused us to hurry home.

Friday morning the last meeting was held. Breakfast was served us by the "Twentieth Century Dames," at Goodyear. The following are the officers for the year: Honorary state regent, Mrs. E. D. Latta, Charlotte; state regent, Miss M. L. Stringfield, Waynesville; state vice-regent, Mrs. Edwin Gregory, Salisbury; secretary and treasurer, Miss Nora L. Welch, Waynesville; historian, Mrs. Charles Van Noppen,

Greensboro. An invitation was extended from the Mecklenburg Chapter, through Mrs. Rufus Barringer, to hold the next conference in Charlotte.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania).—The picture herewith given of the monument erected to mark the spot where a fort was built to defend the frontier



against the Indians indicates only one of the many good things accomplished by this chapter. These early forts show the steps by which the white man advanced into the wilderness to make this fair land his own. A line of such monu-

ments on the frontier of the then young country would almost mark the western boundary of the colonies. The chapter has done a good work and the exercises attending the unveiling always teach patriotism.

The efficient regent, Mrs. Sallie Rhoads Perkins, has accomplished many things during her prosperous reign, but nothing has been done more worthy than this.

William Ellery Chapter (Newport, Rhode Island), was named for one of the "signers" of the Declaration of Independence. We were organized as a chapter on October 28, 1896. We number about fifty-five members and have *two real* Daughters.

The one first to join our chapter is Mrs. Frances Easton, born in Newport, Rhode Island, June, 1812. She is the daughter of Robert Maynard and Olivia (Tillinghast) Franklin. Her father enlisted from the state of New York, and was a member of Capt. Smallwood's company, and was wounded at the battle of Bennington. She is in most excellent health, very active, and in possession of all her faculties, although now in her ninetieth year. No one would surmise her age to be over seventy.

Our second *real* Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Coggeshall, has recently joined our chapter. She is not yet seventy years old, and it seems almost impossible that so young a woman can be the daughter of a soldier in the far-away Revolutionary War, yet such is the truth. At the time of Mrs. Coggeshall's birth, in 1833, her father was seventy years old, so that he would have been in his fifteenth year in 1777, not too young to have served his country as a soldier, for the army was largely made up of men of tender years.

Mrs. Easton and Mrs. Coggeshall have each received the gold spoon.

Mrs. Coggeshall's father was Joseph Church, of the same family of Benjamin, the noted Indian fighter, both of whom lie buried in the quaint old cemetery in Little Compton just across the East Channel of Narragansett Bay from Newport.

During the past year the principal work of our chapter has been the study of local Revolutionary history. Excellent

papers have been prepared. "Landmarks of Ancient Newport," "Rhode Island's Part in the Revolution," "Battle of Rhode Island," "Social Life in Newport at the Time of the Revolution," "Capture of Gen. Prescott," "Prominent Rhode Island Officers," have been some of the subjects.

On the sixth of June our chapter commemorated the birth of Gen. Nathaniel Greene by very appropriate services, consisting of musical selections and an oration by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

We held a "Doll Show" and a "Lawn Party," which were successful socially and financially.

Another branch of our work has been that of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, our committee on this work report the number of graves as twenty-four.

This year our chapter for the first time offered a prize to that pupil of the first grammar grade of our city schools who should prepare the best essay on a given historical subject—a choice being allowed of these subjects. The fortunate contestant, a girl of fourteen, selected as her subject "Why is the Battle of Saratoga One of the Greatest of the Revolution?" The prize presented was the "Dictionary of American History," in two volumes, by Prof. Jameson.

Although this is the first time such prize has been offered, we hope it is not the last, for we hope to make it a feature of school work.—ISABELLA H. SANBORN, *Historian*.

Hand's Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont).—The first meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. C. N. North on Monday afternoon, June 17, 1901, and the following officers were elected:

Regent, Mrs. C. N. North; vice-regent, Mrs. Wm. N. Platt; registrar, Mrs. C. W. Howard; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Delano; secretary, Mrs. P. J. Waite; historian, Miss Nellie R. Platt.

This chapter is the largest chapter in the state.

On July 27, 1901, the anniversary of the death of Jane McCrea, a meeting was held at the house of the registrar, with appropriate literary exercises.—NELLIE R. PLATT, *Historian*.

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: The objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be stated in general as seeking to perpetuate the memory and reverence for the spirit of patriotism, the development of the largest capacity for American citizenship, and the fostering of the blessings of freedom and liberty.

In paying our tribute of recognition to the immeasurable service rendered by those who made freedom and liberty a possibility, we should not forget the faithful and patriotic servants of to-day. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution now numbers, as per the February report of the treasurer general, some 31,171 members, and the labor and time given by our national officers, without compensation, to the work of the society is not generally or easily realized.

As treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of some 741 members, the largest in the organization, I believe I am competent to call attention to the vast amount of labor performed by some of the national officers of the society.

Many women who are elected to hold office in smaller chapters are not versed in book-keeping or trained to the exactness of detail necessary to the chapter reports. It is therefore necessary that the national officers, being in direct communication with the smaller chapters and responsible for their correctness, be conversant with their detail work. In view of the above fact, I am not alone in believing that some of the national officers should receive compensation for their services, and the object of this article is to call forth from the members an expression of opinion as to whether the women who give so much time, energy and labor for the

success our national society now enjoys, should not receive some pecuniary recognition for their services.

LUCIE G. LEE.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: I desire to call attention to a question concerning the amendment to article VI., section 1, of the constitution, as adopted by the tenth continental congress. As amended the article reads:

"The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and one State Regent, or in her absence, one State Vice-Regent from each State and Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting or annual State Conference."

The first part of the section provides who shall constitute the National Board of Management, and the last part provides the manner of the selection of such persons. It states clearly that the state regent and state vice-regent shall both be "chosen by the delegates from each state and territory to the continental congress at the annual meeting or annual state conference." As the section now stands, it can only be construed to mean that these two officers must be elected by the delegates to the continental congress. They may be elected either at the annual meeting in Washington, when it is customary to elect a state regent, or they may be elected at the annual state conferences, but the section clearly says, that they must be "chosen by the delegates to the continental congress." The terms of office of the delegates to the continental congress of 1901 expired by limitation on the adjournment of that congress, and clearly there are, at present, no delegates to the continental congress. Consequently, there can be no vice-regents legally elected in any state this year, except the same persons are chosen delegates to the state conferences who shall be delegates to the continental congress, and they are also chosen delegates to the congress *at the same time* that they are selected to represent their chapters in the state conferences.

MRS. JULIAN W. RICHARDS,
State Regent of Iowa.

Waterloo, Iowa, October 14th, 1901.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

A suggestion come from the West which seems to merit consideration. It is that Eastern chapters, those whose proud boast it is that they belong to the "old thirteen," study the history of their descendants. In other words that they study the history of the Western states whose settlers bear the names honored in their own region. Kansas says, "We know many things about Massachusetts, but Massachusetts does not know about us. Yet in 1856 we came from Massachusetts to the 'Sunflower state.'" A Connecticut Daughter asked, "What is the Western Reserve?" It is the proud boast of the Western Reserve that she was once New Connecticut, and that her pioneers came from the Nutmeg state. The Western Reserve knows all about Connecticut. Should not Connecticut know about the Western Reserve? Every one in the Western Reserve knows all about the burning of New London. How many in New London know where the "fire lands" are?

The historian of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown, Massachusetts, is Miss Harriet Marshall Pease, not Miss Maria L. Pease, as was inadvertently stated in the September issue. At the dedicatory exercises which marked the placing of a boulder with an inscriptive tablet at "the place by the wayside" where the Rev. Thomas Mayhew parted with his Indian followers, Miss Harriet Marshall Pease gave an account of the efforts of the chapter which culminated so successfully.

In the account of the Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, her "Real Daughters" were made to live in New Jersey. Many of the New York business men live in New Jersey, but that state cannot be allowed to have the "Real Daughters" of the Mohawk Valley Chapter. Hence this correction is made to the statement on page 296 of this volume.

Expressions of deep sorrow for the death of President McKinley and of loving sympathy with his bereaved wife have been received from many chapters. With these came resolutions showing deep detestation of the awful crime which has deprived our nation of its honored chief and a determination to continue more earnestly than ever the work made ready for our hands—the teaching of an enlightened patriotism. This is peculiarly the duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following chapters have already placed themselves on record:

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York; Anna V. Kenyon, regent.

Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. Kimball, regent.

Saint Louis Chapter, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. William L. Peel, regent.

Ann Rogers Clarke Chapter, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington, Connecticut; Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb, regent.

“For never land long lease of empire won,
Whose sons sat silent when base deeds were done.”

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, regent.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana.

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky.

The article on the “Real Daughters” of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, in the last issue, was by the honorary state regent of Georgia, Mrs. William Lawson Peel. She is doing a good work in rescuing from oblivion these daughters of Revolutionary heroes.



GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

The night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grass where he sleeps,
The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

—THOMAS MOORE.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

35. (1) (2) HOOKS—HUNTER.—William Hooks¹ died in 1746. His will mentions son William² living; grandsons William,³ Thomas³ and John,³ great-grandson John⁴ (son of John³); grandson William³ (son of John², died 1732, as seen by will), and grandson William³ Beale. Charles⁴ Hooks was the son of Thomas,³ grandson of John,² g.-grandson of William.¹ The will of John,² dated 1732, mentions wife, Ruth, and children, William, Robert, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah. Thomas (son of John²) must have been the father of Charles.⁴ The sister of Charles, Mary, married Ezekiel Slocumb, the son of Mrs. John Charles Slocumb, who became the second wife of Thomas Hooks in 1777. Mary Hooks Slocumb was born in Bertie Co., N. C., about 1760. Her father moved to Duplin Co. when she was ten years old. He settled in that part of N. C. called Goshen. Lieut. Ezekiel Slocumb lived on a plantation, on the Neuse river, in Wayne Co., named by Lord Cornwallis "Pleasant

Green," which name it still retains. Early in the Revolution, Lieut. Slocumb raised a troop of light horse, called the "Rangers," to watch the enemy and punish the Tories. Charles Hooks, the little brother of Mrs. Slocumb, was accustomed to follow his brother-in-law, whenever it was possible, in his movements against the enemy. In April, 1781, after the battle of Guilford C. H., Gen. Tarleton made his headquarters at this place. Lieut. Slocumb, with Charles Hooks and others, had been in hot pursuit of the Tories, and returned home, not knowing that Tarleton was in possession of the place. A faithful slave warned them, and, although seen and pursued, they were able to make their escape. After the Revolution, Charles Hooks married Mary Ann Hunter. He went to the Legislature from Duplin Co., N. C., 1802-3-4 and again in 1810-11. He moved to Alabama in 1826, died in 1843, and is buried in Montgomery Co. His name can be added to the list of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are known. In the N. C. Historical Register for Jan., 1900, may be found the will of Isaac Hunter, of Chowan, dated April 17, 1752. In it are mentioned children, Elisha, Jacob, Jesse, Isaac, Daniel, Alec, Hannah, Elizabeth, Rachel and Sarah. This Isaac was probably the father of Isaac,² who was the father of Mary Ann³ Hunter Hooks.—A. W. M.

68. (1) BULL—SELDEN.—Seth Bull, b. May 13, 1768, d. Aug., 1828, at Henrietta, N. Y.; married Sarah Selden, of Mass. He was the son of Samuel Bull, b. Feb. 26, 1722, d. 1794, lived at Harwinton, Conn., married Jerusha Hopkins; son of Thomas Bull, b. 1699, lived at Harwinton, married 1st Thankful Butler, 2d, Martha Hinsdale, 3d, Mary Smith; son of John Bull, b. 1670, at Farmington, Conn., married Esther Royce; son of Thomas Bull, Farmington, Conn., married 1st Esther Cowles, 2d, Mary Cheever; son of Thomas Bull, b. 1610, in Great Britain, sailed from London, Sept. 11, 1635, ship "Hopewell," Thos. Babb, Master.—J. E. B.

QUERIES.

101. (1) ELSON—SALE.—Peter Elson and Elizabeth Sale (or Sole) Elson, his wife, came from Holland or Germany in 1752, locating in Northampton Co., thence to Penn's Valley, thence to Crawford Co., Penna. Jacob Elson, son of Peter, married Feb. 12, 1805, Susan Lefellor, in Crawford Co. Would like information of Peter Elson and of the Sales (or Soles) family and of any part taken by either family in colonial or revolutionary affairs.

(2) WADDELL—DICKEY.—John Waddell, who came from Ireland, 1739, married Mary Dickey, who came in 1737. They moved from Penn., in 1793, to Virginia, possibly Augusta Co. A son, Joseph Waddell, married, Dec. 18, 1799, Jane Brown, dau. of Josiah Brown, whose wife was Hannah Mitchell. They came from Ireland early in the 18th century and located in Virginia. Any information of Waddell, Dickey, Brown or Mitchell will be appreciated.—L. M. C.

102. (1) WORK.—Who were the parents of Henry Work, b. 1746, d. 1819. Franklin Co., Penna.? Revolutionary record is desired. Henry Work was probably in Capt. William Huston's Co. of Associators in Penn. His brother John was lieut.-col. of the 6th bat., Cumberland Co. Associators. James Dickey may have been in the same co.

(2) DICKEY.—James Dickey, b. 1754, d. 1813. Married Rebecca R——— from Franklin Co., Penn. His service during the Revolutionary war is inquired for.

(3) JONES.—Was John Jones, of Baltimore Co., Md., in the Revolutionary war?—E. L. C.

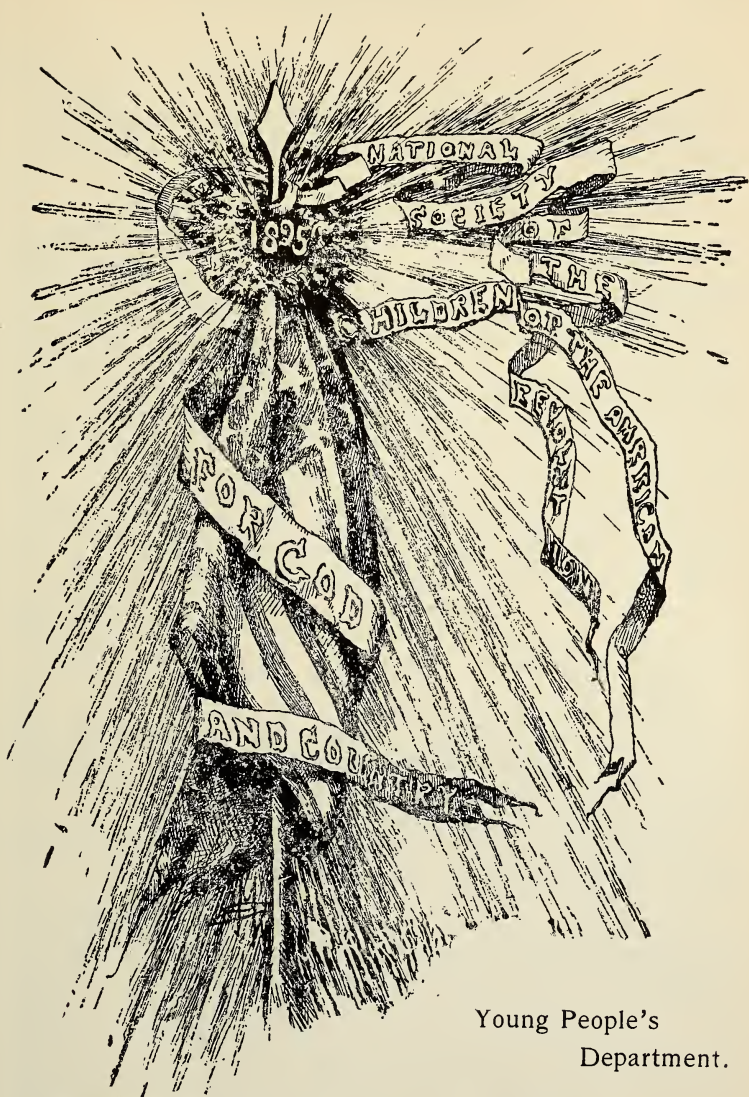
103. BEEKMAN.—The Nancy Hart Chapter is desirous of learning something of Samuel Beekman, a soldier of the Revolution, and buried near Milledgeville, Ga. This inscription is on the tombstone: "Erected by the State of Georgia to the Memory of Samuel Beekman, one of her sons and a soldier and Captain of the Revolutionary War. Born 24th Nov., 1760., died 2d Nov., 1825. Generous to a fault, warm and devoted in friendship."—HISTORIAN.

104. (1) BURDEN.—I would like the ancestry of Calvin Burden, who married Celia Winslow, daughter of Ezra Winslow, who was a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Winslow. Had Calvin Burden any revolutionary record? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) HALL—YOUNG.—Also the ancestry of Ebenezer Hall, Jr., who married Susanna Young, of York. He died Oct. 13, 1814, aged 76. His father, Ebenezer Hall, was killed by the Indians. At that time he lived on Matinicus Isle, Maine. Susanna Young was daughter of Abraham Young. Had he any Revolutionary record?—H. B. T.

105. LANE.—Information wanted of the descendants of Ezekiel Lane, who died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847, said to be the "oldest inhabitant," being one hundred and two years old. He built the first house on the site where the city of Buffalo now stands, and was the first white man on the site. He served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and drew a double pension for services for his country. Did he have a son, Amos, who married Miss Ingersoll, a grandson, Amos, who married Mary Foote, a granddaughter, Tamar Matilda, who married Jacob Crooker, of Unadilla, N. Y., and a great-granddaughter, who married John St. Clair, of Cincinnati, grandson of Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair?—M. C. L.

106. BURROUGHS.—Wanted, the ancestry of Henry Burroughs, the father of Rebecca Burroughs, who married Robert Alexander Holiday.—M. H. M.



Young People's
Department.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

JUNE MEETING, 1901.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, June 13th, at ten o'clock at the Columbia University.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, honorary president; Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and there being no corrections, approved.

The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization, the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

Sixty-nine application papers were read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By state director of Illinois, Miss Louisa M. Taylor, as president of a society in Geneseo.

By state director of Iowa, Mrs. Charles H. Hemit, as president of a society in Des Moines, Iowa.

By state director of Michigan, Miss Charlotte Waite, as president of a society in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. William F. Blake, as president of a society in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. William Early, as president of a society in St. Clair, Michigan.

By state director of New York, Mrs. Frederick Menges, as president of Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, New York, vice Mrs. Lanton, resigned.

Mrs. Hamlin, as chairman of the committee of three chosen by the national president to select a badge, to be presented to the honorary president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, as ordered by the convention of February 16, 1901, read her report and handed the case containing the jeweled badge to the national president, who, in a few happily chosen words, presented it to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, honorary president, in the name of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop, in accepting the beautiful token, expressed her great appreciation of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, in honoring her in such a beautiful manner, and assured the National Board that she would cherish the emblem as one of her dearest possessions.

The national president announced that all correspondence pertaining to her office would, during her absence in the Philippines,

be attended to by the vice-president in charge of organization, who gracefully accepted the task.

The national president announced that the board named Mrs. Austin H. McGregor as state director of New Jersey.

Several letters were read from the state director of New York and others, suggesting the names for state promoters, and presidents, and the vice-president in charge of organization was instructed to communicate with those named and ascertain their pleasure in the matter.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that we confirm Mrs. Stetson as president of the Independence Hall Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as proposed by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Davis moved, that the names of the ladies suggested by the national president for state directors be confirmed, provided they will accept the office. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that Mrs. Taylor be permitted to purchase a stamp for use on the application blanks. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved, that the charters signed by Mrs. Lothrop, that have been used, be sent to her, and the cost of the same, fifty-four dollars, be accepted as returned by her to our treasurer. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that the recording secretary be empowered to purchase the necessary tubes for her work. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that Mrs. Taylor be empowered to prepare printed slips concerning the postage due to be enclosed with application blanks, when necessary. Seconded, and carried.

Mrs. Clark, chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution, presented her report and stated that the committee had held three meetings, and gone over the whole constitution most carefully, and said committee were now ready to present it in its revised state to the board.

The national president requested Mrs. Clark to read the constitution article by article to the assembled board as amended by the committee. The articles accepted without change were as follows:

Article I.

Section 2 of Article III.

Section 3.

Section 3 of Article IV.

Section 4 of Article IV.

Section 5 of Article IV.

Article V.

Sections 1 and 2 and 3.

Article VI.

Article VII.

Article IX, Section 1 and 2.

Articles accepted as amended by the National Board:

Article II.

Section I of Article III.

Sections 1 and 2 of Article IV.

Article VIII.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Mrs. Lothrop was in full sympathy and accord with the whole work of the committee. Mrs. Lothrop felt that the constitution as she originally wrote it had served its purpose for the formation of the society, and that the time had now arrived when some Articles of the old constitution should be thus condensed.

The national president named Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Taylor as the printing committee. The recording secretary was instructed to send notices of all Board meetings to state directors.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 15, 1901.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was called by the national president for Saturday, June fifteenth, to consider the amendment of Article 6 of the revised constitution.

Present: Mrs. Sternberg, national president; Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution moved a reconsideration of Article VI of the constitution, and it was moved to insert the following clause pertaining to state directors: "The term of office shall be two years, each officer may be eligible to reappointment by the national president, subject to confirmation by the national board."

Unanimous consent was given the vice-president in charge of organization to have a list of the names of the local societies of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution printed in the "Spirit of '76."

It was moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Wels Lager for her earnest efforts in forming a society in Des Moines, Iowa. Seconded, and carried.

There being no further business, the board adjourned to meet in October.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bemis Heights Society was held at the home of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, as the guests of Miss Clara Walworth.

The new president, Mrs. Fred. Menges, who was recently appointed by the national board, expressed regrets at losing Mrs. G. P. Lawton as president, and suggested that she be made honorary president, which was unanimously seconded by the society. At the president's request, Mrs. Lawton spoke a few words to the children in her usual happy manner.

The yearly reports of the secretary, Mrs. C. W. Finch; registrar, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, and treasurer, Mrs. Fred. Menges, were read and accepted, showing a membership of sixty-five and a good balance in the treasury.

Letters were read from James Mingay, thanking the society for its contribution to the G. A. R. monument fund, and also from Mrs. Julius Caryl, expressing thanks for the loving token presented at her recent anniversary.

Miss Natalie K. Colcord, the delegate to the Children of the American Revolution convention, read an excellent report, showing a membership of 5,168.

Following two violin solos, by Master Carl Comstock, all adjourned to the lawn, where Mrs. Lawton, as chairman of the nominating committee, reported, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-presidents, Mrs. C. W. Finch, Mrs. A. C. Hayden, Mrs. G. F. Comstock and Mrs. Julius Caryl; secretary, Miss Edna S. Finch; registrar, Miss Grace L. Hayden; treasurer, Carl R. Comstock; historian, Natalie K. Colcord; color bearer, Harris P. Pierson.

Mrs. Walworth then gave a stirring and patriotic talk. Mrs. Caryl complimented the society on its year's work and extended a cordial invitation to the society to an outing at the Saratoga battle ground as her guests, in the near future.

Refreshments, served on the lawn by the hostess, closed a most delightful afternoon.

CARRIE D. M. FINCH,
Secretary

The following telegram was sent to Mrs. McKinley on the morning of the death of the President:

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, deeply sympathize with you in your great sorrow.

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
Vice President in Charge

FOR MRS. GEORGE H. STERNBERG, *National President.*

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SOCIETY.

The George Rogers Clark Society were delightfully entertained by the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Athenæum, April 19th. Mrs. Edward C. Wall, regent of the local chapter, gracefully welcomed the children.

Miss Van Valkenburg recited "Our Flag of Liberty." Miss Sara Kimball sang the "Old Thirteen," which is dedicated to the Sons, Daughters and Children of the American Revolution. Mr. Wade H. Richardson delivered an address on the "Battle of Lexington and its Lessons," which was listened to with marked attention. The "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Eugene Moore, of the Thanhouser Company, was very greatly enjoyed. Ruth Wallace recited delightfully "Paul Revere's Ride." Miss Annie Shepard told of the convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Washington, to which she was a delegate. Mrs. James Sidney Peck presented each member with a Pan-American button. The program closed with the singing of the "Red, White and Blue."

A reception followed the program. Conspicuous in the room were the national colors.

Those present were: Mesdames Edward C. Wall, Charles C. Southwell, Frederick Hadley, K. Shawvan, W. D. Brett, Robert Williams, Frederick Shepard, Walter Chandler, J. B. Johnson, Otis F. Willis, H. M. Willis, E. S. Stillman, John D. McLeod, Sidney Hauxhurst, J. H. Pratt, Thomas H. Brown, U. O. B. Wingate, C. W. Henning, Janvier LeDuc, ——— Cronyn, James Sidney Peck, James F. Trautman, Misses Elizabeth Way, Cornelia Walrath, Flora Brett, Rachel Fox, Grace Collins, Sara Kimball, Mary Hard, Fannie Burnell. Among the children were Masters Carl Henning, Robert Henning, Robert Williams, Neal Southwell, Marson Pierce, Charles Quarles, Walter Underwood, Sidney Williams, Edward Brockway Wight, Paul Hamilton, Frances McLeod, Ralph Wilson, Thomas Reynolds, Ralph Stillman, Franklin Van Valkenburgh, Harry Nye, Misses Helen Van Valkenburgh, Alice Van Valkenburgh, Anne Shepard, Helen Hard, Marion Gregory, Carol Gregory, Mildred Frey, Ruth Wallace, Elsie Wallace, Helen Willis, Marion Willis, Ethel Brown, Florette Elmore and Mollie Dyer.

IN MEMORIAM

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine, O Death."

MRS. MARY L. KIMBALL CLEMENT, charter member, Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, Vermont, 1829—June, 1901. She was the widow of Job Seamans Clement and granddaughter of David Kimball, a private in Captain John Hale's company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He served at the time of the Ticonderoga alarm and in the Rhode Island expedition. Mrs. Clement delighted in wearing the badge of the Daughters, for all that it represents was to her most real. The chapter relied upon her well stored ready brain when historical data and ideas were needed, and its best interests as well as those of her friends and of humanity lay very near her warm and sympathetic heart. She was its sole historian up to the time of her death. No one can quite fill her place. She was gifted, not only with a fine intellect but with deep religious feeling, and was a devoted member of the Baptist denomination.

CLARA FARNSWORTH CROCKER, Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, died recently.

MRS. ANNA MARIA STRIBLING, real daughter, Columbia Chapter, Columbia, South Carolina, died March 10, 1901.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BOYKIN TAYLOR, real daughter, Columbia Chapter, Columbia, South Carolina, died July 27, 1900.

MRS. SUSAN PARTHENIA EDWARDS ALLEN, Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Iowa, died March 21, 1901. She was a descendant of Jasper Edwards, a famous scout of the Revolution, who was with Washington at Trenton.

MRS. CORNELIA DEAN MORRILL, Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently, greatly mourned.

MISS GRACE LAWTON, Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Iowa, died in Omaha, July 4, 1901. The chapter mourns her loss.

MRS. ALMEDA L. GARDNER, charter member, Cherry Valley Chapter, died at Shawn Springs, September 9, 1901.

MRS. LUCY PECK CHRISTY, real daughter, died in Medina, Ohio, August 28, 1901, aged 91.

MRS. STEPHEN SANFORD, first regent, Amsterdam Chapter, died in Aiken, South Carolina, March 22, 1901.



THE ROYALL HOUSE, Medford, Massachusetts. Published by the SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER. For sale at the Royall House, the headquarters of the chapter. Price, ten cents.

The pamphlet gives an interesting and entertaining account of this colonial home, which was built before 1690. A brief history of the various occupants adds to the interest. It is illustrated with a fac simile of a letter from Colonel Isaac Royalls, and two views of the house—one exterior and the other interior.

Year Books received from the chapters:

Cuyahoga—Portage Chapter, Akron, Ohio, Mrs. Victor Allen, regent; contains program and list of members.

Patterson Chapter, Westfield, New York, Mrs. George Washington Patterson, regent; study of New York history constitutes principal work of the year.

Program of First North Carolina State Conference, Waynesville, Miss M. L. Stringfield, state regent.

1891

OFFICIAL

Minutes of the early Meetings of the

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

(Copied from original Manuscript in the archives at D. A. R. headquarters.)

A. E. C.

Book No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE EARLIEST MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, PRIOR TO THE PUBLI-
CATION OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY
MAGAZINE.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1891.

Pursuant to call of the Vice-President, the Board met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1891. Present—Mrs. Harrison, presiding, Mrs. Cabell, Miss Desha, Washington, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. Bland, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Osborn, Dr. Frazier, Col. MacDonald, Prof. Cabell and Gen. Geo. H. Shields, legal adviser of the advisory board.

The Recording Secretary not being present, it was moved and carried that the reading of the minutes be postponed until the next meeting. The names of 36 were reported by the Registrar Gen. as eligible to the National Society, and on motion the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot for their admission. On motion of Mrs. Walworth, the following order of business was adopted by the National Board as an amendment to the by-laws.

1. Prayer by the Chaplain Gen.
2. Reading of minutes of the previous meeting and their approval.
3. Reports of officers and standing committees.
4. Reports of select committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Miscellaneous business.

On motion of Mrs. Walworth, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to arrange a program for the conduct of the business of the Continental Congress, and also that such committee be instructed to recommend a method of receiving and selecting papers to be read before the Congress. The committee appointed to frame resolutions in regard to Miss McAllister Laughlin, reported as follows: Resolved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply deplore the death of Miss Lily McAllister Laughlin, who was an earnest friend and a highly valued member of the association; That we honor and cherish her memory as of one whose long and noble efforts in a patriotic cause, as Regent of the Mt. Vernon Association, render her more illustrious in the annals of our country and whose example is an encouragement and

*Keim.

an inspiration in our own patriotic labors. That we feel the deepest sympathy with her bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them.

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| Committee | { | Ellen Harden Walworth, Chairman. |
| | | Regina Knott, |
| | | Virginia Field, |
| | | Mary L. Shields. |

A number of communications were read from publishers of papers, offering their columns for the use of the society. On motion the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to answer said letters. On motion of Mrs. Cabell, the subject of a National Organ was referred to a special committee consisting of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood, with Dr. Frazier and Gen. Shields.

Mrs. Jacob Cilley resigned her office as Honorary Regent for New Hampshire, which, on motion, was accepted. Mrs. Boynton, Vice President in charge of organization, nominated and the Board confirmed Mrs. Ex. Gov. Cheney as Honorary Regent for New Hampshire. Also Mrs. William Wirt Henry as State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Charles Todd as Chapter Regent of Owensboro, Kentucky.

A letter having been read before the Board, regarding Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame; on motion, the matter of said letter was referred to the following committee, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Breckenridge. On motion of Mrs. Shields, the following resolution was adopted, "That the Daughters of the American Revolution invite the Sons of the American Revolution to unite with them in giving a Colonial Ball in the City of Washington on the night of the 22nd of February, 1892, and that a committee of management consisting of 7 members of the Board be appointed to confer and act with the said organization of the "Sons," to make all necessary arrangements* to carry out the purpose of this resolution. Resolved that the said committee shall have power to add to its number, such members from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as may be necessary to make the Colonial Ball a success. Resolved that this committee report progress from time to time to the Board of Management, for its approval and advice. Resolved that the proceeds of said ball, after paying the expenses thereof, be appropriated to the fund for building a Memorial Home for the Daughters of the American Revolution in the City of Washington, D. C.

A letter from Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, Vice President of Board of Managers of the N. M. W. M. A., called forth the following resolution. Resolved, that a meeting of the Board of Management shall be called to consider the best form in which this National Society can aid the Mary Washington Society. On motion, Mrs. Hubbard

*A repetition occurs here in the copy.

of California was authorized to form a chapter in San Francisco, Cal. The following notices were presented to the National Board.

I will offer an amendment to article IV of the by-laws as follows. No State or Honorary Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not resident of the state she represents, and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time, in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mary Desha, and,

I will offer the following amendment to article XVI of the by-laws, at the next meeting of the Board. Insert the words, and the Sons of the Revolution" after the word Revolution wherever it occurs in the section, and amend Article III, Section 1 by striking out the words or from the mother of such a patriot. Also amend article IV section IV section I by striking out the words "Six" and inserting the word "two" before the words Registrars General. Mary L. Shields.

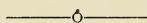
Mrs. Osborn, chairman of the committee on the World's Fair made a report which was accepted and ordered on file.

On motion the following resolution was adopted, "That the committee on the World's Fair, be authorized to raise all the money it can for the World's Fair, and report hereafter to the Board, but this resolution is not to bind the National Society to pay or raise any money for that purpose.

A communication from Mrs. Darling was received, proposing a compromise, and a basis of consolidation of the D. A. R. with the Daughters of the Revolution, which on motion, was unanimously laid upon the table. The following are the names of those admitted.

- 843—Mrs. Helen C. Thornton,
- 844—Mrs. Ellen M. Colton,
- 845—Mrs. Jeanie F. Brackett,
- 846—Mrs. Rose F. McH. Brackett,
- 847—Mrs. Bettie W. S. King,
- 848—Miss Anna Platt,
- 849—Mrs. Mary W. Lust,
- 850—Mrs. Catherine M. E. Hopkins,
- 851—Mrs. Kate H. Thompson,
- 852—Mrs. Kate M. Ridgeley,
- 853—Mrs. Somerville H. Eaches,
- 854—Mrs. Mary S. Myers,
- 855—Mrs. Margaret L. Greene,
- 856—Miss Mollie Lawrence,
- 857—Miss Margaret L. Dickson,
- 858—Mrs. Emily S. Heller,
- 859—Mrs. Isabel LeBoutillier,
- 860—Mrs. Caroline C. Little,
- 861—Mrs. Mary T. G. Sands,
- 862—Mrs. Susan S. Francklyn,

- 863—Mrs. Mary I. Burden,
- 864—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ewalt,
- 865—Mrs. Emily B. Moorhead,
- 866—Mrs. Anne P. McKee,
- 867—Mrs. Lucy O'H. Morrison,
- 868—Miss Annie W. Henderson,
- 869—Mrs. Jane O'H. Kay,
- 870—Mrs. Laura W. Smith,
- 871—Miss Sarah C. McCandless,
- 872—Mrs. Sally M. Dooley,
- 873—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Colt,
- 874—Mrs. Lucy Gray Henry,
- 875—Mrs. Rosa B. Todd,
- 876—Mrs. Louise McCoy North,
- 877—Mrs. Isabel N. Chappell.



Washington City, D. C. December 14, 1891.

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Dec. 14th, 1891. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Shields and Misses Washington and Desha. Col. MacDonald and Prof. Cabell of the advisory Board and Gen. Shields, were also present. The names of the following 78 ladies were reported as eligible to the Society.

Accepted December 14th, 1891.

- 878—Miss Sarah B. Maclay, 1313 S Street, Washington, D. C.
- 879—Mrs. James H. McGill (Jane L.) 1915 Harewood Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 880—Mrs. William Baxter (Mary J.) Washington, D. C.
- 881—Mrs. Harriet Washington Tallmadge, 1152 18th St., Washington, D. C.
- 882—Mrs. Alvan T. Tracy (Ellen Townsend) 1426 S Street, Washington, D. C.
- 883—Mrs. F. J. MacMillan (Mary) 207 A Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 884—Miss Eugenia J. Cuthbert, The Woodmont, Washington, D. C.
- 885—Mrs. W. J. Hoffman (Mary Frances) 222 E Street, Washington, D. C.
- 886—Miss Ida Amelia Gangewer, 2313 Washington Circle, Washington, D. C.
- 887—Mrs. Clara B. Barker, 603 Spruce Street, Washington, D. C.
- 888—Miss Mary C. Welles, 1208½ N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

889—Mrs. A. A. Thomas (Elizabeth) 1314 12th St., Washington, D. C.

890—Mrs. Ellida Juell Middleton (Widow) 223 A Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

891—Miss Kate Batcheller, 6 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

892—Mrs. H. O. Whitman (Fredericka K.) 1234 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

893—Mrs. Patty Lyles Collins (Widow) 1201 19th St., Washington, D. C.

894—Miss Josephine Collins, 1201 19th Street, Washington, D. C.

895—Mrs. James C. Pilling (Mary L. H.) 1343 15th St., Washington, D. C.

896—Mrs. R. W. Smedberg (Fanny M.) 1611 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.

897—Mrs. Thomas L. Thompson (Marion S.) Santa Rosa, California.

898—Mrs. Frank B. Weeks (Helen L. H.) Middletown, Connecticut.

899—Mrs. Lucius P. Deming (Ellen M. P.) Fair Haven East, New Haven, Conn.

900—Mrs. Madison L. Miller (Ida Mary) Louisville, Kentucky.

901—Mrs. Ophelia P. Lowe, 557 St. Catherine Sr., Louisville, Ky.

902—Mrs. Joseph D. Bondurant (Myrah G.) Waverly Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

903—Mrs. Dudley G. Reynolds (Mattie Bruer) 226 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

904—Mrs. W. H. McKnight (Attia Porter) 401 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

905—Miss Elvira S. Miller, 845 7th st., Louisville, Ky.

906—Mrs. Charles U. Shreve (Sallie B.) 1202 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.

907—Mrs. Roger Walcott (Edith Prescott) 173 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Mass.

908—Mrs. Marshall Calkins (Adelaide A. H.) Springfield, Massachusetts.

909—Miss Mary Elizabeth Beedy, Chicago, Illinois.

910—Mrs. Charles J. Barnes (Mary L.) 2238 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

911—Mrs. Laura W. A. Cooke (widow) 481 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

912—Miss Mary G. A. Cooke, 481 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

913—Miss Laura Hayes, 189 Cass St., Chicago, Ill.

914—Mrs. Charles R. Clark (Rosa Underwood) Rome, Georgia.

915—Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan (Sarah B. C.) Augusta, Georgia.

916—Mrs. Mitchell A. Nevin (Helen U.) Rome, Georgia.

917—Miss Kate Deshler, 106 College Ave., New Brunswick, New Jersey.

918—Mrs. T. Robinson Warren (Mary E.) 82 Somerset St., New Brunswick, N. J.

919—Miss Helen H. Janeway, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

920—Miss Louisa W. Swift, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

921—Mrs. Richard F. Stevens (Emily G. D.)

922—Miss Florence G. De Wolf, Bristol, Rhode Island.

923—Mrs. Nathaniel G. Herreshoff (Clara De Wolf) Bristol, R. I.

924—Mrs. William F. Williams (Mildred L.) Bristol, Rhode Island.

925—Mrs. Albert G. Durfee (Emily E.) 122 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

926—Miss Alice Hall Durfee, 122 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

927—Mrs. William H. Park (Anna H.) Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

928—Miss Charlotte M. Shepard, Bristol, Rhode Island.

929—Mrs. Elizabeth G. French, North Meadow, Bristol, R. I.

930—Mrs. Benj. A. Jackson (Lucy Anna) Providence, R. I.

931—Mrs. Jonathan R. Bulloch (Emma W.) Bristol, Rhode Island.

932—Miss Emma R. Bulloch, Bristol, Rhode Island.

933—Mrs. Sylvia De Wolf Ostrande (widow) Bristol, Rhode Island.

934—Mrs. Harriet M. Buffum, 190 Hope St., Providence, R. I.

935—Miss Clara Brownell May, Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island.

936—Mrs. Samuel H. Bradley (Kate E.) 33 Lauens St., Olean, N. Y.

937—Mrs. Jane C. M. Goodwin, 457 W. 14th St., New York City.

938—Miss Helen Margaret Graham, 162 Madison Ave., New York City.

939—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Albany, New York.

940—Miss Gertrude O'Conner, 54 W. 58th St., New York City.

941—Mrs. Malcolm Peters (Margaretta A.) Bloomfield, New Jersey.

942—Mrs. Joseph E. Washington (Mary B. K.) Cedar Hill, Robertson Co., Tenn.

943—Mrs. William L. Barton (Marion E. J.) Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Charter Members.

814—Mrs. Diana Kearney Powell, 1141 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

349—Mrs. Alonzo H. Hopkins (Mary A.) 662 Monroe City, Chicago, Ill.

248—Mrs. William M. Knight, 1825 Barry Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

369—Mrs. James H. Walker, 345 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

On motion, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society in favor of their admission. On motion, the treasurer was directed to refund to Miss Washington, the amount paid by her as initiation fee for Mrs. Glennan. On motion, the treasurer was

instructed to notify all members that are in arrears for dues or initiation fees, and request payment thereof.

On motion, it was resolved that the Registrars, with the committee appointed to aid them, revise all applications, and report the result, before the printing of the Year Book. On motion, it was resolved to withhold certificates of membership from all members who have not paid their annual dues and fees.

The Vice President in Charge of Organization made the following report, which was accepted. Commissions have been sent to the following ladies:

Mrs. Moran, Chapter Regent, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mrs. Avery, Chapter Regent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Waldron, Chapter Regent, Farmington, N. H.

Miss Elder, Chapter Regent, Lewistown, Pa.

Miss Evens, Chapter Regent, Columbia, Pa.

Mrs. Fontaine, Chapter Regent, Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Buckner, State Regent for Kentucky.

Mrs. Devereaux, Chapter Regent for Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs. Wilbour, State Regent for Rhode Island.

Mrs. Kleim,* State Regent for Conn. and Chapter Regent for Hartford.

Mrs. Hogg, State Regent for Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Osborn, State Regent for Illinois and Chapter Regent for Chicago.

Mrs. Blount, State Regent for Indiana.

Mrs. Cockrell, State Regent for Missouri.

Mrs. Carpenter, Honorary Regent for Wisconsin.

Mrs. Pryor, Honorary Regent for Virginia, and Chapter Regent for New York City.

Mrs. Talbot, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island.

Mrs. Ames, Honorary Regent for Rhode Island.

Mrs. Smith, Honorary Regent for Connecticut.

Mrs. Jackson, Chapter Regent for Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Cilley, State Regent for New Hampshire, and Chapter Regent for Cambridge.

Mrs. Pope, Chapter Regent for Iowa.

Mrs. Hubbard, State Regent for California.

Mrs. Putnam, State Regent for Iowa.

Mrs. Washington, Chapter Regent for Macon, Georgia.

Mrs. Newport, Chapter Regent for St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mrs. Shippen, State Regent for New Jersey.

Mrs. Breckenridge (William C. P), Honorary Regent for Kentucky.

Mrs. Alvord, Chapter Regent for San Francisco.

Mrs. Stanford, Honorary Regent for California.

*Keim.

Mrs. Martin, Honorary Regent for California.
 Mrs. Geo. L. Patrick, Chapter Regent, Dennison, Texas.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Kinkead, Chapter Regent, Lexington, Kentucky.
 Miss M. G. Forsyth, Chapter Regent, Kingston, N. Y.
 Miss D. W. Northrup, Chapter Regent, Middletown, Connecticut.
 Miss McCartney,* Chapter Regent, Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.
 Miss Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent, New York.
 Miss A. McD. Childs, Chapter Regent, Pittsburg, Penn.
 Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent, New York.
 Mrs. Charles Todd, Chapter Regent, Owensboro, Kentucky.
 Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent, Virginia.
 Mrs. James H. Dooley, Chapter Regent, Richmond, Virginia.

Charters have been sent to New York City Chapter, also to the Pittsburgh Chapter. Mrs. Hews of California declines active work, but sends \$25.00 for life-membership.

Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Wilbour and Mrs. Avery ask authority to form Chapters, which authority was granted by the Board.

On motion it was resolved that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters is authorized to grant applications to form Chapters in the name of the Board, where the Constitution has been complied with, without further reference to the Board, except where application is made to form more than one Chapter in any City or County.

The Treasurer General presented the following report, which was received and which shows,

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Amounts received and credited, | \$2,497 53 |
| Cash on hand not yet credited, | 28 00 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total receipts to date, | 2,525 53 |
| of this returned on acct. of rosettes, | 49 03 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Making total receipts from initiation fees and dues, | 2,476 50 |
| Total disbursements to date are, | 1,653 33 |

Leaving check balances, Dec. 12, 1891, 825 17
 The amounts paid for life membership are as follows:

Amounts forward, 275 00

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. M. G. Leland, \$25 00 | Amount forward, \$275 00 |
| Mrs. L. B. Dudley, 25 00 | Mrs. W. C. Whitmore, 25 00 |
| Mrs. B. O. Wilbur, 25 00 | Mrs. Anna Steers, 12 50 |
| Mrs. Kate Tittman, 25 00 | Miss A. M. Steers, 12 50 |
| Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Edwards, 25 00 | Mrs. Chauncy S. Knox, 12 50 |
| Mrs. Francis O. W. Horbley, 25 00 | Mrs. Abraham Steers, 12 50 |
| Mrs. John Allen, 25 00 | Mrs. Caroline M. Purviance, 12 50 |
| Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Mather, 25 00 | Mrs. Sylvia D. Ostrander, 12 50 |
| Miss Emma Wood, 25 00 | Mrs. Emma Bulloch, 12 50 |
| Mrs. Leland Stanford, 25 00 | Miss E. R. Bulloch, 12 50 |
| Mrs. David Hewes, 25 00 | |
| Amount forward, \$275 00 | Total life memberships, \$400 00 |

*Mrs. McCartney.

A resolution introduced October 26, 1891, then laid on the table for consideration, was introduced and unanimously adopted.

Washington, D. C., October 24, 1891.

Resolved, that the establishment of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on a permanent basis, will be advanced or secured by the founding of a home for the Society, which shall also answer the purposes of a Memorial Hall and which might be called the Memorial Manor of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and whereas; all other patriotic projects which have been officially approved by the Board, must necessarily be subservient to this plan, which is vital to the progress of the Society itself; therefore, resolved; that a committee be appointed to consider the ways and means of erecting such a building and that the said committee be instructed to bring an early report to this Board.

On motion the following resolution by Mrs. MacDonald, was adopted, Resolved that the Treasurer General be and is hereby instructed to open an account with the permanent fund of the D. A. R., and to place to the credit of this amount, all fees heretofore, or which may be hereafter received, on account of life memberships in the Society, or in payment for chapter charters or certificates. Resolved that the permanent fund thus created, shall be held intact and not applicable to the ordinary or current expenses of the Society, but shall be held by the Treasurer General, subject to such special instructions as the Board of Management may hereafter indicate. It being the intent and purpose of the Board, to create a permanent fund to be applied hereafter, when the amount warrants, to the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society.

On motion certain changes were ordered made in the forms used for applications.

A committee consisting of the chairman of the printing committee and the Registrars presented the following despatch as having been sent to the San Francisco Chapter, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, D. A. R. State Regent for California, 1921 Pierce Street, San Francisco. The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution sends cordial and loving greetings to the San Francisco Chapter. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General.

M. V. E. Cabell, Vice-President General presiding.

Helen M. Boynton, Vice-President in charge of Organization.

Mary L. Shields, Recording Sec. Gen'l.

The Vice-President presiding then stated that the special business to wit, the cordial and affectionate greetings of the Mary Washington Monument Association were presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and asked for co-operation. After discussion, on motion it was resolved that the Vice-President presiding

and the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to send to each member of the D. A. R., a statement of the position of this Society as to the Mary Washington Monument Association and request each member to send such subscription as she may be willing to give for such purposes, to the Treasurer General of this Society, on or before the 22nd day of Feb., 1892, to be turned over as the contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Mary Washington Association.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to issue commissions to each officer of the National Society.

On motion of Miss Washington, the delegates of the Society, resident in Washington, at their own request, were invited to be present at the Board meeting to be held at 1409 Mass. Ave., Monday evening, December 21st, at eight o'clock.

Meeting adjourned until that evening.

Washington City, D. C., Dec. 23rd, 1891.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met the 23rd of December, 1891, at 1409 Mass. Ave. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields, Misses Washington and Desha, Col. MacDonald and Prof. Cabell of the Advisory Board with Gen. Shields, were present.

The names of the following 7 ladies were given by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society.

- 798—Mrs. Wm. Winslow,
- 799—Mrs. Chas. L. Greene,
- 800—Miss Emma B. Nelson,
- 801—Miss Eleanor Burrell Greene,
- 802—Mrs. Katharine McMillan Beals,
- 803—Mrs. Samuel J. R. McMillan,
- 804—Mrs. Charles S. Soule,
- *805—Mrs. Delosa Monfort,
- 806—Mrs. John Quincy Adams,
- 807—Mrs. Chas. E. Rittenhouse,
- 808—Mrs. Benjamin S. Corn,
- 813—Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson,
- 944—Miss Susan Carrington Clark,
- 945—Mrs. Charles S. Johnson,
- 946—Mrs. W. T. Vinal,
- 947—Mrs. Samuel B. Scott,
- 948—Mrs. William H. Lyden,
- 949—Mrs. Warren H. Mead.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of these ladies, as members of the National Society. The Vice-President in charge of Organization, represented as suitable, the appointment of Mrs. Lucius Demonsy for Chapter Regent of New Haven and Mrs. Samuel Elliott for State Regent of Mass.

The Board authorized the appointment of these ladies by the Vice-President in charge of Organization, when they should have complied with the requirements of the constitution.

The death of Miss Margaret Perviance and Mrs. James Laughlin of the Pittsburgh Chapter called forth expressions of sorrow from the Board. The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to send letters of condolence to the families of these members.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition reported progress and introduced as a motion the following resolution, That the Board of Management consider feasible methods of entertainment to suggest to the Chapters which will enable them to aid in raising funds for the Colonial Exhibit in 1892. On motion after full discussion the report of the conference of the Regents, was ordered sent to the Regents of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report offered by the committee on program for the Continental Congress, February 22nd, 1892, was accepted. Notice having been given at a previous Board meeting that a motion to amend Article XVI of the by-laws, by inserting the words "and the Sons of the Revolution," after the word Revolution wherever it occurs in the section, the motion was considered and accepted. Also the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the six and inserting the word two. After discussion this amendment was adopted. The amendment to article III, section 1, which reads "Strike out the words or from the mother of such a patriot," was lost.

The amendment proposed to Article IV of the by-laws (no state or Honorary Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents, and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was considered and after full, discussion was adopted.

On motion, Miss Washington and Miss Desha were empowered to rent an office for the use of the Society of the D. A. R., paying for the same \$20.00 per month. On motion these ladies were authorized to purchase at the expense of the Society such furniture as is necessary.

A communication from Mrs. Moran of Virginia was read to the Board, whereupon the following resolution was adopted and the Vice-President presiding requested to communicate the sense of the same to Mrs. Moran. Resolved that this Society feels and expresses gratitude to Mrs. Moran for the offer she has made re-

garding her book, previously presented to the Society, and begs to inform her that the Daughters of the American Revolution will gladly accept the offer she made on the 19th, if the net proceeds be given to the D. A. R., or if Mrs. Moran prefers, will relinquish the book entirely to the M. W. A.

On motion the clerk of the Society was instructed to make a monthly account to the Board of Management, of the expenses incurred in the office. On motion the Treasurer was authorized to pay Miss Washington \$10.00 used for stamps and telegrams.

On motion the matter regarding the extent of the Wyoming Valley and the authority of its Regent, was referred to the legal advisors with power to act.

On motion the delegates were invited to be present at the next meeting of the Board.

—o—

Washington, D. C., January 15th, 1892.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Jan. 15th, 1892, at 11 A. M.

Present: Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Miss Desha; Mrs. Hamlin; Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. St. Clair; Mrs. Lockwood; Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, and the minutes of the previous meeting read. Objections were made to them on the grounds that a motion had been made and carried at a previous meeting to wit: Resolved, That there be appointed for the Congress, a press committee to have the proceedings properly placed before the public, also a house and arrangement committee, also a reception committee. The minutes as thus corrected were approved.

On motion it was resolved that the program committee have full power to carry out the program for the Continental Congress and to appoint its committees, the original committee reporting to the Board of Management. This motion was amended as follows and then adopted: Resolved, That the Board of control of the Continental Congress consist of the members of the Board resident in Washington.

The following report was made by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, and adopted by the Board of Management, to wit: Mrs. Mitchell A. Nevin, Chapter Regent, Rome, Georgia; Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, Chapter Regent, Augusta, Georgia; Mrs. T. S. Peck, State Regent, Burlington, Vermont; Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Honorary State Regent, Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Frances Irene Bocage, Chapter Regent, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent, St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. P. C. Cheney, Honorary

*Mrs. Keim.

State Regent, New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary K. Weidman, Chapter Regent, Berks County, Pa.; Miss Louise D. Black, Chapter Regent, York County, Pa.

On motion, Mrs. I. P. Richardson was elected State Regent for South Carolina, and Mrs. Samuel Elliott, State Regent for Massachusetts.

On motion, Mrs. Gerrard was elected Regent of Savannah. Conditionally, the names of the following 84 ladies were presented as eligible to the National Society by the Registrars, and the Sec'y was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of these ladies as members of the National Society:

Accepted Jan. 15, 1892:

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| 950. Miss Camilla Scott, 404 E. Franklin, | Richmond, Va. |
| 951. Mrs. Wm. S. Robertson (Myrtea H.) 213 E. Grace, | " " |
| 952. Mrs. Thos. G. Peyton (C. C.) 409 E. Franklin, | " " |
| 953. Mrs. Albert O. Bruce (Mary H.) N. C. Street, | " " |
| 954. Mrs. Chas. Davenport (Ellen McC.) 8 W. Franklin, | " " |
| 955. Mrs. Thos. N. Carter (Agnes M.) 110 " | " " |
| 956. Miss Lydia W. Pleasants, 508 E. | " " |
| 957. Miss Mary L. Lewis, 313 W. | " " |
| 958. Mrs. James Baylor (Ellen C.) 1101 Grove St., | " " |
| 959. Mrs. John N. Gordon (Florine S.) 112 N. 3d St., | " " |
| 960. Mrs. D. N. Horsburgh (L. E. A.) 1517 Washington St., | San Francisco, Cal. |
| 961. Mrs. J. W. Moore (Emily S.) Navy Yard, Mare Island, | Cal. |
| 962. " Henry W. Cory (Florence E.) 134 5th Ave., | N. Y. |
| 963. Miss Louise D. Black, | York, Penn. |
| 964. Mrs. W. M. Weidman (Mary M. K.) Reading, | " |
| 965. " Mary Waldo Davis, 154 Beacon St., | Boston, Mass. |
| 966. " Samuel Elliott (Emily M.) 44 Brimmer St., | " " |
| 967. " John H. Morrison (Emily M.) " | " " |
| 968. Miss Esther M. Northrop, | Middletown, Conn. |
| 969. Mrs. Wm. T. Elmer (Katharine C.) | " " |
| 970. Miss Alice W. Damelson, 160 Waterman St., | Providence, R. I. |
| 971. Mrs. E. H. Howard (Edith L.) Diman Place, | " " |
| 972. " A. L. Mason (Bertha B. H.) 8 Keene st., | " " |
| 973. Miss Julia L. Mauran, 73 Butler Ave., | " " |
| 974. " Sarah L. Vose, | " " |
| 975. Mrs. M. Greene (Katharine C.) Warwick, | " |
| 976. Miss Adelaide W. Vernon, | Providence, " |
| 977. " Annie L., | " " |
| 978. Mrs. Susan G. Dorrance, 98 Waterman St., | " " |
| 979. " W. A. Peck (Louise L.) 113 " | " " |
| 980. " Ann E. P. Thomas, Wickford, | " " |
| 981. Miss Helen P. Thomas | " " |

982. Mrs. E. W. Blake (Elizabeth E. V.)
72 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
983. " Wm. W. White (Kate M.) " "
984. Miss Matilda G. Horner, Wilksburgh, Pa.
985. Mrs. H. J. Bailey (Catharine G. McL.)
1 Cliff St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
986. Mrs. W. A. O. Werth (Camilla B. B.) " "
987. " Jas. L. McKelroy (Isadore A.) Sewickley, " "
988. Miss Sevilla F. Burney, 4251 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, " "
989. Mrs. T. H. Dickson (Kate G.)
238 Allegheny Ave., Allegheny, " "
990. Miss Mary L. Davison, 4614 5th Ave., Pittsburg, " "
991. " Sue M. Ewing, Craig St., " "
992. Mrs. Chas. H. Shinkle (Adelaide B.) Forbes St., " "
993. Miss Ruth Benny, 4241 5th Ave., " "
994. Mrs. F. M. Gordon (Eliza McF. W.) Wilksburgh, " "
995. " Wm. H. Terry (Abby F.) Lake Forest, Ill.
996. Miss Marie A. Wait, 4939 Lake Ave., Chicago, " "
997. " Louise E. Kimball, 2612 Michigan Ave., " "
998. Mrs. H. J. May (Gertrude H.)
N. & 21st St., Washington, D. C.
999. Mrs. Wm. A. Stowe (Elizabeth) 1721 Q St., " "
1000. Miss Harriet F. Stowe " " "
1001. Mrs. Chas. D. Welcott (Helena B.) 1746 " " "
1002. " E. R. True (Jeannie E.) 933 N. Y. Ave., " "
1003. Miss Bertha M. Huntoon, 1310 Q St., " "
1004. " Jennie L. Hoyt, Burlington, Vermont.
1005. Mrs. Wm. W. Gordon (Eleanor K.) 124 Broad St., Savannah,
Ga.
1006. " J. A. Bube (Emily A.) Life member,—76 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
1007. " P. C. Cheney (Sarah W.) Manchester, N. H.
1008. Miss Grace E. Bud, 1118 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
1009. Mrs. F. P. Sprague (Elizabeth N.) 229 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston.
1010. Miss Augusta P. Wiggins, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
1011. Mrs. Ellen M. H. Richards, 35 Monument Ave., Charlestown.
Mass.
1012. " J. G. Christopher (Henrietta S.) Jacksonville, Fla.
1013. " E. G. Putnam (Mary N.) Elizabeth, N. J.
1014. " Wm. B. Alburger (Mary L.) Andalusia, Pa.
1015. Miss Jane C. Fairfax, Washington, D. C.
1016. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer (widow) Sanatoga, Penn.
1017. Miss Mary McCandless, 218 Rittenhouse Square, Phila., " "
1018. Mrs. Caroline P. Call, 1312 19th St., Washington, D. C.
1019. " Henry A. Pond (Julia E.) 1312 N St., N. W., " "
1020. " Kate Kearney Henry (widow) 2040 F St., " "

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1892.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave., Feb. 2nd, 1892. President, Mrs. Cabell presiding, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Walworth and Miss Washington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The names of the following 71 ladies were reported as eligible to the National Society. On motion the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot in favor of their admission into the National Society. Accepted February 2nd, 1892.

1034—Mrs. Sophia D. Hazeltine (M. W.) 1721 I St., N. W., Washington.

1035—Miss Sophia D. Hazeltine, " " "

1036—Mrs. Nellie L. Parker (Myron H.) 1020 Vt. Ave., "

1037— " Cornelia Devendorf (Peter) " " "

1038— " Sallie S. Young Elbert A. 812 18th St., "

1039—Mrs. Jane D. Overton (G. E.) 1729 Q Street, N. W., "

1040— " Bell M. Draper (Amos G.) Kendall Green, "

1041— " Anna W. Clay (Cecil) 1513 S Street, N. W., "

1042—Miss Cornelia Clay " " "

1043—Mrs. Harriet B. Johnson (A. B.)

501 Maple Ave., LeDroit Park, "

" Josephine C. Rathbone (Estes G.)

1614 R. I. Ave., "

1044—Miss Isabella S. Nesmith, 3046 N Street, "

1045—Mrs. Caroline J. Heger (Dr. A.) 1901 I Street, N. W., "

1046—Mrs. Mary K. Clarke (Cyrus) 153 Fayette St., Allegheny, Pa.

1047—Miss Martha E. Clarke, " " "

1048—Mrs. Ella K. Earl (Edwin F.) " " "

1049— " Lucy H. C. McCandless (Ed. V.) Allegheny, Penna.

1050—Miss Mary D. Clarke, 153 Fayette Street, " "

1051—Mrs. Sarah W. Pratt (Geo. L.)

127 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

1052— " Mary A. Quincy (Henry P.)

452 Beacon Street, " "

1053—Miss Julia A. Little, Swanpscott, "

1054— " Maria T. L. Hayes, Cambridge, "

1055—Mrs. Louisa A. Beal (Jas. H.)

104 Beacon Street, " "

1056—Miss Jessie M. Ward, 46 Crescent St., Middletown, Conn.

1057—Mrs. Mary E. R. Wilcox (Wm. H.) " "

1058—Miss Margaret S. Hubbard, " "

1059—Miss Elizabeth R. Comstock, Albany, Missouri.

1060— " Louise S. Codwise.

1061—Mrs. Dr. W. Van Voorhies (widow)

1420 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- 1062—Mrs. Marguerite S. LeBreton (A. J.)
1508 17th Street, Washington, D. C.
- 1063—Miss Louise Ord Holladay, Clay and Octavia Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1064—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, Portland, Oregon.
- 1065— " Isa Pitts Ritter, The Chelsea, N. Y. City.
- 1066— " Ruth Ross Lee (Horace) 48 W. 20th Street, " "
- 1067— " Kate Livingston Eagan (Dennis) Jacksonville, Fla.
- 1068— " Nanny E. A. Hathaway (widow) Pawtucket, R. I.
- 1069— " Edith C. Thornton (George M.) " "
- 1070—Mrs. Marietta P. Gibson (Charles H.) Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
- 1071— " Anna Delia Barnes (Joseph H.) 111 Trenton St., E. Boston, Mass.
- 1072— " Louise B. Kendall (F. D.) Columbia, S. C.
- 1073— " Helena C. Beatty (William J.)
105 W. Wheeling St., Washington, Pa.
- 1074— " Kate W. D. Thompson (O. D.)
257 Western Ave., Allegheny, "
- 1075— " Isabella W. Bowman, Wilkes-barre, "
- 1076— " Mary C. Austin (H. W.)
- 1077— " Helen B. Stryker (William S.)
321 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
- 1078—Miss Julia Leupp, New Brunswick, "
- 1079—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Olendorf (John) Bound Brook, "
- 1080—Miss Nannie C. Hoke, Lincolnton, N. C.
- 1081— " Betty K. Grant, 820 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.
- 1082— " Eliza P. Weissinger (Geo. W.)
713 W. Chestnut St., " "
- 1083—Mrs. Mattie W. Griffiths (P. W.)
516 Broadway Street, " "
- 1084— " Ella Gray (N. G.) 2009 Brook st., " "
- 1085—Miss Martha H. Scott, 1729 De Sales Street,
- 1086— " Sarah A. Lipscomb, 1311 M. Street.
- 1087— " Mary E. Birge, 525 3rd St., N. W.
- 1088— " Anna A. Birge " " "
- 1089— " Mattie W. Birge " " "
- 1090— " Ellen B. Phelps, Nitta Yuma, Miss.
- 1091— " Mary L. Walton, 917 16th St., N. W.
- 1092—Mrs. Hattie J. Stiles (A. W.) 1635 Conn. Ave., Washington.
- 1093— " Phebe McL. Pride (widow) 1413 20th St., "
- 1094—Mrs. Alice H. P. King (Wm.) Georgetown, D. C.
- 1095— " Mary E. L. Mann (Chas. A.) 2009 I St., Washington.
- 1096— " Mary E. C. Wilbur (Aaron) 1719 15th St., "
- 1097— " Louise K. Morton (widow)
Y. O. C. Green, Fireman's Bldg., "

- 1098—Mrs. Lula M. P. Buchanan (Roberdeau)
The Windsor, Washington, D. C.
1099—Mrs. Elizabeth P. Blackiston, 910 19th St., "
1100— " Elizabeth C. Thompson, "
1101—Miss Mary Pearre, 910 19th St., "
1102— " Mary A. Wilbur, 1719 15th St., "
1103— " Flora I. " "

Accepted February 5th, 1892.

- 1104—Kremm, Mrs. Rachel J. (Oscar D.) Elizabeth, N. J.
1105—Kendall, Miss Mary Lee, 1319 N. H. Ave.
1106—Yale, Mrs. Louise M. McC. (J. B.) Sparkill, N. Y.
1107—Smith, Mrs. Mary E. D. (Edward J.) 1613 Spruce Street,
Phila., Pa.
1108—Ranch, Miss Mary C. Lexington, Ky.
1109—Lyons, Mrs. Elizabeth H. (James) Richmond, Va.
1110—Robertson, Mrs. Margaret B. (A. F.) Staunton, "
1111—Seward, Miss Alice D., 143 5th Ave., N. Y.
1112—Creep, Mrs. Cornelia A. (Geo. A.) 1447 McAllister St., San
Francisco, Cal.
1113—Harter, Mrs. Mary B. (M. D.) Life Member, The Richmond
1114—Harter, Miss Annie B. "
1115—Waggaman, Mrs. Alice V. (John L.) 1627 19th st., Washing-
ton.
1116—Fowler, Mrs. Laura A. W. (widow) Dedham, Mass.
1117—Ward, Mrs Ellen C. G. (widow)
726 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
1118—Dainty, Mrs. Emily C., 600 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, "
1119—Dickinson, Mrs. Julia B. (Frederick)
4624 Lake Ave., " "
1120—Gillette, Miss Sarah W.,
726 Hinman Ave., Evanston, "
1121—Goodrich, Mrs. Frances E. (widow)
1320 6th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
1122—Lewis, Mrs. Mary B. (Marcus W.)
815 2nd Ave., S. " "
1123—Field, Mrs. Frances B. (L. K.)
1320 6th Ave., N. " "
1124—Sneath, Mrs. Anna S. C. (E. H.) 331 Temple St., New
Haven, Conn.
1125—Blackburn, Mrs. L. P., The Portland, Washington, D. C.
1126—Zane, Mrs. Hamden " " "

It was moved and seconded that an executive committee be appointed to pass upon application papers without a call of the full Board; after discussion this motion was lost.

The Vice President in charge of Organization made the following report. Commissions may be sent to the following named ladies.

Mrs. Frances P. Edwards, Chapter Regent, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Helen C. Beatty, Regent of Washington County.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent for Maryland.

Mrs. Henry P. Quincy, Honorary State Regent for Massa.

Mrs. Mary P. Montgomery, State Regent for Oregon.

Miss Nannie Childs Hoke, Honorary State Regent for North Carolina.

The report was accepted and the Secretary authorized to send commissions to the new Regents.

On motion Mrs. Estes Rathbone was accepted as a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Osborn made an informal report regarding her work as chairman of the committee on Colonial Exhibits at the World's Fair.

A communication from Caldwell & Co., relating to spoons, &c., was referred to Mrs. Shields, with power to act.

Corresponding Secretary produced a letter from Mrs. Salas of Georgia in which she resigned the position of State Regent. Her resignation was accepted.

Mrs. Walworth announced that in consideration of a journey contemplated, she begged to resign the position of chairman of the Program Committee. On motion her resignation was accepted, and Miss Desha was elected to fill the position thus made vacant.

Mrs. Lockwood, the Historian of the National Society, made a suggestion concerning the Year Book of the organization, recommending that each member be advised to purchase this book when printed. On motion the meeting took a short recess, and was called to order by the Vice-President presiding.

On motion it was resolved that the resolution of Mrs. Hamlin to make the members of the Board resident in Washington, a Board of Control in the affairs of the Continental Congress was rescinded and the conduct of the Congress removed to the Board of Management.

On motion the minutes of this Committee of Control were read by Miss Desha, its Secretary and its action approved.

Letters were also read from Mrs. Hogg, Regent of Pa., and Dr. Persifer Frazier, of Philadelphia, a member of the advisory board, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the former declining and the latter accepting invitations to address the Continental Congress on the 23rd of February, 1892. Mrs. Breckenridge being the alternate was urged to take the position which Mrs. Hogg has declined and was asked to consider the matter and give a positive answer by the evening of the 3rd of February.

Mrs. Smith delegate and chairman on arrangements, reported that her committee had engaged the Church of Our Father corner 13th and L Street for the mornings of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th of February and for the evening of the 23rd for the sum of \$50.00, this

to include the use of the adjoining rooms, the organ, piano, gas, heat, &c. The arrangement of this committee being satisfactory its report was accepted by the Board of Management as final.

Mrs. Powell's report as chairman of committee on badges &c., was accepted, as was also Mrs. Pillings, chairman committee on decoration. The appropriation at the disposal of this committee was also increased to not exceed \$50.00.

The matters concerning the ball were also discussed and the opinion of many of the members of the Board, as well as that of the delegates of the National Society resident in Washington being, that the price of \$5.00 for tickets was too great, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved that the committee be instructed to reduce the price of tickets to \$2.50. On motion this resolution was reconsidered and the following was adopted. Resolved that the ball committee be requested to take into consideration the opinions expressed by the Board and the delegates in regard to the price of admission tickets and the statement as to the feeling in the Society, and determine what in their judgment, had best be done in regard to the ball.

Adjourned.

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Washington City, D. C., February 5th, 1892.

The National Board of Management met February 5th 1892 at eight P. M. at 1409 Mass., Ave. Present Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Desha, Miss Washington, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Osborn and Mrs. Shields.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the names of the following ladies, 22 were presented by the as eligible to the National Society, and the Secretary directed to cast the ballot in favor of their becoming members of the National Society. These names were also inadvertently entered in the minutes of the last meeting.

1104—Mrs. Rachel Kremm
 1106—Mrs. Louise McYale,
 1108—Miss Mary C. Ranck,
 1110—Mrs. Margaret B. Robertson,
 1112—Mrs. Cornelia A. Creep,
 1114—Miss Annie B. Harter,
 1116—Mrs. Laura A. W. Fowler
 1118—Mrs. Emily C. Dainty,
 1120—Miss Sarah W. Gillette,
 1122—Mrs. Mary B. Lewis
 1124—Mrs. Anna S. C. Sneath,
 1126—Mrs. Hamden Zane,

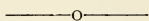
1105—Miss Mary L. Fendall,
 1107—Mrs. Mary E. D. Smith
 1109—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Lyons,
 1111—Miss Alice D. Seward,
 1113—Mrs. Mary B. Harter,
 1115—Mrs. Alice V. Waggaman,
 1117—Mrs. Ellen C. G. Ward
 1119—Miss Julia B. Dickinson,
 1121—Mrs. Frances E. Goodrich,
 1123—Mrs. Frances B. Field,
 1125—Mrs. L. P. Blackburn

*Keim.

The Vice President in charge of Organization of Chapters reported the following ladies have been appointed as Regents. Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Chapter Regent for Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Alexander F. Robinson, Chapter Regent for Staunton, Va., Mrs. Louise B. Kendall, Chapter Regent for Columbia, South Carolina.

A letter was read, written by Mrs. Lockwood, expressing great regret that the Colonial Ball had been postponed, and urging that the Committee continue and give the ball later and at the Arlington.

Mrs. Shields from the Committee on Colonial Ball reported that the Committee had carefully considered the matter in the light of what was said at the last Board meeting and had come to the conclusion that the ball ought to be postponed. In arriving at this conclusion the social events taking place at that time and this, probable absence of large numbers of members of Congress at Chicago, were considered, and the postponement was approved by Mrs. Harrison. On motion the report was approved.



Washington City, D. C., February 15, 1892.

The Board of Management met the 15th of February 1892. Present Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Cilley, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Desha, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Clark, Miss Washington, Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Shields.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the names of the following 58 ladies were reported by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot in favor of their admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice President in charge of Organization reported the following Regents as having been appointed. (See next page for ladies elected.)

Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmant, Regent of Venango County, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary R. Sherman, Chapter Regent of Northumberland County, Pa.

Mrs. Anne Green, Chapter Regent of Culpepper, Virginia.

Miss Alice Seward, Chapter Regent, Geneva, New York.

Mrs. W. T. Stryker, Chapter Regent of Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swan, Chapter Regent, Princeton, New Jersey which report was received and adopted.

On motion Mrs. De Fontain's resignation as State Regent of South Carolina was accepted.

Mrs. Osborn made an informal report in behalf of the World's Fair Committee.

*Keim.

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| 1127—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kennedy | 1128—Miss Wilhelmina L. Shields, |
| 1129—Miss Eliza McFadden Bailey, | 1130—Mrs. Felicia R. Johnson, |
| 1131—Mrs. Margaret W. Hoopes, | 1132—Miss Sarah W. Walker, |
| 1133—Miss Mary R. Sherman, | 1134—Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont, |
| 1135—Mrs. Margaretta M. Diehl, | 1136—Mrs. Rosalind W. Clingarn, |
| 1137—Mrs. S. August Pierson, | 1138—Mrs. Louise L. R. Pitsin, |
| 1139—Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, | 1140—Mrs. Frances A. Johnston, |
| 1141—Mrs. Cornelia J. Hagan, | 1142—Miss Frances B. Johnston, |
| 1143—Miss Jennie C. Watts, | 1144—Mrs. Mary E. Stickney, |
| 1145—Miss Maria S. Lyman, | 1146—Mrs. Emilie Mc. J. H. Darnielle |
| 1147—Mrs. Emma F. Spencer, | 1148—Miss Marian W. Hughes, |
| 1149—Mrs. Lamar R. Lipscomb, | 1150—Mrs. Helen M. Clinton, |
| 1151—Miss Bessie Madeira, | 1152—Miss Elizabeth Adams, |
| 1153—Miss Elizabeth W. Burnap, | 1154—Mrs. Maria L. Woods, |
| 1155—Mrs. Frances F. Morgan, | 1156—Mrs. Carrie J. Cottman, |
| 1157—Mrs Katharine Frank M. Jenkins, | 1158—Mrs. Mary McK. Nash, |
| 1159—Miss Sallie B. Hoke, | 1160—Mrs. Julia A. Foster, |
| 1161—Miss Sarah F. Greene, | 1162—Mrs. Georgiana W. Hooker, |
| 1163—Miss Belle B. Fifield, | 1164—Mrs. Harriet C. Shattuck, |
| 1165—Mrs. Mary B. Peck, | 1166—Miss Katherine S. Shattuck, |
| 1167—Mrs. Mary F. Pierce | 1168—Mrs. Ida F. Miller, |
| 1169—Miss Anna C. Benning, | 1170—Mrs. Frances G. Burton-Smith, |
| 1171—Mrs. Emma C. M. Lowrie, | 1172—Miss Sallie Markham, |
| 1173—Miss Frances I. Bocage, | 1174—Mrs. Catharine C. Farrar, |
| 1175—Mrs. Frances C. Wood, | 1176—Mrs. Emma M. Simonton, |
| 1177—Mrs. Augusta S. Pope, | 1178—Mrs. Ellen F. Hawley, |
| 1179—Mrs. Mary S. H. Turrill, | 1180—Mrs. Lizzie W. Tripp, |
| 1181—Miss Alice M. Chipman, | 1182—Miss Fannie J. Chipman, |
| 1183—Mrs. Clara Ball Jacobs, | 1184—Mrs. Eliza S. C. Harrison. |
| 1185—Mrs. Mary S. Smith, | Catherine L. Thompson. |
| 1186—Mrs. Ellen M. H. Peck, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee, Wis. | |

On motion of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Shields was invited to introduce the orators of the occasion on the eve of the 23rd of February 1892.

Miss Desha, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Klein,* preferring a lady on that occasion, asked that their vote in accordance with that fact be recorded.

The committee appointed by the chair to confer regarding Mrs. Moran's book, presented to the Society the following report.

To the Board of Management, Report of the Committee held February 16th at the house of Mrs. Marshall MacDonald.

Of the meeting of the Committee on the subject of Mrs. Moran's book, your committee reports as follows. That they deem it desirable and proper to assure Mrs. Moran of their high appreciation of her generous wish to serve the Society, so evident in the offer of her book, "Miss Washington of Virginia," and to tender thanks therefor.

*Keim.

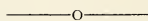
Also to state to her the well known fact that the financial condition of the Society does not warrant the printing of any book at this time, and in no case could the Board recommend the contraction of debt, however tempting an offer it may have. But if by some other management this book could be published under the name and auspices of the author, without any addition, the Society would gladly avail itself of the privilege of presenting it at the Chicago Fair, on its table, to be sold there and elsewhere for the benefit of the Society.

Maria Devereaux, Mary L. Shields, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Cilley.

A letter written by Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, regarding her position in the National Society was referred to the Registrars and the Recording Secretary with power to act.

The announcement having come to the Society of the death of two honored members, Mrs. _____ of the City of Mexico, and Mrs. Anna Key Laird, of Georgetown, D. C. a committee was authorized to write letters of condolence to the families of these ladies.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Saturday eve, the 20th of Feb.



Washington City, D. C., February 20, 1892.

An adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management met at 1409 Mass. Ave. Saturday the 20th of February.

Present Mrs. Cabell, Presiding, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Washington, Mrs. Devereaux, Mrs. Klein,* Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Cilley, Col. MacDonald and Mrs. Shields.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The names of 78 ladies were presented by the Registrars as eligible to the National Society and duly elected by ballot.

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| 1187—Mrs. Gertrude Van R. Wickham. | 1188—Mrs. Caroline P. Baldwin, |
| 1189—Mrs. Annette P. Little | 1190—Mrs. Eliza D. G. Hartshorn |
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| 1199—Miss Jessie Van Doren, | 1200—Mrs. Susan E. Sawyer, |
| 1201—Miss Grace Greenleaf Hiler, | 1202—Mrs. Amelia B. Burrows, |
| 1203—Mrs. Florence D. Moirs, | 1204—Mrs. Alvira E. Hartshorn, |
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| 1207—Mrs. Cornelia P. Willard, | 1208—Miss Mary Moth Alston, |

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 1227—Miss Sarah G. Stokes,
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 1251—Mrs. Lucy J. W. Carpenter.
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 1244—Miss Sue A. Caldwell,
 1246—Mrs. Elizabeth C. R. McGregor,
 1248—Mrs. Charlotte E. M. Goodrich
 1250—Miss Lydia Lavinia Hill,
 1252—Mrs. Emily O. Gilpin.

The Vice-President in charge of organization made the following report. "I recommend that commissions be sent to Mrs. Ann Detha Lucas, Chapter Regent, Paris, Kentucky.

Mrs. Charles O. Towles, Chapter Regent, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Charles G. Sawyer, Chapter Regent, Dover, New Hampshire.

Miss Kate Batcheller, Chapter Regent for Saratoga, New York.

Also the following ladies, not to be commissioned until their papers are filed.

Miss Nannie Morris, Henderson, Ky; Miss May S. Walker, Richmond, Ky., Miss Marie Boyd, Cynthiana, Ky; Mrs. W. W. Rowell, Paduca, Ky., Mrs. E. E. McKey, Bardstown, Ky., Miss Susan O. Green, Covington, Ky. Mrs. E. A. Crawford, Athens, Ga; Mrs. I. M. Dickinson, State Regent, Tenn.; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs.

Hale, Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Judge iyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Laura Rochester Pitkin, Honorary Regent for N. Y., Mrs. James J. Park, State Regent, Wisconsin; Mrs.

Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs.

Hollister, Roches-

Clopton, Honorary Regent, Alabama; Mrs. J. B. Bibs, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. E. H. Rollins, Honorary Regent, N. H.; Mrs. C. A. Pierson, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. E. H. Gilman, Exeter, New Hampshire; Mrs. W. F. Daniels, Franklin, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, Portland, New Hampshire. Which was adopted.

*Mrs. Klein reported that a circular had been issued to those ladies who were expected at the Congress, offering a reduction of rates through the courtesy of the R. R.

An informal statement of the Treasurer General, showed that \$3,434.00 had been paid into the treasury. Of this, about \$2,386 00 had been spent, leaving a balance on hand of the difference between these sums.

On motion Miss Desha was authorized to employ a stenographer, one Mr. Dunn, or one he recommended to be perfectly able to report the work of the Congress.

Letters were read from the Sons of the A & M and the S of R. responding to the invitations issued to them by the Board of Management to attend the Congress.

On motion of Miss Washington, Mrs. Roby's appointment of Regent of a Chapter in Chicago was confirmed, and Mrs. Boynton was authorized to designate to her, her territory.

Mrs. Cilley's resignation as Regent of Cambridge was accepted.

On motion Miss Desha was authorized to make the arrangement necessary for the reading of papers sent to the Congress; it was left to her decision to select readers for those papers thus presented to the Congress. On motion of Mrs. Clark, the Secretary was instructed to write for certain books described by her as necessary for the Registrar's work, knowing these books had been presented to the Sons of the A. R., and believing they will be presented to the D. A. R.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The Committee appointed at the Board meeting of June 5, 1901, to furnish a transcript of the early minutes which have never been printed, hereby attests that the above is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the earliest minutes in the possession of the Society. From March 15th, 1892, the minutes of the Board meetings have been published continuously in our Magazine.

Nothing interpolated in the minutes, in pencil or ink, in other handwriting than that of the original transcribers, has been copied. No accidental misspelling of words or names has been corrected by

*Mrs. Keim.

the committee, but occasional foot-notes contain the explanations which seemed necessary.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.



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OF THE

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1901.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, June 15th, for the approval of the minutes of June 5th-6th.

Members present: Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; and Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, State Regent of the District of Columbia.

In the absence of the President General, the Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order and requested that nominations for the Chair be made.

Mrs. Henry was unanimously elected to the Chair.

The minutes of the regular meeting of June 5th-6th were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, after a few corrections, were upon motion accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.



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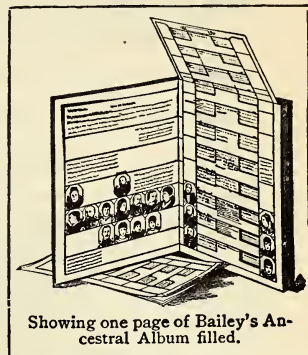
small photographs, spaces for references and notes and, in general, is well adapted to its purpose.

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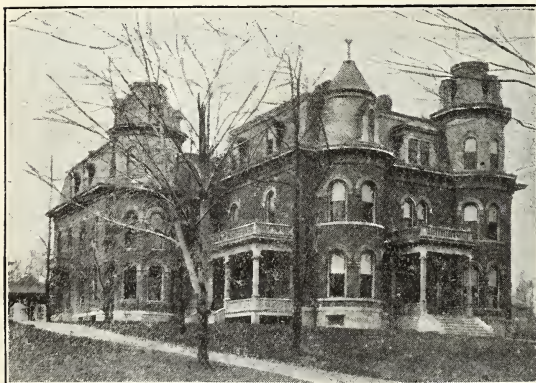
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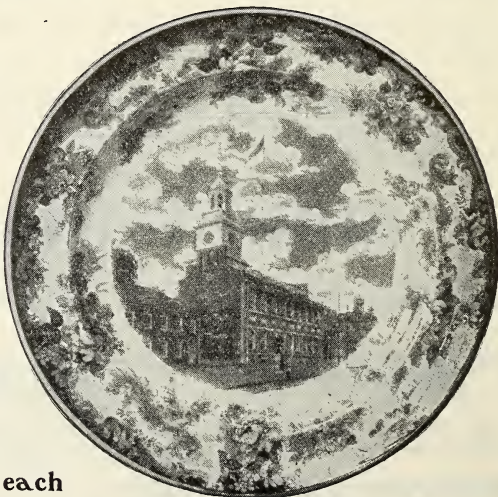
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VOL. XIX

DECEMBER, 1901

No.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

HISTORIC



PATRIOTIC

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*No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the
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MONUMENT AT COOCH'S BRIDGE
Marking spot where Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1901. NO. 6.

A SKETCH OF THE COLONIAL HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Lilla Dwight Spencer.

The colonial life of South Carolina may be divided into two eras: First, the government of the lords proprietors, 1663 to 1719; second, the government as a crown colony, 1719 to 1776.

Soon after the Restoration, King Charles II. granted to several of his friends and faithful adherents a vast tract of wilderness in North America, lying between north latitude 29 degrees and 36 degrees, and extending westward to the "South Seas," as the Pacific Ocean was then called. This was named the Province of Carolina, in honor of his royal majesty.

It is known to comparatively few that "the little state of South Carolina" originally extended to the Pacific Ocean! There are few more pathetic stories than that of the efforts to establish white communities in Carolina. The very first one, planted upon the noble bay and rivers near old Beaufort, was exterminated—not by the Indian in defense of his hunting grounds—but by the relentless and cruel Spaniard, who claimed the soil and felt sure he was doing God's service to destroy the English heretic! Then came the colony to the Ashley at Old Town, on the west bank of the beautiful river. This, too, was soon driven away by hostile savages, and quite as deadly fever, the remnant moving to Oyster Point, at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper (Kiawah and Etiwan) and founding the city of Charlestown.

This town soon became the centre of the colony and the seat of government. It would be well worth while to follow up the history of this remarkable colony. Her sufferings and

vicissitudes during her two hundred and thirty years of life afford a sublime story of heroic fortitude and endurance. Swept by hurricane; decimated by epidemic; often well nigh destroyed by fire; again and again beaten to earth by bombardment; her very foundations shaken by earthquake, she still survives in her quaint beauty. Sitting serene by her glorious harbor, patiently, yet confidently, she awaits the day of her renewed and expanded life. In literary taste and attainment, in genial courtesy, in all the sweet amenities of social life, in abundant hospitality, the old city by the sea has always been, and still is, preëminent. None know her really who do not revere her glorious past, and love her gracious present.

The colony at last established at Charlestown continued to grow and to extend its commerce with the West Indies and the mother-country. The lords proprietors promulgated a form of government devised by the famous philosopher, John Locke; the colonists were allowed to elect a legislature, but the governors and principal officers, civil and military, were sent out from England. The history of the colony for the first thirty years is painful reading. The Spaniards in Florida, the numerous tribes of Indians, who held most jealously the entire surrounding country, made constant and bloody raids upon the slowly extending English settlements. Often the labor of several years was swept away in a day by these relentless foes. The largest and most valuable reinforcement to the almost despairing colony was the coming of the French Huguenots. Driven from France by the folly of King Louis XIV., who in 1689 revoked the Edict of Nantes, these useful and devoted people came to Carolina to find freedom and toleration in a Protestant English colony. Yet strange to say they came near suffering both intolerance and persecution in their new home, for many of the English people of Carolina were prejudiced against these Frenchmen, and at first opposed their admission to a part in the government of the province. Happily this injustice was not fully enforced, and the Huguenots were soon absorbed into both church and state, and became bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh.

For many years a small church was maintained by the

Huguenots in Charlestown, but the great body of the French immigrants intermarried with the English gentry, and naturally and easily went into the Church of England.

The succession of governors from 1663 to 1702 is singularly rapid, few holding office more than a year or two, and during that period the colony seems to have been making simply a struggle for existence. After the accession of Queen Anne, however, the arena of action became broader. Spain seemed determined to make good her claim to all the territory of Carolina. Her stronghold at St. Augustine, with its heavy guns and strong garrison of regulars, was, and for a hundred years continued to be, a thorn in the side of the English colonies. The numerous and war-like Indians between St. Augustine and Charlestown were subsidized by the Spaniards, and were vigilant and persistent enemies.

At length, on June 18, 1702, Sir Nathaniel Johnson was appointed governor. This gentleman is one of the most remarkable and picturesque personalities of that troublous time. He had been bred a soldier; had done gallant service in the continental wars, and had been honored with knighthood. A native of the county of Durham, England, possessing landed estate, and having been a member of parliament, he had been a loyal adherent of the Stuarts. Declining as governor of the Windward Islands to swear allegiance to William and Mary, he had been for that reason removed from office. In 1689 he emigrated to South Carolina, and was foremost in many enterprises and experiments for the material benefit of the colony. Now, at this critical time, the lords proprietors realized his worth, and Queen Anne approved their choice. He was the man for the emergency, for France had now joined Spain in a war against England. Governor Johnson began immediately to fortify Charlestown and the whole province. He enrolled and disciplined the militia, procured and stored arms and military supplies, and armed several vessels for offensive and defensive operations.

Scarcely were these preparations completed when the need for them was demonstrated, and the governor's vigilance rewarded. A French frigate and four smaller vessels, bearing a considerable body of troops, entered the harbor, and, casting anchor, sent an officer to demand the surrender, within

an hour, of the town and entire province. The governor resorted to a stratagem to deceive the enemy as to the force at his disposal. The troops were massed in certain batteries, and the French officer was allowed to review them. Taking him thence by a circuitous route to other parts of the defenses, whilst the same soldiers were hurried over by the shortest way, the governor made his forces appear to be far larger than they really were. The French officer demanding a reply within an hour, Sir Nathaniel replied promptly and emphatically that "it needed not a minute to give an answer to that demand, for it had been shown that he was not in a condition to be obliged to surrender the town, but that he kept the same and would defend it in the name and by the authority of the great Queen of England, not counting the forces of the enemy, and bid him go about his business!"

The summons to surrender was not renewed in an hour or a day; but the French troops were landed on James Island and at other places. Governor Johnson quickly attacked and defeated them, destroying about one-third their forces. He then ordered an attack upon the fleet lying at anchor in the bay.

This was made so vigorously by Colonel William Rhett that the enemy beat a hasty retreat to sea. A few days afterwards it was found that the frigate lay in Sewee Bay, where troops had been landed. The governor ordered immediate pursuit by sea and land. The man-of-war was captured complete, and the land forces routed and made prisoners. And so the Carolinas were saved to the queen and the lords proprietors. Several times during Sir Nathaniel Johnson's administration it became necessary to inflict summary punishment upon the Indians. These military movements were executed in the most thorough manner by the governor through his able and gallant officers. *

The next interesting episode is the contention of the dissentors against the establishment of the Church of England. This Governor Johnson had brought about with his accustomed energy and strong will against very bitter opposition. During his administration many of the churches were built in which services are still held in the old parishes of South Carolina. During his residence as a private citizen from 1689

to 1702, Sir Nathaniel Johnson introduced the silk culture and manufacture with such success that he realized from it five hundred pounds sterling a year. He made many improvements in the rice culture, and inaugurated the making of salt.

He had one son, Robert, who became governor several years later, and one daughter, who married Thomas Broughton. One granddaughter married Ralph Izard, and one married Mr. Stead. Not a male lineal descendant *of his name* survives this brave soldier and loyal gentleman, but there are numerous representatives of his daughter, Mrs. Broughton, and of Mrs. Izard.

Robert Johnson was appointed governor April 30, 1717, being the last proprietary governor. As strong as his father, he was perhaps a wiser and a better balanced man. Yet the strife between the lords proprietors and the colonial assembly had now reached such a crisis that Governor Johnson's wisdom and moderation availed little in effecting any material benefit to the province.

Perhaps the most important achievement of this brief administration was his masterly campaign against the pirates who infested this part of the Atlantic. Their daring and rapacity knew no limit—they often captured ships in sight of Charlestown bar. Governor Johnson, assuming command of the fleet in person, took vigorous measures, boldly pursuing and attacking the outlaws. Nor did he rest until Bonnet and most of the leading spirits were captured, and their fleet destroyed after a desperate fight. It is to be regretted that want of space forbids some details of this dramatic episode. By this great service Governor Johnson won the gratitude and thanks of his sovereign, and of the province and of the civilized world. In these brilliant actions the brave Colonel William Rhett was Governor Johnson's able lieutenant.

Contemplating the trying position he occupied we are filled with admiration of his absolute loyalty to the lords proprietors, whose appointee and representative he was. Rather than betray his trust or yield one demand of the assembly he accepted displacement by the revolution of 1719, which destroyed the authority of the lords proprietors. As his father, Sir Nathaniel, had done in like circumstances, he fully vindi-

cated the motto of his family—"Loyalty not Interest." At the same time we glory in the grand fight and complete victory by which the colonists secured *self-government*, thus preparing the way for the greater revolution of 1775-76. Never, perhaps, has inflexible devotion to duty and to faith been more signally vindicated and rewarded, for Robert Johnson lived to be honored by the appointment as royal governor by the king, who had known how well he had kept his former trust, and none so much honored and welcomed him in his new capacity as those patriots who had most strenuously opposed, and finally deposed him.

Governor Robert Johnson's administration from 1729 to his death in 1735 was most popular and successful. He was deeply lamented by all classes, and every honor was paid his memory. The general assembly erected a mural tablet in St. Philip's church, which was destroyed with the church in the great fire in 1835.

Thomas Broughton, his brother-in-law, as lieutenant governor, succeeded Governor Johnson. His fine residence, Mulberry Castle, built by him in 1714, is still standing in perfect preservation, and in possession of one of his descendants. Governor Broughton died in 1737, and was succeeded by William Bull, as president of the council.

William Bull and his son, William, administered the government as lieutenant governor and as acting governor for a very large portion of the period between 1737 and 1775. William Bull, the younger, was the last royal governor of South Carolina. It would be delightful to dwell upon the noble part he played at that trying time. Loyal to his king, and honestly preferring the old order, he vainly tried to stem the tide of Revolution. His dearest friends were the leaders, and upon them he exerted his great influence and strong character. But in the order of Providence old things were to pass away, and a great republic was to take its place in the family of nations.

Governor Bull retired from office with dignity, and resided in England during the War of the Revolution. He retained to the end of his life the devoted love and respect of his friends in South Carolina.

Arthur Middleton and others, whose names fill a large place in history, held the high office of governor.

Would that time allowed me even to outline the stirring events of these thirty-eight years—to trace the gradual development of the colony in population, material wealth, and in moral and intellectual strength. Dire misfortunes, sore trials came; pestilence and war wasted resources; even servile insurrection threatened home and family. Yet all redounded to final good. From the furnace of bitter trial the people came forth strong and self-reliant for the grand struggle of the Revolution—a people “who knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain them.”

Let me beg your indulgence of some personal allusions. It is my privilege to be a lineal descendant of Governors Nathaniel Johnson and Thomas Broughton. Christiana, the daughter of Governor Broughton, and granddaughter of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, married in 1731 the Reverend Daniel Dwight, rector of the church at Strawberry, of which for eighteen years he was incumbent. In that ancient cemetery he lies buried.

From this union sprang the Dwights of South Carolina. At his home in South Carolina, my brother, Capt. Chas. Dwight, has a portrait in oil, copied in 1747 by Theus from the original at Mulberry, showing Christiana Broughton a lovely girl of sixteen. The original portraits of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and Lady Johnson, and of Governor Broughton, are still in a good state of preservation.

HOMES OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In my investigation of the homes of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, I have received the cordial cooperation of the respective state regents. Indeed, without their aid, the search would have been well-nigh impossible. In nearly every instance a committee has been appointed by the regent to examine into the question and report the result, which report has been kindly forwarded to me. In some

cases more time is asked for, as it is difficult to obtain reliable information.

I hope that this may be considered work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that it may arouse interest in the matter of preserving the homes of these famous men, or at least marking the localities before it is too late.

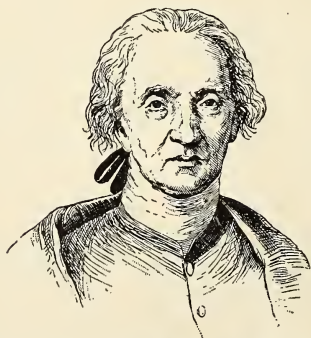
Emily Hendree Park, State Regent of Georgia.

MARYLAND.

Mrs. C. G. Thom, state regent of Maryland, has given much help in locating the homes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from that state. She writes: "As you know, the signers of the Declaration from my state were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone. I took the inquiry concerning their homes promptly and with interest, and was astonished to find how slow and difficult it was to find out anything certain."

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.—Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, September 20, 1737, and died

in Baltimore, November 14, 1832. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Brook) Carroll, and was of illustrious lineage. He was educated abroad and in 1757 entered the Middle Temple, London, for the study of law. In 1765, he returned to Maryland and at once identified himself with the cause



of the colonists. He was a member of the Maryland committee of correspondence, one of her council of safety and a delegate to her revolutionary convention in 1775. He was also one of the commissioners, who undertook the unsuccessful

task of inducing the Canadians to join forces with the rest of the colonists. Maryland, on June 28, 1776, instructed her delegates to the continental congress to unite in declaring "the united colonies free and independent states." Armed with this authority, Carroll took his seat in congress July 18, 1776, and on August 2, signed the Declaration of Independence, affixing the words "of Carrollton" to his signature, to distinguish himself from his kinsman of the same name and to assume the certain responsibility of his own act. This same year he was a member of the convention which formed a constitution for the new state of Maryland. He served the young republic well in the continental congress as a member of the board of war. In 1788, he was elected first senator

from Maryland under the constitution of the United States and served till 1801.

His wife was Mary Darnall, daughter of Colonel Henry Darnall.

Mrs. C. G. Thom, state regent of



CARROLLTON.

Maryland, writes concerning his home that Carroll, in his early life, lived with his father in Annapolis. The house is still standing and is occupied by a Catholic institution. Later he lived in Darghoregan Manor, in Anne Arundel county, and there he died. The manor stands intact and is the residence of the Hon. John Lee Carroll, a great-grandson.

SAMUEL CHASE, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17, 1741, and died in Baltimore, June 19, 1811. He was carefully educated by his father, a clergyman of the Episcopal church. He was an ardent patriot and early became a member of the Maryland provincial congress. Later he resisted the stamp-act and was a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," that violently assaulted the public offices, destroyed the stamps

and burned the collector in effigy. He publicly proclaimed his connection with these deeds and gloried in it. The Maryland convention sent him to congress in 1774 and con-

tinued him there till 1778. He ardently desired to declare independence at once and was impatient of delay. The Maryland convention was opposed to action at this time and would not give their delegates the right to vote for the withdrawal of the colonies from their allegiance to Great Britain. Chase chafing at not being able openly to advocate a measure that had his whole heart, gladly accepted the mission to Canada with Charles Carroll and



Samuel Chase

Benjamin Franklin. Shortly after his return from the fruitless task, Maryland withdrew her restriction and Chase gladly affixed his signature to the great document. Mr. Chase was a member of many important committees in congress. In 1786 he removed to Baltimore and became chief-justice of the newly established criminal court and was also a member of the Maryland convention that adopted the federal constitution. President Washington, who had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Chase from the early days of the Revolution, appointed him a judge of the supreme court in 1796, which office he held till his death.

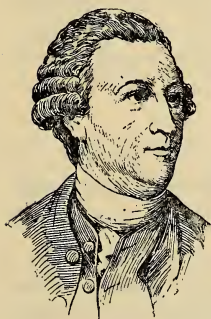
He was twice married and four children, two sons and two daughters, survived him.

Mrs. Thom, the state regent, of Maryland, writes: "Chase commenced the erection of the large, handsome residence in Annapolis, often called the 'Chase House,' but shortly after it was begun, sold it to Colonel Lloyd, who completed it. Chase moved to Baltimore in 1786 and probably built a house on part of the square of ground (Lexington, Fayette, Eutaw and Paca streets) given him by his friend, Colonel John Eager Howard. The ground is now occupied by stores."

N. Dwight, author of the "Lives of the Signers," wrote in

1851: "On a part of that noble donation, Judge Chase built the house in which he lived and died; and the property is still possessed by his descendants."

WILLIAM PACA, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Wye-hall, Maryland, October 31, 1740, and died there in 1799. He was the son of a wealthy planter on the east shore of Maryland, where the family had resided for several generations. He completed his course in Philadelphia college and then entered upon the study of law. At this time he formed a friendship with Samuel Chase and through the stormy days of the Revolution they worked together. William Paca was a member of the state legislature from 1771 to 1774 and active in opposition to the royal government. He was a member of the Maryland committee of correspondence



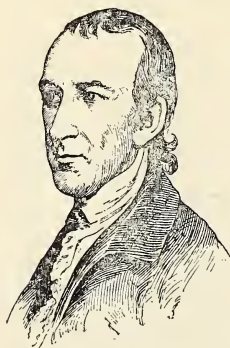
Wm Paca

ence and a delegate to congress from 1774 to 1779. The Maryland assembly desired to move with moderation and wisdom rather than to separate hastily and unnecessarily from the mother-country. "While they were declaring their loyal attachment to Great Britain, he was providing ways and means for furnishing an army to be employed in resisting the orders of her government. While they were saying to the king and people of England that they were opposed to a separation and would not be bound by an act sanctioned by a majority of congress dissolving the connection, he was engaged in planning a naval force to contend under a national flag." In May, 1776, the Maryland convention ceased praying for the king and shortly after the members affixed their names to a parchment which declared that "America is and of right ought to be a free and independent nation." On the adoption of the state constitution of Maryland, Mr. Paca was made state senator. He was chief judge of the superior court from 1778 to 1780 and then became chief judge of the court of appeals. He was governor of Maryland in 1782 and a delegate

to the state convention that ratified the United States constitution in 1788. He became United States district judge in 1789, which office he held till his death.

Mrs. Thom writes concerning the homes of William Paca: "Paca, before and after signing the Declaration of Independence, lived in Annapolis. His house, I think, is still standing and occupied as a dwelling. This house should be marked. He afterwards built a residence on Wye Island, in Wye River, Queen Anne's county. It was destroyed by fire, although the present Paca house was built on the same site and probably in the same style."

THOMAS STONE, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Pointon Manor, in Charles county, Maryland, 1743, and died in Alexandria, Virginia, October 5, 1787. He



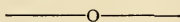
Tho Stone

was educated to the profession of law. He early espoused the cause of the colonists in their resistance to the exactions of the parent country. In 1775 he was elected a delegate to the second congress, whose duty it was to prepare for sustaining a war with Great Britain. Maryland was reluctant to renounce all filial connection, but finally gave the delegates full permission to vote for independence. On the day when the vote of the Maryland delegates was recorded in favor of independence, they were all re-elected to

congress by the very convention which had so long hesitated to declare that the authority of the crown had ceased. Although not active in the debates of congress, Thomas Stone served on important committees and especially on the one on the articles of confederation. Maryland refused to enter the confederation and Stone declined a re-election and entered the state senate, where he did noble work in molding the sentiments of his constituents. He was again elected to congress in 1783 and was present to witness that eventful scene, the resignation, by General Washington, of his com-

mission to congress, after having achieved the great object for which he received it. In the session of 1784, Mr. Stone acted as president *pro tempore*, besides serving on many important committees. Henceforth, he devoted himself to his profession and to his duties as a member of the state senate. His wife, who was a Miss Chew, died in June, 1787. He abandoned his profession, sank into melancholy and died when preparing for a sea-voyage. The latter part of his life was passed at Port Tobacco, Charles county.

Mrs. Thom has learned that the house is still standing and is occupied by Miss Margaret Stone.



THEY TURNED TO SHUT THE LIGHT.

By B. A. Hitchcock.

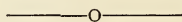
A few hours before he died, Mr. McKinley said to his nurse, who wished to shut off the sunlight from his face: "Please let me see the trees, they are so beautiful."

They turned to softly shut the light
 From eyes fast growing dull,
 "Please let me see the trees," he said,
 "They are so beautiful."
 Their waving glory filled his soul
 With peace beyond regret,
 Though he knew full well, O trusting heart,
 Life's sun for him had set.
 Peace, perfect peace,
 From sorrow, trouble, release.
 Though for thee our hearts have bled,
 And for thee sad tears have shed,
 Thou hast found, with the martyred dead,
 Peace, perfect peace.
 Nevermore for thee shall be
 Dark death's Gethsemane
 Thou'rt from sorrow forever free.
 Peace, sweetest peace!

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," he breathed,
 Our dying martyr Chief,
 Then turned aside his weary head,
 Waiting for death's relief.

With faith unshaken, sweetest trust,
That God's own way was best,
Without fear of death, unfalteringly,
He entered into rest.
Rest, perfect rest,
God's way not ours is the best.
Safe with the glad martyr throng,
Never shalt thou suffer wrong;
Thou hast learned an immortal song,
Rest, sweetly rest.
Nevermore for thee shalt be
Sad death's Gethsemane.
Thou hast triumphed most gloriously,
Rest, sweetly rest.

"It is God's way. His will be done,
Not ours," they heard him say.
And soon for him they knew would dawn
A bright, eternal day.
"Good-bye, good-bye. His way is best,"
While life is ebbing fast.
Then the morning found his spirit flown,
The haven reached at last.
Sleep, softly sleep.
God's angels charge o'er thee keep,
Thy life and thy death shalt be
Treasured in our memory.
Loving hearts will remember thee.
Sleep, softly sleep.
Nevermore for thee shalt be
Dark death's Gethsemane.
Thou art victor eternally,
Sleep, softly sleep.



THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.

An experiment has been instituted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. John A. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, the originator of the plan.

The work will not in any way conflict with that of the Children of the American Revolution inasmuch as it will be among a different class of children.

Children of the American Revolution must be descended from ancestors who assisted in establishing the independence of our country, and the object of their society is to perpetuate the memory of these ancestors and to foster true patriotism.

Children of the Republic need no such ancestry. Any child living in the United States is eligible to membership, whether of native or foreign birth or parentage. The work has been started among children of the poorer classes for the purpose of imparting to them an elementary knowledge of American history and American civics, and to imbue them with American national feeling. Children are received from the ages of nine to sixteen years, and the offices, which are filled by the children, consist of chairman, secretary, reader and questioner, the duty of the latter being to ask questions on the papers or talks of the last meeting. The secretary is elected for the year, but the other three officers are chosen at each meeting for the next meeting. In this way the children will also be taught something of parliamentary law.

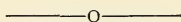
The program consists of simple papers and talks on the history and civics of our country, interspersed with patriotic songs and recitations and biographical sketches of the great and good men who have helped to make our country what it is.

The plan of this work was explained at the recent Ohio state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the conference recommended to the chapters the "formation of societies among the children, which may appropriately be called Children of the Republic, with a badge in common, for the systematic study of American history, and the underlying principles of a Republican form of government."

This work is an experiment. The organization is simple and elementary, capable of being developed to greater perfection by any others who may try it. While success is hoped for and the effort will be steadily maintained, it must be looked upon yet as only an opening wedge. All who read this article are strongly advised to make efforts in the same direction, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be

concerted effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution towards providing a strong antidote to the anarchistic teachings which are openly proclaimed in public places and circulated through printed matter.

MARY P. JENNEY,
Historian, Cincinnati Chapter.



THE BROKEN REGIMENT.

By Post Wheeler.

"Is our flag flaunting?
Or do they bear it low?
And where are all the columns
That we watched so?"

"Lad, the flag is drooping;
Look, and you will see.
The minute gun is firing—
What is that to me?"

"Is our flag waving?
Or is it draped with woe?
And where are all the comrades
That we loved so?"

"Lad, the flag is weeping,
The drum is muffled, too.
The minute gun is booming—
What is that to you?"

"Is our flag flying,
And goes it toward the foe?
And where are all the brave boys
That we cheered so?"

Lad, the flag is flying!
'Twill fly forever thus!
The minute gun is silent—
What is that to us?"

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE OLD CEMETERY, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT.

Captain Jerijiah Barber, Ethan Barker, Isaac Chandler, Augustine Drake, Lemuel Drake, Jonathan Ellsworth, Oliver Ellsworth, Eleazur Gaylord, Eliakim Gaylord, Dea. Daniel Gillett, Amasa Green, Jabez Haskell, Ezra Hayden, Levi Hayden, Nathaniel Hayden, Thomas Hayden, George Loomis, Elisha Moore, Alpheus Munsell, Roger Newbury, Daniel Phelps, Jr., Dr. Elisha N. Sill, David Thrall, and William Thrall.

MARY E. POWER,
Registrar Abigail Ellsworth Wolcott Chapter.

NAMES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN PORT-AGE COUNTY, OHIO.

EDINBURG.—Elizur Bostwick.

MANTUA.—Caleb Carlton, Samuel Gregory, Thomas Merrifield, Samuel Moore, Samuel Sanford, John Spencer.

RANDOLPH.—Noah Davis, Ebenezer Goss, Richard Rogers.

WINDHAM.—Elijah Alford, William Hobart, Colonel William Messenger, John Seeley, David Wolcott.

MARY LEE GRAY, *Avondale, Ohio.*

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE TOWN OF DRACUT, MASSACHUSETTS.

In the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 1901, was published a partial list of the soldiers and sailors of Dracut. At the request of Daughters and would-be Daughters, who have not access to the list printed by the state of Massachusetts, the remaining names are herewith

given. They are furnished by the Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell, Massachusetts.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Abbott, Daniel | Bradley, John | Coburn, Samuel |
| Abbott, Samuel | Bradley, Joshua | Coburn, Saul |
| Abbott, William | Bradley, Josiah | Coburn, Silas |
| Adams, David | Briggs, Tobias | Coburn, Simeon |
| Adams, Jesse | Brown, Samuel | Coburn, Simon |
| Adams, John | Brown, Timothy Jr. | Coburn, Smith |
| Anger, Jesse | Burns, George | Coburn, Thaddeus |
| Annis, Charles | Butterfield, Jesse | Coburn, Thomas |
| Ansart, Lewis | Calley, Mitchell | Coburn, Thomas Jr. |
| Atwood, Jacob | Cary, Samuel | Coburn, Uriah |
| Atwood, Joshua | Chambers Joseph | Coburn, William |
| Austin, David | Cheever, Ezekiel | Crosby, Benjamin |
| Austin, John | Clark, Tony | Crosby, Ephraim |
| Baldwin, Reuben | Clement, Daniel | Crosby, Jonathan |
| Bancroft, Timothy | Clement, David | Crosby, Jonathan, Jr. |
| Barker, Asa | Clement, Isaac | Crosby, Josiah |
| Barker, Benjamin | Clement, Moses | Cross, Abiel |
| Barker, Jonathan | Clough, Daniel | Cross, Nathan |
| Barker, Moses | Clough, Daniel Jr. | Cummings, Samuel |
| Barker, Moses Jr. | Clough, David | Curtis, Ephraim |
| Barker, Thomas | Clough, William | Curtis, John |
| Barker, Timothy | Coburn, Abraham | Danforth, Benjamin |
| Barrett, Augustine | Coburn, Asa | Danforth, William |
| Barrett, Jonas Prescott | Coburn, Benjamin | Davidson, Francis |
| Barron, Benjamin | Coburn, Broadstreet | Davis, Dudley |
| Barron, Eliseus | Coburn, Daniel | Davis, James |
| Barron, Henry | Coburn, David | Davis, Moses |
| Barron, John | Coburn, Ephraim | Davis, Moses Jr. |
| Barron, Jotham | Coburn, Ezra | Davis, Samuel |
| Barron, Samuel | Coburn, Henry | Davis, Timothy |
| Barron, Thompson | Coburn, Hezekiah | Didson, Benjamin |
| Beard, William | Coburn, Jacob | Didson, Seth |
| Betty, John | Coburn, Jephtha | Dowse, Joseph |
| Blood, David | Coburn, Jerathmeel | Dunn, John |
| Boman, John | Coburn, Job | Dunn, Jonathan |
| Bowers, Benjamin | Coburn, Jonathan | Elliot, Samuel |
| Bowers, Joel | Coburn, Joseph | Elliot, William 2d |
| Bowers, John | Coburn, Leonard | Elliott, William Jr. |
| Bowers, John | Coburn, Oliver | Emerson, Daniel |
| Bowers, Oliver | Coburn, Peter | Emerson, William |
| Bradley, Amos | Coburn, Peter Jr. | Farmer, Edward |
| Bradley, Isaac | Coburn, Phineas | Farmer, Oliver |
| Bradley, Jesse | Coburn, Reuben | Fitch, Zabdiel |

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Fletcher, Josiah | Gilcrest, John | Haywood, Jesse |
| Fletcher, Levi | Goodhue, Moses | Haywood, John |
| Flint, Miles | Goodhue, Zachariah | Haseltine, James |
| Flint, Nehemiah | Goodhue, Zachariah Jr. | Heald, Josiah |
| Flint, Simeon | Goodwin, Thomas | Hebbard, Jacob |
| Foard, Robert | Gordon, John | Hebbard, Joseph |
| Foster, Jonathan | Gould, Benjamin | Hebbard, Joseph Jr |
| Foster, Josiah | Gould, Gardner | Heseltine, Peter |
| Foster, Simeon | Gould, Jesse | Hildreth, Elijah |
| Fox, Abijah | Gould, William | Hildreth, Israel |
| Fox, Daniel | Griffin, Benjamin | Hildreth, Josiah |
| Fox, Eliphalet | Hadley, James | Hildreth, Micah |
| Fox, Isaac | Hall, Andrew | Hildreth, William |
| Fox, Jesse | Hall, Asa | Hildreth, William Jr. |
| Fox, Joel | Hall, Moses | Hill, Abijah |
| Fox, John | Hall, Oliver | Hill, Paul |
| Fox, Josiah | Hamblett, Jonathan | Hill, Solomon |
| Fox, Simon | Hancock, John | Hills, Jonathan |
| French, Benjamin | Harvey, David | Hoit, John |
| French, James | Harvey, James | Hunt, Ebenezer |
| Fry, Reuben | Harvey, John | Hunt, James |
| Fry, Timothy | Harvey, Joseph | Hunt, Jonathan |
| Gardner, John | Harvey, William | Hunt, Nehemiah |
| Gardner, Samuel | Harway, David | Hunt, Peter |
| Gardner, Thomas | Haywood, Enoch | |

" All merit comes
 From daring the unequal;
 All glory comes from daring to begin.
 Fame loves the state
 That, reckless of the sequel,
 Fights long and well, though it may lose or win."

" With eyes to the front all,
 And with guns horizontal,
 Stood our sires."

" Their every battlefield is holy ground
 Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. FERDINAND HAWKINS.

Mrs. Ferdinand Hawkins, was born in Reading, March 20, 1814. Her maiden name was Charlotte Lucretia Amsden. She was the daughter of Abel and Susanna (Story) Amsden.



MRS. CHARLOTTE LUCRETIA AMSDEN HAWKINS

Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Reading, having emigrated from Southboro, Mass. She was born in one of the first houses erected in Reading. On January 1, 1834,

she married Ferdinand Hawkins of Reading, and they spent a long and happy life together of nearly sixty years on the farm where she died. Five children were born of this union, viz: Four sons, Floyd F. Hawkins of Milford, N. H.; George O. Hawkins, now deceased, formerly of Chicago, Ill.; Horatio G. Hawkins of Springfield, Mass.; Budd D. Hawkins of Reading; and one daughter, Mrs. E. D. Keyes of Rutland, Vt. On January 1, 1884, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Hawkins died Dec. 26, 1893. Mrs. Hawkins was one of the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, her father having served four years in the army. She was a member of Ann Story Chapter, and was presented with a golden spoon by the national society. About a year ago she entertained in her home a delegation from the chapter at Woodstock. She had a keen memory, being able to recall during her last years many of the details of events in her early life, and it was a rare pleasure to hear her tell of the old-fashioned farm life and customs that were in vogue "when she was a girl." She was an untiring worker and a constant reader of current events. Her kind heart and cheerful nature made her beloved by all who knew her. The remembrance of her sunny face and pleasant words will be a source of fond recollection to those who were associated with her.

MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN.

Entered into Life Eternal, on the morning of the anniversary of "The Battle of Lexington," April 19th, 1901, Lydia Dryden Chapman.

This "Real Daughter of the American Revolution" was the daughter of William Dryden, of Delaware, and Lydia Jester, his wife. She was entered as a member of the Liberty Bell Chapter of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. About two years ago she was transferred to the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware, of which she was a member at the time of her death. Few things have given greater pleasure to the Caesar Rodney Chapter than the knowledge that it was their honored privilege to brighten, in some small degree, the declining days of their only "Real Daughter." She

was indeed proud to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and doubly so, to be one of the honored few to whom was awarded "the gold spoon," and would have her medicine served to her out of none other than the prized possession. Her devoted daughter, Miss Rebecca Chapman, was her constant companion and sole support. Though



MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN.

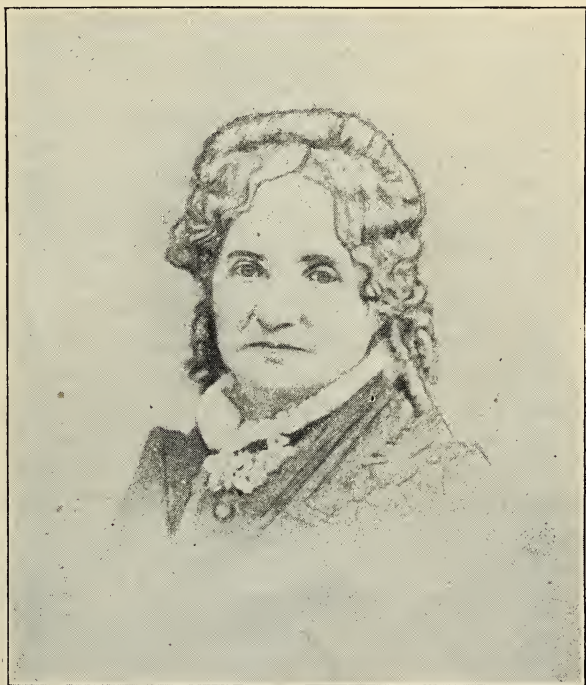
their lives were circumscribed, yet were they contented and cheerful, and anxious to do something to further the building of Continental Hall. Mrs. Chapman delighted to receive visits from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to talk of their work. Her memory was excellent, and she frequently recited pathetic poems that she had committed when a child. She loved to tell of meeting

the great General Lafayette, and to show the little fan that she carried on that memorable occasion.

Her rector, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, paid a beautiful tribute to her as a faithful Christian, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and "a daughter of the King."—SOPHIE C. HALL, *Historian*.

MRS. JANE HILL CURRIER.

One of the "Real Daughters" of the four belonging to Old Newbury Chapter, is Mrs. Jane Hill Currier, of West Newbury.



MRS. JANE HILL CURRIER.

She was born in Exeter ninety years ago, where her father, Jonathan Hill, lived and whence he enlisted in Captain Robinson's company of Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, in 1777. He

was only a drummer-boy then, aged 17, and is described in the records as of stature 5 feet 2 inches, complexion light, eyes blue, hair light. In these respects his daughter resembles him.

He served throughout the war—six years—from the time of his enlistment. His regiment was the second New Hampshire, commanded later by Col. George Reid.

Afterward he married and settled in Exeter, where he had a number of children, of whom Mrs. Currier was the youngest. He died Oct. 31, 1821, aged 61 years, and his grave is annually decorated by the local post of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Currier is a refined and charming woman, with faculties almost perfectly preserved, notwithstanding her great age. She remembers little of her father, who passed from her life so early, but loves to realize that he was a Christian man; that he was generous and charitable, especially delighting to feed the hungry in memory of his own sufferings at Valley Forge; that he was a true patriot, never regretting the sacrifice of his health for his country's service.—ALICE B. G. BOYNTON, *Historian*.

MRS. GEORGE H. CATHCART.

Mrs. Cathcart was Miss Maria L. A. Spann, the daughter of James Spann. She was born February 24, 1815, on her father's plantation in Sumter county, South Carolina. In 1836 she married George H. Cathcart, a merchant. In 1847 they came to Columbia county, where she lived till her death. February 26, 1901. She led an active, energetic life, and after the death of her husband managed her property and educated her children. She was a member of the Columbia Chapter, through which she received her souvenir spoon. Her father, James Spann, with his three brothers, fought gallantly in the Revolutionary War.

“Simple they were, not savage; and their rifles,
Though very true, were yet not used for trifles.”

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Abi Humaston Chapter (Thomaston, Connecticut).—At the meeting at Mrs. Beardsley's on the third Saturday of June, 1901, the following officers were elected: Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, regent; Mrs. A. Ray, vice-regent; Mrs. R. Beardsley, secretary; Mrs. J. S. Eastwood, registrar; Mrs. T. St. John, treasurer; Mrs. M. L. U. Hassard, historian; Mrs. F. Etheridge, chaplain; Miss Kate Huxford, librarian.

Our chapter had the honor of having our past treasurer, Miss Pease, named by the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, as one of the representatives of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, on "Flag Day" at the "Pan-American." She was accompanied by Miss F. E. Blakeslee.

A meeting was called at the home of Mrs. St. John, to hear the report of Miss Pease. The paper was exhaustive, and entertaining. After the reading of the report the secretary, in the name of the chapter, presented to their former regent, Mrs. R. G. Hassard, a handsome tribute in the form of a Daughters of the American Revolution pin, at the same time proclaiming her honorary regent. Music was given by Mrs. Sparks and Miss Jones, two accomplished musicians. During the refreshment hour a handsome bed-quilt, in the best state of preservation, was exhibited by Mrs. St. John. It was made by a great-aunt of hers during the Revolutionary War, in Sherman, Connecticut. The calico of which it was made was one dollar per yard. Mrs. Henry Covert, at a meeting held with her, presented, in due form, to the ladies "A Colonial Dame" of Connecticut, in the form of a rag doll, made in those historic, colonial days. The doll itself was made from material spun and woven by her great-grandmother, who at that time lived in Canton, Connecticut.

Another old piece of handiwork owned by Miss Pease is a fine linen table cloth, spun, woven and made by her great-great-grandmother, of Winsted, Connecticut.

The long-talked-of basket picnic, on September 4th, be-

came a reality. We drove to Watertown to the home of Mrs. Garwood Judd, who cordially welcomed us. We spent a delightful afternoon.

Our first regular meeting for the year was held with Mrs. A. E. Blakeslee, regent, and great interest manifested in projecting work and study for the coming months. We voted to contribute to the woman's department of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, a copy of "Chapter Sketches, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution."

The sketches in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE from the chapters interest us greatly, causing us to wish we were doing more. But of our chapter members several are far away from Thomaston doing noble work, which in the future will tell. Yet, we feel we are progressing.—MARY L. U. HASSARD, *Historian*.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Connecticut).—Agreeable to invitation from Elisabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, to join them in a picnic at the "Wolf Den," September twenty-first, 1901, a delegation responded, meeting the Putnam chapter at Pomfret and going by carriage to the historic spot. A delegation from Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, of Killingly, with other guests, joined the party at the "Den." The regent, Mrs. Nichols, extended pleasant greetings to the visiting chapters and other guests.

The chapter had prepared a literary program, but the tragedy at Buffalo and the national sorrow were the spontaneous themes. The singing of "America" closed the impromptu out-of-doors service, which was an impressive memorial, the chapter flag at half-mast being the only symbol of mourning.

The message of sympathy sent by the state regent to Mrs. McKinley in behalf of the Connecticut Daughters was commended by Mrs. Nichols. A social hour followed. Mrs. Colcleugh, of Providence, Rhode Island, reading from Miss Larned's "History of Windham County," Putnam's adventure

with the wolf, being an extract from "A Late London Magazine," and printed in the "Norwich Packet" in 1784.

After lunch and congratulations to Elisabeth Porter Putnam Chapter on the successful completion of their work (see AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, January, 1900), the inscription of the names of all present in the "Wolf Den" register, completed the unique program of a September picnic at the "Wolf Den."—SARAH E. PECK BURNHAM, *Historian*.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—The historic association of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter with the fourth president of Yale College and its coöperation in assisting with the program of the Bi-Centennial to the extent of keeping open house three days of that jubilee marks an event so interesting that we feel it worthy of chronicle.

Mary Clap was the daughter of Thomas Clap, who was in one sense the first president of Yale, as the three men who preceded him were called rectors. After religion, with our Puritan "Forefathers and Mothers," came *education*.

In seventeen hundred and one, ten ministers met in the town of Branford, Connecticut, and laying a gift of books on the table, said, "I give these books toward the founding of a college in Connecticut," which was the beginning of Yale, named for Governor Yale, who espoused its cause so liberally. Yale in those early days earned the appellation, "Seat of the Muses." And if the ministers gave the books, our Puritain mothers gave the sons, many of whom have shed such lustre on old Yale and made all those collegiates incorporate with loving clasp the memories of "Mother" and "Alma Mater."

It was with wonderful enthusiasm that our "Daughters" hastened to do fitting honor to the occasion and make the patriotic halo shine in full lustre. The national color of our Daughters of the American Revolution Society and the blue of Yale "chimed" most beautifully and made us feel indeed that those banners waved with thoughts alike, "those hearts they beat as one" and unfurled "Religion, Education, Patriot-

ism:" represented the foundation of our country, the banners of Yale.

Center Church Chapel, which is in the heart of the city, was decorated with Yale and American flags, combined with ropes of greens. A feature of the exterior decoration was the insignia of the chapter, a wheel three feet in diameter gilded and painted blue, with the distaff in flax and silver beneath the wheel.

A book was prepared in which visitors registered. The book was bound in blue kid with the insignia of the chapter on its cover, a most historical relic to hand to posterity.

A calendar designed as a special souvenir of the occasion was the work of Miss Jessie Harger and was most unique and beautiful. The cover has the Yale seal surrounded by ivy leaves, with blue ribbons on the outside. At the left of the page is "Pierson, 1701" in gilt letters. At the right is printed "Hadley, 1901," with calendars and selections from Edmund Clarence Stedman, who composed and delivered the poem at the Bi-Centennial exercises of Yale. No expense or effort was spared to make the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter's part in the program a worthy one and a great success.

The tea tables were exquisitely set.

Regents and representatives from all over the country were present, representing many distinguished men and women. An interesting caller was Mrs. Rowe Eakin Overall, a southerner, who enjoys the unique position of having received a cup as the class daughter of Yale, '56, which graduated many prominent men.

The signature of President Roosevelt—who was the guest of honor at the Bi-Centennial Celebration of Yale—was obtained, a new blue quill pen being furnished for the occasion. The pen was afterward promptly presented to our regent, Mrs. Moseley, who in turn presented it to the chapter as a historical souvenir of a memorable occasion.

The success of the occasion was due largely to the efforts of the chairman of the general committee, Mrs. George Newcomb, and her able committee assistants. Mrs. Moseley, the regent, was in almost constant attendance and with her

charming personality and cordial manner proved an able chairman of the reception committee. She was assisted by the state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney; the ex-regent of the chapter, Mrs. Henry Champion; Mrs. N. D. Sperry; Mrs. Luzon Morris. Miss Anna Day was chairman of the entertainment committee; Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge, committee on badges; Mrs. E. S. Miller, tea committee; Mrs. Gardner Morse, ways and means; Mrs. F. F. Knous, the registering; Mrs. C. Berry Peets, social committee; Mrs. A. S. Holt, out of town invitations; Mrs. Elizabeth Tillinghast, decorating; Mrs. Eli Mix, of the press.

It was voted a success—the Daughters' part. Out of the sturdy evolution of the seed sown by our Puritan ancestry has culminated the Bi-Centennial of Yale, representing in its twentieth century banners the blossom of "Patriotism, Religion, Culture" and blended so lovingly our Daughters of the American Revolution insignia with that of dear old Yale.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Norwalk was appropriately celebrated. Through the invitation of the chapter all guests were taken a trolley ride to the many historical spots, old homes, cemeteries, old forts, an interesting and instructive trip. The souvenir plate is a thing of beauty, showing, with the insignia of the Daughters, the seal of the state, several historical places on the rim and in the center a representation of Ludlow's purchase from the Indians in 1640 of the land upon which the town now stands.

The chapter met October 17th, and the matter of representation in the National Congress was taken up. The committee appointed to make a recommendation to the chapter presented a report through Mrs. E. J. Hill, chairman. Mrs. Hill carefully explained the bearings of the question on the individual chapters. The ladies were all deeply interested in the question, and a resolution prepared by Mrs. Barroll was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., do hereby place themselves on record as being opposed to any amend-

ment to the constitution that will lessen the representation at the National Congress, thereby depriving us of our rights as a chapter of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Weed, regent of the chapter, then stated that she had been prevailed upon to continue as regent at the last election against her own desire. Her physician had now said that she must take a complete rest, on account of her health. Mrs. Weed then formally resigned the office of regent. The ladies voted against the acceptance of Mrs. Weed's resignation.

The Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—This chapter consists of seventy-three members. Contributed at Continental Congress in February, 1901, \$112.50 to Continental Hall. To the monument at Savannah, Georgia, to be erected to the memory of Oglethorpe, the founder of the Georgia Colony, forty dollars was contributed. To Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of the Georgia signers, at Augusta, Georgia, ten dollars was contributed, also a handsome colonial chair, suitably inscribed on a plate, with name and date.

This chapter, having no permanent home, decided to present its library of patriotic American literature, consisting of twelve volumes of the Carnegie library, so that all members might have access to them.

This chapter had the honor of holding the first memorial exercises in the South on the death of President McKinley, as its first regular fall meeting held on the afternoon of the day of the funeral obsequies at Canton, Ohio, when the mortal remains of the Nation's honored chief was consigned to the grave.—MRS. WM. HENRY YEANDLE, *Regent*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, our charming president general, has honored the Chicago Daughters by a short visit. Her three days were completely filled with luncheons, dinners and receptions given in her honor by prominent Daughters.

On October 26th, the chapter had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Fairbanks at a reception given at woman's club rooms, which were decorated with flags, palms, autumn leaves and

chrysanthemums. The regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman, and the other members of the executive board were in the receiving line, together with Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Beale of Virginia, and Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Illinois state regent.

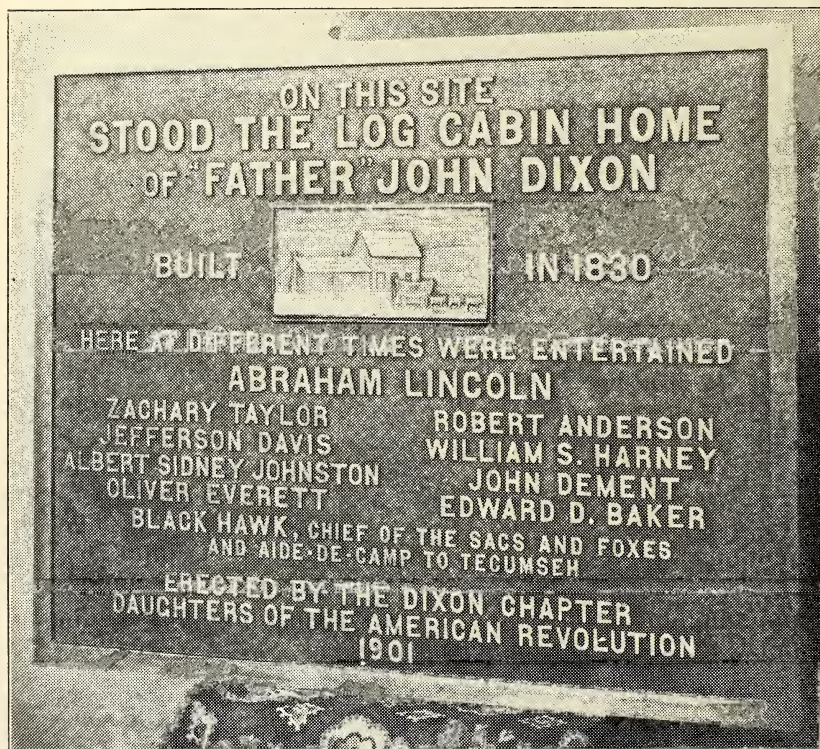
After the formal introductions, Mrs. Fairbanks very kindly assented to address the assembled Daughters. She spoke of patriotism and our duty to our country, and paid a charming tribute to our national flag. She said in part: "Let us try to teach all with whom we come in contact that the flag and American institutions must be upheld; that there is a great difference between liberty and license. We should teach our children and also instruct those from foreign countries who come to this land of freedom and liberty to love the American flag. This beautiful flag is emblematic—its red standing for valor, its white for purity and the blue for constancy. With love for this emblem of liberty instilled in the breasts of all, no longer would the red flag of anarchy be flaunted in our faces and a nation be in mourning for an assassinated president."—KATHARINE COTTON SPARKS, *Historian*.

Dixon Chapter (Dixon, Illinois).—The bronze tablet that is to mark the site of the Father John Dixon log cabin, the first white man's home in all the Rock River Valley, was unveiled October 14th, with appropriate ceremonies. An excellent program was rendered and the Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the meeting was held, were heartily congratulated upon the impressive finale of their efforts which have resulted in securing the tablet that shall mark this historic spot and make it sacred to the memory of this community.

The tablet was unveiled by Louise Dixon and was presented by Dorothy N. Law, who spoke on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She said:

In our little cemetery the tomb of Father Dixon is appropriately and beautifully marked. This was through the untiring and persistent effort of one of our townswomen, whom you all know. But it has been left for the Daughters of the American Revolution to search out and preserve the historic spots in Dixon and vicinity.

The first choice has been the site of the log cabin home of the first white, who came to reside in the Rock River Valley. Mr. Mayor, it is with great pleasure that the Daughters of the American Revolution present this enduring tablet to the city of Dixon, to mark the site of the home of Father Dixon, for all time.



Mayor Turman accepted it for the Dixon public. He closed by saying:

It is seldom the mayor of this city is called upon to accept anything but communications, complaints and criticism and at first I was at a loss to know what to do, but it is a great pleasure to accept from the society known as "The Daughters of the American Revolution," this tablet which will henceforth be a permanent landmark in our history, and as the mayor of this city, extend to the Daughters of the American Revolution the thanks of our citizens for this tablet, believing that the sentiment which inspired the gift

will prove an additional inspiration in the line of history and general improvement in our city.

The mayor was followed by John E. Erwin, who delivered an address on "Illinois in the Seventeenth Century." He traced the development of the territory now embraced in the state of Illinois down to the coming of the Jesuits. The pilgrimages of these missionaries were vividly portrayed. Marquette and Joliet were the central figures as they journeyed down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and back the Illinois rivers.

The burden of Mr. Erwin's discourse was Marquette. Many interesting, instructive and profitable lessons were drawn from the life of this noble man. He was born in Leon, France, in 1637. He sailed for the new world in 1666 and became a Jesuit missionary to Canada. In 1673 he, in company with Joliet, made their famous tours among the Indians and explored a strip of country through the Mississippi valley that linked the French settlements of Canada to those of Louisiana.

Marquette worked chiefly among the Illinois Indians. He went into the interior of the country and erected forts. Fort Broken Heart was erected on the present site of the city of Peoria and another was erected near where Ottawa now stands. Kaskaskia was established in 1675. In the month of May of the same year, while on the way from Kaskaskia to Mackinaw, Father Marquette died, and thus ended one of the noblest lives that blessed this country in its early history.

Mr. A. C. Bardwell spoke of the history of Dixon. He said that the purpose and object of the Daughters of the American Revolution was to perpetuate the memory of those who fought for independence. This they do by marking the sites where the principal events of the conflict took place, by collecting relics and by encouraging celebrations.

Seventy-five years ago this country was a wilderness. We can scarcely realize the fortitude that was possessed by the early settlers. Father John Dixon was one of the first to settle in this part. He first came through here as he carried the mail from Peoria to Galena. Ogee, a half-breed Indian,

was running the ferry across the river at this place, and in 1828 he was bought out by Father John Dixon.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war took place. It lasted but three months, but cost 1,000 lives and \$2,000,000. Dixon was the chief rendezvous for the troops. This war brought many men here who afterwards became noted. Zachery Taylor was in command. Jefferson Davis was a lieutenant in the regular army. The immortal Lincoln was here and, strange to say, Lincoln was sworn into the service and took his oath to support the constitution for the first time by Jefferson Davis and Robert Anderson.

This cabin was the social center of the neighborhood. This was the post office. Letters cost from twenty-five to fifty cents, and could not be afforded except in cases of absolute necessity. The only ferry within reasonable distance was located here, consequently this was the crossing point for a large number of people. The Indians respected the white haired Nachusa and were often entertained at his cabin.

This enduring tablet is placed in the wall of the building occupying the site of Father Dixon's cabin, where all who look thereon may be inspired to thoughts of reverent pride and patriotism.—ANNA E. WOODBRIDGE, *Registrar, Dixon Chapter*.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois).—During the past season we have had 10 regular meetings. The total membership is now 100, no deaths having occurred within our circle; but sorrow has entered the homes of several members leaving the empty chair; to each of these the chapter has extended sympathy and beautiful flowers.

The first meeting upon our calendar was November 27, 1900. We were entertained by Mrs. M. T. Scott. This was also somewhat of a welcome home to our regent, Mrs. Welty, and her daughter. Their papers on what "Two Daughters Saw in Paris" and a description of "Paris and the Exposition" were very instructive and entertaining.

The December meeting, "Forefathers' Day," was with Mrs. Ernest Mammen. "Scenes in Old New England Home Life," Mrs. C. J. Moyer; "Child Life in Old New England,"

Mrs. Jas. Price; "Domestic Service in Old New England," Mrs. J. Townsend, were the subjects of papers.

January 15, 1901, at the home of our vice-regent, Mrs. J. T. Lillard, we listened to "Lafayette and His Family," by Mrs. O. T. Buffe. This was an excellent history of this noble French family.

February 12, 1901, the chapter meeting was with the Misses Christie and Mrs. Welty at Cooper Hall. Mrs. Mark Newton gave the history of the sacred American spot, "Mt. Vernon." Mrs. M. T. Scott described the social side of the congress in Washington.

February 22, 1901, "Washington's Birthday," always proves to be the great rally day of the year for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The exercises were of a public character, and were under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. J. T. Lillard presided. Invocation by Dr. Herbert Willet, of Chicago. Three vocal selections by Miss Marie Poston, of Springfield; two violin solos by Miss Della Phillips. The address upon "Ethical Values in Political Estimates" was by Dr. E. M. Smith, president of the Wesleyan University. He held the close attention of his audience.

March 4, 1901, at the business meeting at the home of the regent, Mrs. Welty told in detail of the journey of the Bloomington delegates to Washington, the work of the congress, the election of the officers and many more points of interest to the local chapter. Mrs. De Motte followed, giving some inside notes bearing upon the election of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as vice-president general. She spoke of the popularity of Mrs. Scott in the convention, the confidence in her qualifications for the office. Mrs. Scott possesses an extensive acquaintance, an attractive personality, culture and her influence is always for good and her active work in the organization, together with wide experience in business, makes her election to the office a wise choice. As a chapter we are honored, and the state has received a just recognition.

April meeting. Mrs. Helen Little extended the courtesies to our chapter at Cooper Hall. This was in the nature of a reception to Mrs. M. T. Scott. The program of music, pa-

pers by Miss Mary T. Kimball, "Reminiscences of the New England Coast," "Abigail Adams," by Mrs. G. P. Brown, reading, "Skipper Ireson's Ride," by Miss Bessie Welty, made one of the delightful days, closing with a charming luncheon.

May meeting, or chapter day, with Mrs. Charles Anderson, proved unique, as many ladies appeared upon the scenes as if some old pictures had left their frames, taking on new life, in the old-time clothing, bright smiles under great-great-grandmother caps, young fingers knitting old laces, or stitching yellow faded samplers. Old songs, a paper on "Wives and Mothers of Colonial Days," by Mrs. H. C. De Motte, made the day a happy one to those present. Mrs. M. T. Scott gave an account of the reception given the state officers in Rockford. These talks of the doings of other chapters and conventions keep us in touch with the work done, and active in our own chapter.

June meeting, or "Flag Day." This chapter accepted the patriotic hospitality of Mrs. Jas. Price. Our registrar, Mrs. Gildersleeve, read a strong paper on the life of "Israel Putnam," not even neglecting the "wolf story of dear childhood memory;" a very novel reading by Miss Carrie Christie. history and reading of patriotic songs finished the regular program. Mrs. J. T. Lillard, our delegate to the fifth annual conference of regents, held in Peoria on June 7th, gave a comprehensive report, which proved a high regard formed for our state regent, Mrs. Robt. Hall Wiles. Mrs. M. T. Scott made the response to the address of welcome. This meeting finished the work of the year, and October 2d we met with Mrs. Strickle to listen to reports and elect new leaders for the coming season. The election resulted as follows:

Mrs. J. T. Lillard, regent; Mrs. Ralph Brown, vice-regent; Miss Clara De Motte, secretary; Mrs. Caroline Kimball, treasurer; Mrs. James T. Price, registrar; Mrs. Calvin Rayburn, historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Illinois).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent.

Mrs. Charles Ridgely, October 7th. Mrs. Kane, the historian, then gave a delightful account of the year's work. In closing she said:

"A place should be found in our records to chronicle the recent atrocious act which deprived our nation of the life and able services of our honored president, William McKinley. Not only is our Society deeply interested in the safety and welfare of our chief magistrate, but President McKinley's death nearly affects us because of descent from our Revolutionary Fathers and his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Our patriotic feelings are also aroused at the discovery in our midst of those who deem it commendable to strike down the head of the Republic. We should express with emphasis our condemnation and abhorrence of such sentiments and of those who entertain them."

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Charles Ridgely; vice-regent, Mrs. Edwin S. Walker; registrar, Mrs. P. W. Harts; secretary, Mrs. Arthur E. Prince; treasurer, Mrs. Langley Whitley; historian, Mrs. Caroline M. B. Kane.

The program committee, of which Mrs. Ellen Huntington Henkle is chairman, has arranged for a series of lectures and entertainments of a patriotic character, and altogether the year promises to be enjoyable.—MRS. CHARLES RIDGELY, *Regent*.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—On the afternoon of October 23d the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society, and one of the early members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. Each chapter in the state sent representatives. Mrs. John N. Carey, regent of the chapter, received the guests, and presented them to Mrs. Fairbanks, and to Mrs. James M. Fowler, who is state regent of Indiana.

During the afternoon Mrs. Carey presented Mrs. Fairbanks with a life membership in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. A handsome pin, designed after the insignia of that association, accompanied the gift. Mrs. Fairbanks made a graceful acceptance of the member-

ship and then a short address relative to the Continental Hall.—MRS. JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL, *Historian*.

Massachusetts State Conference.—The Fort Massachusetts Chapter of North Adams, Massachusetts, entertained the state conference, which opened on the afternoon of the 9th of October in the Richmond theatre. The theatre was handsomely decorated. On the stage were seated the state officers, the guests of the convention, and the board of management of the local chapter, with their former regent, Mrs. M. T. Richmond. One of the lower boxes was given to the Children of the American Revolution.

There was a large and appreciative audience. Miss Helen M. Winslow, the state regent, presided. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Alice K. Wright. The address of welcome, given by Mrs. Emily N. Walker, regent of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, was responded to by Miss Marie Ware Laughton, assistant to state regent. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, gave a greeting from our sister states. The Rev. W. L. Tenney, pastor of the North Adams Congregational church, spoke on Fort Massachusetts, and Mr. I. T. Hall, superintendent of the public schools, gave an address on "Patriotism in Education." Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the "Women of the Revolution."

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general, was the honored guest. Her address on "Opportunities of the Daughters of the American Revolution," was met with great applause. During the afternoon the orchestra rendered fine musical selections, and the song by Mrs. Beatrice Darby, a member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, was given with much feeling. The meeting closed with singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Hawkins, the audience joining in the chorus.

In the evening a reception was given at the home of Mrs. W. B. Arnold and Mrs. Boss. The ladies receiving were Mrs. Fairbanks, president general; Mrs. Walker, regent of local chapter; Miss Helen N. Winslow, state regent; Mrs.

Crosman, vice-president general; Mrs. Verplanck, state regent, New York; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, Connecticut; Mrs. Estey, state regent, Vermont; Mrs. May Alden Ward, president State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the following ladies from local chapter: Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Boss, Mrs. Arnold. The house was made attractive with floral decorations, and the gathering represented delegates from sixty chapters in Massachusetts.

On the morning of the 10th was held the business meeting. Mrs. Alice K. Wright made the opening prayer. The roll-call was followed by reports from the state secretary and from the state regent. The state regent reported five new chapters organized since the last annual meeting. The state historian then read reports from all the chapters in the state. Mrs. Verplanck, state regent of New York, opened the discussion on the reduction of ratio of representation to the continental congress. Many opinions were expressed. The majority felt that some change would be necessary in the near future. The meeting closed with singing "Nearer My God to Thee."—SUSAN E. HOBIE, *Historian*.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter (Cohasset, Massachusetts).—The loan exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics under the direction of the Revolutionary memorial committee, occupied the week of September 2d, 1901. The hall committee kept the decoration in harmony with the patriotic and historical *motif* which ran through the affair. The art collection on the walls; the china and glass arranged in cabinets and cases; the pewter and brass in rows on dressers as of yore; the textile fabrics, the homespun woolen and linen; the ancient garments and laces; the ancient jewelry and watches; the setting of the stage, sometimes as a colonial kitchen, or a parlor of Revolutionary days; flags and bunting and the Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington; all these formed a picture long to be remembered. One case held old round platters, one of which belonged to the Rev. John Brown, minister of the Cohasset church through the Revolutionary war. Two cases were

filled with interesting old books, deeds, commissions, genealogical trees and the first tax list of the precinct. Another case held swords, one that was used by Elisha Doane's grandfather at the siege of Louisburg; pistols and flint-lock guns. The first evening's entertainment was chiefly literary exercises, with appropriate music. The chapter was honored by the presence of the state regent, Miss Helen M. Winslow, who gave an earnest and thoughtful address on the broad subject of patriotic work. Another distinguished guest was General W. W. Blackmar, of Hingham, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also a devoted member of the Sons of the American Revolution, who held the attention of the audience during an eloquent address on patriotism. He was followed by one of our own townsmen, the Hon. A. A. Lawrence, state senator, whose kindly appreciation of our efforts in inculcating patriotism made us feel more than ever the greatness of the cause to which the Daughters of the American Revolution stand committed. On the second evening a most delightful representation of Cranford was given. The third evening was the children's evening. They occupied the stage in various dances, English and Indian, with great delight to the audience. The fourth evening was occupied by a quilting bee and an old folks' concert, which gave great pleasure to the large audience. A social hour, with ice cream, followed each evening's entertainment.

The financial report of the executive committee was eminently satisfactory and the week's work reflected credit upon those who brought about such a happy result.—E. O. DAVENPORT, *Historian*.

Molly Varnum Chapter (Lowell, Massachusetts).—The chapter was organized October 30, 1894, with Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge as regent, with a membership of thirty. The first year was spent in holding commemorative meetings and in listening to historical essays.

The second year the chapter petitioned the city for the use of Memorial Hall for a place of meeting, and has continued there to the present time, having furnished a room after the

style of "ye olden time." The chapter at this date joined forces with the Sons of the Colonial Wars in endeavoring to prevent the desecration of the American flag. During this year the first regent, Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, resigned, and Mrs. Thomas Nesmith was chosen. Under the new regent several commemorative meetings were held, but the crowning event of the year was a public reception in Associate Hall. This year also the chapter issued its first year book.

The same general lines of work were followed the ensuing year. The donations of the chapter were twenty-five dollars towards the preservation of the Hancock-Clark house at Lexington and a life membership in the Mary Washington Monument Association.

The beginning of the fourth year was signalized by a successful "Loan Exhibition," but this year plunged our country into the Spanish war, and the chapter devoted all its time and energy towards the alleviation of the sufferings of our soldiers. Beginning the charitable work as a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but afterwards co-operating with other local charitable organizations, the women of Lowell raised over twenty-three hundred dollars, a part of which was sent to the naval hospital ship "Solace," a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for needful supplies.

The "Bay State," a floating hospital ship that had been fitted up by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to be used in transporting to the North the sick and wounded from Cuba, Porto Rico and the southern camps, needed a steam launch to carry the soldiers from the shore to the ship, and fourteen hundred dollars were sent from Lowell for that purpose.

The Molly Varnum Chapter also led the way in the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Aid Association, and its members solicited over eighteen hundred dollars directly for that work. Twenty cases of assorted supplies, besides four thousand articles of clothing and bedding, were shipped from Lowell to the different camps.

Besides these donations this society pledged itself to take the sick and wounded soldiers of this city under its care, upon

their return to Lowell, and two hundred and fifty men received aid from this association. The medical director of this charity reported that "The thorough and systematic work done by these ladies under the very able direction of their president, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, will ever serve as a model."

The patriotic work of the Molly Varnum Chapter during the war in Cuba and in the Philippines is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that is called into action by any appeal from their country.

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The soul replies, 'I can.'"

At the beginning of the fifth year Mrs. Henry M. Thompson was chosen regent.

The central object of this year was the dedication of the Chelmsford boulder which marks the spot whence the "Minute Men" of Chelmsford on April 19, 1775, marched towards Concord and Lexington.

On the boulder is chiselled this inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. 1899."

Two historical outings were planned and carried out by the chapter. One was to the Whittier home at Amesbury, where every one was made welcome by the ladies of the Whittier Home Association. In the favorite garden spot of Whittier the chapter listened to a stirring address by Mrs. Donald McLean on "Barbara Frietchie," who had been an old neighbor. At a later date, as a partial return for the hospitality received, the chapter donated a flag to the Whittier Home Association. Another interesting outing was to the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord.

The donations of the chapter during the year were two hundred dollars to the Cuban teachers' fund and the portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the different public schools.

The work of the Molly Varnum Chapter during the past year has been principally along educational lines, including lectures, presentations to several schools of patriotic mementoes, and the establishment of a valuable library in an adjoining town.

Under the auspices of the committee on schools, two lectures have been given, to which the Lowell public have been cordially invited. One lecture was given by Mr. Paul A. Dutton, of Boston, on "Patriotism in the Public Schools," and another by Mr. Ross Turner, of Salem, on "School Room Decoration."

Also under the auspices of this committee, a bas-relief of "Paul Revere's Ride" has been presented to the Bartlett school and a fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" to the high school at Chelmsford, and through the efforts of the members of this committee, aided by public-spirited citizens, the janitors of the public schools have been placed on the civil service list, thus ensuring faithful and efficient janitors.

The Molly Varnum Chapter is named for the wife of Gen. Joseph Varnum, a renowned Revolutionary soldier of Dracut, and descendants of General Varnum are numbered on its list of members. In view of these facts, the chapter decided to aid the town of Dracut in raising a fund for a library. Through the efforts of the chapter, two hundred dollars have been donated to the fund, and two hundred and fifty-seven books have been contributed to the library, and the committee on this work has arranged and completed an excellent library catalogue.

A talk by Mrs. Gozzaldi, of Cambridge, on "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard," commemorative meetings, a reception tendered Mrs. Charles Allen, historical outings to the quaint old town of Quincy, and the old Manning homestead at Billerica, have been very pleasant events.

During the past year the chapter has published a year book and has made donations to the Wolcott Memorial fund and to the vacation schools of Lowell.

The sixth state conference was held in Lowell this past year by invitation of the Molly Varnum Chapter.

Business reports occupied the morning hours, but the public were cordially welcomed to the afternoon session, and as the speakers on this occasion represented not only the patriotic spirit but the culture of New England, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by appreciative listeners.

A memorial service in honor of our martyred president was recently held by the chapter. The address was made by the Rev. Warner L. Ward, and was eloquent and impressive.

In this brief review of the work of one of our local chapters an effort has been made to show that the province of the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to deal with historic matters pertaining to Revolutionary times and to present patriotic needs, and in these lines of work attempted, the interest of the members of this chapter seems to be steadily growing.

The membership of the Molly Varnum Chapter is at present one hundred and fifty-seven, including a "Real Daughter."

Surely it is wise that the coming generations shall be taught the purposes and ideals that give strength and unity to the nation, that, as far as possible, the immense foreign population among us shall be instructed in the principles of this country's institutions, and that the old landmarks shall be reserved from oblivion before it is too late.—From the report of the *Historian*, SARA SWAN GRIFFIN.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—The first fall meeting of the Prudence Wright Chapter was held on the anniversary of its charter day, October 19th, at the old brick schoolhouse at the center of the town, it being the second meeting held there since the chapter came into possession of it. The regent, Mrs. W. F. Heald, presided. After the opening exercises a report of the state meeting at North Adams, October 9th and 10th, was read by Mrs. Appleton, who had attended. It was voted to have an old-fashioned supper in December. It was also voted that Mrs. Edgar W. Blake procure a picture of the chapter's second "Real Daughter," Mrs. Ruth Naomi (Baxter) Hobart.

After the business meeting light refreshments were served, and a social hour held.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—At a meeting of the chapter October 12th the regent, Mrs. Milton Welsh, read a forcible paper on the subject of representation at the national congress. It was called out by a formal proposition to reduce the representation of chapters at the national congress. Mrs. Welsh was opposed to this reduction and stated reasons of a convincing and far-reaching nature in favor of representation as it now stands. Discussion followed and delegates to the state conference, which was held in St. Louis, October 31st, were instructed to vote against the proposed reduction. These delegates are Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Harry C. Orr, Mrs. Fullerton and Mrs. Howard M. McCutcheon. The following are the new officers:

Vice-regent, Mrs. E. H. Allen; secretary, Mrs. Kate Fullerton; treasurer, Mrs. Willis P. Allen; registrar, Mrs. W. K. Bradbury; historian, Mrs. Justin Bowersock.

A report of the work of the year was given, from which the following is taken:

In a city the size of ours, where we have a club for each emotion, and an association for each conviction, the number of places and opportunities for either hard study or the easy acquirement of knowledge, is equal to the number and places of the gatherings. Hence it has been no easy matter to arouse the interest and enthusiasm which should have been manifested in our chapter long ago. After the first flush of pleasurable excitement over our resurrected great-grandfathers and their attendant deeds of prowess, our ardor had somewhat cooled. During the past year, however, a new life has shown itself due to the untiring efforts of our able regent, Mrs. Milton Welsh, who in the appointment of a committee to arrange a series of social gatherings, solved the problem for us. These gatherings generally took place on the anniversary of some historical event, thereby strengthening our patriotism and incidentally extending the acquaintanceship of the Daughters among themselves. The home of our regent was opened to us with charming hospitality for the first of these assemblies on November 23d to celebrate the decision of the Frederick county court of Maryland, which has the high honor of first deciding in a legal manner the *uncon-*

stitutionality of the stamp act. One of the judges of this court was an ancestor of Mrs. Welsh. A paper on the history of the stamp act and its ignominious death was read by our historian, Mrs. Bradbury, also a little poem entitled the "Tea Party," after which an engaging guessing contest called "Battles of the Revolution" was enjoyed, which resulted in Mrs. H. L. McElroy receiving the first prize, a handsome Daughters of the American Revolution teaspoon, and Mrs. H. C. Orr the second, a coffee spoon of like design.

Our next entertainment was a delightful afternoon reception given at the home of Mrs. Doggett, to the visiting delegates of the "Louisiana Purchase" conference then being held in our city, January 12th.

The social chat and cup of tea following our regular business meeting in April, gave us another pleasant afternoon. Our chapter, through its regent, offered a gold medal to the pupil in each of our two high schools answering most correctly a list of questions prepared by one of the professors of the state university. These medals were awarded during the graduation exercises of the schools, one to young Mr. Burns Moore, of central high school, the other to Miss Hale, of the manual training school. The committee appointed for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to the Philippines all magazines and books contributed by the members of the chapter, met with most encouraging success.—MATTIE C. BRADBURY, *Historian*.

New Jersey State Meeting.—In the face of a keen northwest wind and the thermometer at 50 degrees, the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution climbed the slope of Tennent Hill; along their pathway the upland sumac burned a living flame; the nearby oaks were crowned with crimson gold; far down the southeastern meadow the scarlet maples consciously glowed, and the giant white pines in the churchyard restlessly rustled their blue-green needles; the old wrought iron rooster of Tennent steeple's finial veered slowly westward as if trying to catch a glimpse of the crowd of Daughters that was invading the sacred precinct.

Could he have known that these were the descendants of

that horde who made such a racket on that far-timed Sunday, June 28, 1778, then would he have gladly crowed a welcome, but having an iron heart, he in a dignified manner silently turned his head northward again while the Daughters of the American Revolution fluttered amid the tombstones, finding the oldest grave, that of John Mattison, who died October 27, 1744; then near the church door that of Lt. Col. Henry Monkton, British grenadier, killed at Monmouth; of the Rev. John Woodhull, D. D., who after forty-five years of diligent and successful service as pastor of Tennent, entered rest in 1824; and of the three thousand graves, found that one hundred and sixty held the remains of American soldiers, members of Tennent church and heroes in the various wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The occasion was the semi-annual meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution; time, October 18th; place, Tennent church, three miles northwest of Freehold, New Jersey; location, battlefield of Monmouth; title, Pilgrimage, and a delightful one it proved.

The "Ladies' Aid of Tennent Church" served a quaint harvest-home luncheon in the parish schoolhouse.

Repairing to the church, after the invocation by the Rev. Frank R. Symmes, pastor, the state regent, Miss E. E. Batcheller, charmingly welcomed the daughters to this Mecca of patriots, and hoped a blessing would follow each. While we are justly proud of noble and brave ancestors, their inspiration was acquired in just such sanctuaries as this church.

The address was by the Rev. F. R. Symmes, who gave an outline history of Tennent church; its names, *i. e.*, Old Scots, Freehold and then finally Tennent, in honor of him of the trance-fame, the Rev. William Tennent, whose body was interred in front of the pulpit to protect it from desecration; the church charters, its pastors and the part the church occupied in that great tragedy of June 28, 1778.

Miss M. E. S. Herbert, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on "Battle of Monmouth." She stated that she was born on this battlefield, and had been fed on its traditions. She reviewed the incidents of the battle, giving emphasis to the statement that General Lafayette owed his life and liberty to

the magnanimity of Lord Clinton, who forbade his British soldiers to harm the gallant Frenchman, whom they had "cut out" from the main army.

The state regent called attention to the tablet that Monmouth Chapter had placed on the church September 26, 1901, and then said, "Amid this joyousness we must touch a minor chord." This was in reference to the recent death of the Hon. Henry S. White, husband of the regent of Monmouth Chapter, and called for resolutions of sympathy. Adopted by rising vote.

Holding aloft the gavel, Miss Batcheller announced that the beautiful silver-mounted gavel used by her today was loaned for the occasion by Mrs. Wallace McGeorge, of Nassau Chapter; that it had been given that lady in appreciation of her historical sketch, "A New Jersey Heroine of the Revolution." Producing a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY of November, 1900, the state regent read aloud the "New Jersey Heroine."

A trustee of the Monmouth Monument Association, Mr. James T. Burtis, of Freehold, N. J., then stated that he knew the paper just read "to be positively correct." He, with the late Hon. Joel Parker, war governor of New Jersey, and the late Adj. Gen. William S. Stryker, were the persons who verified and placed markers on the battlefield. That the so-marked "Molly Pitcher's Well" beside the railroad track was not dug until seventy-two years after the battle of Monmouth; that Mary Hays took the water from a brook adjacent to the "old Parsonage farm."

Mrs. Moses, regent of Gen. David Forman Chapter, offered a resolution "that the Penn. R. R. Supt. be requested by the Daughters to remove the misleading sign of Molly Pitcher's well." This was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, regent of Paulus Hook Chapter, made a spirited address, feelingly alluding to the patriots Tennent, Woodhull, Wyckoff, Forman and others, all members of Tennent church, and who had worshiped God in the very seats now filled with the Daughters. The old sounding-board above her head re-echoed her silvery tones and the audience applauded enthusiastically.

Music, "America," came out in usual form, *i. e.*, strong in the first stanza and gradually ebbed.

The Daughters left the church and were conveyed in carriages to Freehold. There they admired the handsome Monmouth monument; examined with interest St. Peter's Church, which met with worse usage in the battle than did the Tennent church, for it is said that the British stabled their horses in it, and that the Continentals generously punctured its shingled sides with bullets. The bumble-bees have made use of those holes, thinking them cut out for their express benefit. They also visited the stepping stones on the Throckmorton place, that mark the pits where many British soldiers were interred.

With hands filled with autumnal treasures and hearts warmed by historical recitals, the Daughters, with "one longing, lingering look," bade adieu to old Monmouth, as the court-house clock struck V.—I. C. McG.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio).—This chapter was organized April 23, 1900, and now has twenty-six members.

The following officers were elected recently: Miss Mary Frances Mumaugh, regent; Mrs. Rose Sturgeon Rising, vice-regent; Mrs. Viola Allen Silbaugh, secretary; Miss Mary White, treasurer; Miss Helen Julia Kellar, registrar; Mrs. May Ewing Martin, historian.

"The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

"America! the sound is like a sword
To smite the oppressor; like a loving word
To cheer the suffering people, while they pray
That God would hasten on the promised day,
When earth shall be like heaven, and men shall stand
Like brothers around an altar hand in hand."

THE OPEN LETTER.

This department is open to all Daughters of the American Revolution for the discussion of important topics which concern the whole National Society. Not more than four articles can appear in any one issue. All letters must be signed and limited to 300 words.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, *October 11, 1901.*

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: In your issue for October, 1901, appears a sketch entitled "The Real Daughters of Joseph Habersham Chapter," the statement is made that "Two of the Daughters whose addresses were given us passed away before their applications could be forwarded."

God had already made these ladies "Real Daughters." No action of the National Board or any other institution could make them any more so. All that the National Board could do would be to put their names on record. And that could as well be done a week after their death as a week before.

The souvenir spoon is a minor consideration. It may please an old lady, but the friends of the "Real Daughters" care more for having their names inscribed on the "Roll of Honor," as an historic record.

Is it not wonderful that there are over five hundred names already on the roll, and that those who bear them are scattered all over the land? But the national society has not recorded all.

Now, I suggest that every chapter registrar who considered the application of a "Real Daughter" and then dropped the matter on account of her death, revive the application. Let it bear the date which it would have done, at the time. Send the papers to Washington with a statement of the case, and with the request that the application be given a number to correspond with the date of her application. It is not a question of swelling membership, but one of paying back debts.

There is no danger of establishing a precedent. The re-

maining "Daughters" of Revolutionary patriots are few. I think where a "Real Daughter's" application has been *actually considered* in a chapter, her friends should demand that her name be recorded in Washington.

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
Regent.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

"The place where shining souls have passed embibes a grace
Beyond mere earth: some sweetness of their fames
Leaves in the soil its unextinguished trace,
Pungent, pathetic, sad with nobler aims,
That penetrates our lives and heightens them or shames."

"For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be;
Till the war drum throb'd no longer and the battle flags were
furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

THERE has come to the editor a slip of paper bearing her *address*, but the package to which it was evidently attached is missing. Information wanted.

THAT bright paper, "The Patriotic Review," in its November issue calls attention to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in terms of praise. The Review is devoted to the interest of all patriotic societies. Its Army and Navy Notes are particularly interesting. The Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliaries have their doings chronicled. The full page half-tone pictures are particularly fine examples of the engraver's art.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the first meeting of the year, October 2, 1901, passed resolutions paying beautiful tribute to the memory of our noble president, William McKinley.

They also recommended that the Daughters of the American Revolution wear a badge of black with, or without the insignia. These resolutions were given to the members through the associated press, and throughout the length and breadth of the land the Daughters responded by wearing this symbol of their deep sorrow and heartfelt veneration.

AS THE various chapters begin their meetings of the year there is seen a determination to do more efficient work than ever before in the line of good citizenship. The resolutions of regret that come from different sections deploring the death of our president are united with resolutions to help in saving our beloved land from anarchy. The following chapters have sent such expressions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE since the last issue:

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Mrs. William Yeandle, regent.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent.
South Carolina State Conference.

Ohio State Conference.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur, New York.

Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut.

George Rogers Clark Society, Children of the American Revolution, Milwaukee, Clara B. Shepard, president.

ATTENTION is called to the article on the Children of the Republic on another page. It is believed that this is a subject that will especially interest the Children of the American Revolution and that through their aid many such societies can be organized.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"The night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grass where he sleeps;
The tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

—THOMAS MOORE.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send self-addressed envelope and extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Direct all communications to

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

86. GILBERT.—Captain John Gilbert was killed at New Haven during the raid by the British July 5, 1779. He was born 1732. A marker placed by the Sons of the American Revolution in Evergreen Cemetery indicates his grave. A descendant who was eligible to the S. A. R. through him died in Naugatuck, Conn., about three years ago.—G. F. N.

91. ROUSE.—There is mentioned in *Heitman's Historical Register*, Oliver Rouse, Mass. Ensign 13th Reg., Continental Infantry, Jan. to Dec. 1776. 1st Lieut. in 5th Mass. Regiment, Jan., 1777, to 1783—brevet Captain Sept. 3rd, 1783, to Nov. 3rd, 1783. He died March, 1787. In same book is mentioned Thomas Rouse, of Md. Ensign 2nd Md. Regiment, Feb. 20, 1777; 2nd Lieut., April 17, 1777; 1st Lieut., 1780; prisoner in Savannah Oct. 9, 1779; transferred to 5th

Maryland Reg. Jan. 1st, 1781, to April, 1783. Can one of these men be the one inquired for by E. L. M.?—G. F. N.

100. ERB.—In Pennsylvania Archives 2nd series, Vol. 14, will be found the name of Lawrence Erb. He was connected with various organizations from the first enlistment in 1776 to the end of the war. Lawrence Erb and his wife are buried in an old graveyard at Easton, Penn., which is now being converted into a site for the Carnegie Library. The graves have long been in a neglected condition. Lawrence Erb, born Dec. 25, 1758, died April 1, 1808, and his wife, born 1758, died 1830, were the parents of the wife of Gov. George Wolf, of Penn.—E. A. W.

NICHOLAS ERB was the first of the family in America, 1732. He was Swiss by birth. He settled on Hanover Creek in Warwick township, Penn. He had five children: John, who married a Johns, from Leacock township; Nicholas; Christian; Jacob; and Magdalena, who married a Johns.—*Hist. Lancaster Co., Penn.*

CAPT. LAWRENCE ERB with others was commissioned to arrest John Franklin, of Wyoming, who with many from Conn., Ver., and Penn., contemplated founding a new State in Penn. Capt. Lawrence Erb held a commission in the army 1787.—*Hist. Wyoming.*

III. FORNEY.—The Peter Forney Chapter was named for Gen. Peter Forney, son of Jacob Forney, of North Carolina. Jacob Forney was a Huguenot, who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, and settled in Alsace, on the Rhine. The name was originally Farney. Jacob Forney was left an orphan when four years old, and came to America when fourteen for greater political and religious liberty. He settled in Penn. in 1735, where he remained till his majority, when he returned to Germany to receive a legacy. In the vessel returning to America he met a Swiss damsel, Mariah Bergner, whom he married, and they made their home in Penn. They afterward joined emigrants who settled in Lincoln Co. (formerly Tryon), in North Carolina. They had three sons, Jacob, Peter and Abram, and four daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth, Christina and Susan. Descendants of these sons are living in Alabama. *Wheeler's History of North Carolina* and *Hunter's History of Western North Carolina* give sketches of the Forneys and of their services during the Revolutionary War.—MRS. J. M. W.

QUERIES.

107. (1) BROWN—TAYLOR.—Wanted, ancestry of Joseph Brown, who married Esther Taylor, of N. J., about 1790.

(2) BRAET—VAN PELTEN.—Also of Aeffie Braet, d. 1728, married Claes Frederickse Van Pelten.

(3) BRACE.—Also of William Brace, who died 1820, in Elmira, N. Y.

(4) COCKBURN.—Also of William Cockburn, who died April 17, 1810.

(5) Dates of birth and death of Coatje Van Pelten, who married Teunis Van Vechten.—A. V. V. K.

108. (1) REED.—Wanted date and place of birth of Zebulon Reed. His wife's name was Esther—what? He had a daughter Lois, who married Levi Camp.

(2) ARNOLD—McCOURTRIE.—Ancestry wanted of Dorcas Arnold, who married James McCourtrie.—F. C. C.

109. PIERCE.—Can any one tell me if a Mr. Pierce was ever employed as tutor in Gen. Washington's family?—A. H. K.

110. (1) CLAPP—LUDDEN.—Wanted, ancestry and names of children of Didamia Clapp, who married Capt. Ezra Ludden, in 1806. They lived in Northampton, Mass.

(2) HEATH—OWEN.—Ancestry of Abigail Heath, b. Aug. 15, 1790, married Eliphalet Owen, in Windham, Conn.—M. C. C.

111. FORNEY.—For whom is the Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R., of Montgomery, Ala., named? Are any descendants still living in Ala.?—S. B. E. G.

112. WARREN—PRATT.—Who were the parents of Louisa Warren? She was the first cousin of Gen. Jos. Warren, and wife of Beriah Pratt, Sr., of Middleboro, Mass., a Baptist minister. They moved to New Vineyard, Me. Family tradition says that Minnie Warren, the "Midget," was a grand-niece of Louisa Warren Pratt.—A. M. P.

113. (1) THURSTON.—Wanted the ancestry of Lucy Thurston (born Goodale), of Mass., who went with the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands.

(2) CABLE.—Ancestry of Judson Cable, probably of New Preston, Conn.; also of Abigail Cable.

(3) MILLER—TALLMAN.—Ancestry of Phebe Miller, who married about the time of the Revolutionary War, William Tallman, of Fish-kill, N. Y.

(4) BLOOMER.—Ancestry of John S. Bloomer, and revolutionary service of any of the above named.—M. C. B.

114. MARSH.—Who were the parents of Jane Marsh, born in Elizabethtown, N. J.? Can revolutionary service be given whereby descendants can join the D. A. R.? Jane Marsh married first John Gillespie, who was a soldier in a N. J. regiment and died before the close of the war. They had two sons, one of whom was named John James, or James John. She married second, Samuel Gorden, and they lived in Wyalusing, Penn. Samuel Gorden had a sawmill on the Wyalusing Creek, which he lost during the boundary trouble between Penn. and Conn. They had one daughter, Mary, born 1789, married Solomon Keeney.—M. I. M. M.

115. NATUS.—Where may information be found of the services of

my ancestor in Gens. Braddock's and Forbes's expedition against Fort Du Quesne, 1755-1757?—W. P. N.

116. (1) STEVENS—TRACY.—Place of birth and ancestry wanted of John (or Jonathan) Stevens, born Sept., 1741, came to Falmouth, Me., thence to Gouldsboro. He died Jan. 9, 1822. He married Mary Tracy.

(2) HAYWARD—CONDIT.—Ancestry wanted of Shadrach Hayward (or Howard) and of his wife, Sarah Condit (or Conduit). They lived in Morristown, N. J.

(3) PALMER—STEVENS.—Othniel Palmer, born Feb. 13, 1743, married Silence Stevens, born Feb. 9, 1741, of Morristown, N. J. She died in Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ancestry of both desired.

(4) NEWMAN—PECK.—Ancestry of Benjamin Newman, who married Elizabeth Peck, of Conn. They removed to Vermont.—H. L. S.

117. WRIGHT—HUMBARGER.—Wanted information of the ancestry of Jacob Wright and of his wife, Christina Humbarger. They were married May 24, 1791. Also of Jacob Ziegler, who married their daughter Catharine, April 29, 1817. They were all of Penn.—K. D. B.

118. (1) SQUIRE.—Information desired of George Squire and wife, Jane ———, who were in Durham, Conn., in 1715.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Thomas Williams, of Wethersfield, Conn., married Rebekah ———? Son Jacob, born March —, 1664. Married Sarah Gilbert ———, died ———, 1712. Stephen, born 1693, married Abigail ———? Wanted maiden name of Abigail, wife of Stephen, and of Rebekah, wife of Thomas.

(3) SPENCER—DOUGLAS.—Thomas Spencer,² son of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth (Bates) Spencer, b. 1678, d. 1723-4; married Ann Douglas, 1702. Thomas,³ b. Feb. 23, 1708, mar. first, Deborah ———? second, Submit Hull (alias Strong). Was she the daughter of Elnathan Strong, who mar. April 17, 1712, Patience Tenner, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Tenner, of Woodbury, Conn.?

(4) GUERNSEY.—Information of Mary, b. 1734, dau. of Ebenezer and Rhoda Guernsey, of Durham, Conn. The Guernseys are thought to have come from Milford, Conn.

(5) SMITHSON.—Ancestry of Rhoda Smithson, dau. of Robert and Phebe, b. Oct. 30, 1768, married April 23, 1796 (?). Possibly 1789 (?). —A. S. C. S.

NOTE.

The genealogical department gratefully acknowledges a copy of the "Pioneer Women of Wyoming," by F. C. Johnson, from Mrs. W. H. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, and the "Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana," from Mrs. C. C. Foster, state registrar of Indiana.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

National Officers

1901

Honorary President

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.

President

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1440 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding

*MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
21 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK,
The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

*MRS. HENRY B. BROWN,
1720 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
1914 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT CATLIN,
1428 Euclid Place, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES H. DAVIS,
U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Mass. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Registrar

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Historian

Recording Secretary

MRS. MARCUS BENJAMIN,
1710 N Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

* Deceased.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY, 1901.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—This chapter reports sixty-nine (69) members and that six (6) applications have been made in the last few weeks. The society holds monthly meetings during the winter in the rooms of the chapter at Walnut and Twelfth streets. Interesting papers have been read on Revolutionary subjects. The society is slowly but surely growing, and we feel that members show great interest in the work. This year we hope to make our first contribution to Continental Hall at Washington.

MISS RUTH SNYDER,
President.

INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER.—The society has grown and prospered, having passed the first mile-stone as an organized body on April 19th. The charter was presented at Mrs. Stetson's drawing-room, one hundred and thirty-five guests being present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Snively, chaplain of the society. A letter of regret was read from Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, president of the National Society, sending cordial greetings, congratulations, and a stirring account of the part Concord played in the battle of Lexington. It was impossible for her to be present since it was Lexington Day in her own town, Concord, but she sent two representatives of herself and daughter Margaret in two books, "The Minute Man" and "The Little Maid of Concord," both written by Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. Augusta DeBubna gave a charming little episode of the battle of Lexington that occurred in her own family, called "A cup of Tea."

The charter was the gift from the Independence Hall Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The state director, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, gave one of her happy addresses. Miss Stetson presented twenty-six (26) charter members with certificates.

During the year we have held monthly meetings, adjourning from May until October. The Flag Salute, written by the national president, was always given by one of the members of the society.

In January the secretary, Miss Stetson, entertained the society at luncheon; after which we made a pilgrimage to the Naval Home, the Schuylkill arsenal and the museums connected with it, by invitation of the commandant.

This society has contributed \$70.00 to Continental Hall and offered a prize in one of the public schools for the best essay on early or colonial history.

MRS. DAVID S. STETSON,
President.

ALLENTOWN CHAPTER.—Owing to sickness, a full report of the work cannot be made, but hope in a few months to be able to send something of interest to the society at Washington.

MRS. IREDELL,
President.

MUHLENBERG CHAPTER.—Three delegates were elected at the last meeting of the society to be present in Washington on February 16th. There are fifty-eight (58) members and nine (9) honorary members. During the last of the year a thorough study of Revolutionary history and excursions were made to points nearby. Contributions have been made to the Cuban fund, books and toys sent to Havana, also to the club-house at Manila to the soldiers and sailors. The society held its Charter Day exercises on December 8th. The charter was presented by the state director, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson. Our national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, was present.

MRS. DAVID MEYERS,
President.

CONRAD WEISER CHAPTER (Reading).—Our chapter is composed of eighteen (18) members, several resignations having reduced the membership somewhat. At the meetings we have had specially written papers read by the children, also a current events class, with charming talks by Mrs. Keim on the federation she attended, also the doings of the children in the chapters at the various places where she has been.

MRS. H. E. P. STEWART,
President.

EASTON CHAPTER.—On account of so much sickness and death, regular meetings could not be held during the past year, of the Valley Forge Society. It will be re-organized the first of February, and a report of the progress will be made. We will not be able to send any delegates to Washington.

ELIZABETH A. DAWSON,
President.

NORRISTOWN CHAPTER.—Owing to sickness and death there is no report to submit from this chapter and the members are so scattered that it will take time and patience properly to re-organize the society.

MRS. MARGARET S. HUNSICKER,
President.

JOHN HART CHAPTER (Pittsburg).—We have had very enthusiastic meetings. In January Mrs. McLane and Mrs. Harding, president of the New Century Club and a Colonial Dame, made splendid addresses. Miss Alice Painter read a patriotic address, holding the attention of everybody by her stirring remarks. The Sons of the American Revolution are having markers made for us and we will decorate a Revolutionary soldier's grave soon. We had an address made by a Son, etc. The society proposes to send laurel from the

route of Washington's march across the Allegheny Mountains from the site of Fort Necessity, where Washington first commanded. We hope this will be the beginning of good work done by the society.

MRS. SULLIVAN JOHNSON,
President.

NEWCASTLE CHAPTER.—We report progress and hope in a short time to have a number of new members in the ranks of patriotic work, and expect to have a fine report next year of the work accomplished during the summer.

MRS. ELIZABETH ROYCE,
President.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER.—Meetings have been held regularly at the home of the president and patriotic papers referring to Revolutionary history have been read. The children were invited to Valley Forge on Field Day, June 16, in reference to the purchase of Valley Forge grounds.

A letter of condolence was sent to Mrs. Hobart on the death of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, he having been an honorary member of our society. The society was invited to the charter presentation of the Muhlenberg Chapter at Independence Hall. The society has received a charter. A number of members have been transferred to other societies, a few have moved away and some are being transferred to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The society sent a contribution toward the fund for placing wreaths on the Washington Monument at Independence Hall on Decoration Day, and contributes liberally whenever called upon to do so.

ANITA M. HAND,
Secretary.

MARTHA WILLIAMS CHAPTER.—No report has been sent to the state director.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. MEARS THOMPSON,
State Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1st, 1901.

To the President General and the Board of Managers:

I have the honor of presenting the annual report of the National Society Children of the American Revolution in Missouri. The St. Louis Society, the oldest of our organizations in the state, has increased in numbers and in the interest in the work. It has upon its rolls the names of fifty-five (55) children. Several of its first, and oldest members, have outgrown the children's work. They are now ready to enter the adult chapters. That they will make intel-

ligent members of the societies composed of men and women, goes without saying.

The society, under the guidance of its charming president, Miss Mary Walker Triplett, has been divided into a senior and junior division. This method has proven very successful. It has given courage to the younger members to help manage their own meetings, where older and more dominant spirits were not present. Miss Grace Adams, who has charge of the junior division, is beloved by the children and prized by all. She is a college graduate and shows skill and tact in her work.

This society has again, as in past years, offered a prize for the best original essay. The competitors are below the high school grade. The subject chosen is "Pontiac," the Indian chieftain, whose body lies buried under one of the largest buildings in St. Louis.

"The Betsy Johnson Society" is named for the nine year old heroine of Bryant Ford, Kentucky. It was organized in May, 1900, with fourteen charter members. These children hold monthly meetings with a program in which its members take part, consisting of the salute to the flag, patriotic songs, and short accounts of prominent events or people in the history of our country. The "Betsy Johnson" Society owes its success and pleasant meetings to its president, Mrs. Johnson Funsten.

The Jefferson Monticello Society, situated at the state capital, is worthy of the name it bears. Miss Daisy Marshall is its president.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. L. SHIELDS,
State Director.

REPORT OF THE VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY.

San Francisco, California, February, 1901.

On the twenty-second of February, eighteen ninety-six, thirty-two boys and girls met at the Occidental Hotel, and under the direction of Mrs. Isabelle Sylvester Hubbard, formed themselves into the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In the five years which have elapsed since then it has enrolled a membership of seventy-nine. Of these three have reached the legal age entitling them to admission into the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, three have been taken from us by death, and for one the merry wedding bells have rung. Five have resigned, and the present membership is sixty-seven.

Honor was bestowed on the society in the shape of the "ribbon of distinction" in ninety-seven, by the National Society, in acknowledgment of special patriotic work. On October ninth, ninety-seven, the society, with impressive and appropriate ceremony, presented a

handsome flag to the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Berkeley.

On March fifth, ninety-eight, the society contributed fifty dollars to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, thus constituting its president, Mrs. I. S. Hubbard, an hereditary life member thereof, and presenting her with a beautiful gold medal as a certificate of membership.

The first dollar contributed to the Red Cross fund by the Children of California was given by one of our members, Miss Isabel Denison. Later, the members had the great satisfaction of contributing fifty dollars to this good cause.

The society takes up each year some patriotic object for which funds are collected, the members selecting the objects by vote.

The society contributed one hundred and fifty dollars to the Lafayette Monument Fund, America's beautiful and fitting gift to France.

This year we shall send twenty-five dollars for the monument to be erected to the memory of those most suffering heroes, the Prison Ship Martyrs.

On April sixth the president distributed the certificates, ("tokens of recognition") presented by the national president to all members who had contributed to the Red Cross Fund.

At each meeting a subject is selected by vote to be discussed at the following meeting.

At the meeting held on March third the following subject was debated: Resolved, That the English are justified in the English and Boer War. The negative won.

On April sixth: Resolved, That the negro has suffered more at the hands of the American government than the Indian. Decision in favor of the negative.

On October sixth, subject, Nathan Hale. Members related many interesting facts concerning the hero, and the following poem was contributed:

NATHAN HALE.

Still ringing down the corridors of years,
Still echoing throughout the halls of Time,
The words a nation treasures and reveres—
The simple words his courage made sublime
Live in our hearts, that legend ever new
Of one, who dying, did not shrink or quail—
Spirit that even death could not subdue,
The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.

Calmly he stands among his foeman,
Firmly he steps into his place,
The great sun rises golden—glorious omen,
No trace of fear or suffering in his face;

No foolish boast, or taunt, or vain reviling,
No cry for mercy, and no prayer to live,
He meets his death serene, untroubled, smiling,
Regrets he has "but one"—one life to give.

Oh, Nathan Hale, we read your thrilling story
With quickened heart beats, and with bated breath,
We can not share your honor and your glory,
We can not die, like you, a glorious death;
Yet from the seeds your sacrifice has planted
Comes this, although a life we may not give,
This way of honor to us all is granted—
That for our country's credit we may live.

"One life," but few are called upon to give it,
"One life," that we may make or mar,
But oh, the many who may bravely live it,
And keep it free from taint, or blight, or scar;
And since we have "but one," for shame or glory,
Grant that we may not faint or fail,
But each day, bring to bear upon our story
The spirit of the patriot, Nathan Hale.

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL.

November third, subject, Surrender of Cornwallis. Miss Harriet Wing Moulton (who, with Miss Elsie Tallant, had been elected to represent the society at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument in Paris on July fourth, nineteen hundred), gave an interesting account of that ceremony.

On December first the following resolution was presented to be discussed in February:

Resolved, That the monument to be erected to the martyrs of the prison ships should take the form of a memorial hospital for the benefit of soldiers and sailors, and that the bones of the martyrs be interred beneath it. A paper, prepared by Vice-president Shirley C. Walker, entitled "Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument," was read.

On February twenty-second, nineteen hundred, at a reception given by the Puerto del Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the president received a telegram from the national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Washington, D. C., announcing the presentation of a bronze medal to Louis Dorr, a charter member of the Valentine Holt Society, who enlisted in Company H, of the First California Volunteers, following in the foot-steps of his patriotic ancestors, "for his Sacrifice and Service in devotion to his Country as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War."

That our young society is receiving the kind attention and support of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, is evidenced by the fact that both societies admit to membership members of the

Children of the American Revolution for one-half the usual entrance fee, and that the older members were invited to attend a reception given by the Sons, and another by the Puerto del Oro Chapter.

Our vice-president was also a guest of the Society of the Sons at a banquet given February twenty-second, nineteen hundred, and again on November fifteenth, which occasion was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the "Agreement to Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

We have every reason to hope for long life and prosperity for our little band, and shall lend every energy toward the furtherance of the good work of the Valentine Holt Society.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL,
Historian.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Lounsbury, state director for North Dakota, writes:

"While it has not yet been possible to form societies of the Children of the American Revolution here, everything shows that they are patriotic. The Stars and Stripes are to be seen in every school room as well as floating from each school building, and the 'Pledge of Allegiance' is given each morning in every room."

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
We know what master laid the keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!"

IN MEMORIAM

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says, I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away."

MRS. MARY ISABEL (WIMPENNEY) GABRIELSON, widow of the late Captain Eric Gabrielson, U. S. R. M. S., and daughter of Captain Littleton Cooke and Isabella Worth (Pease) Wimpenny, died October 3, 1901, in Edgartown, Massachusetts. She was a charter member of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter.

MRS. CLARENCE H. HAYES, Boston Tea Party Chapter, died September 24, 1901.

MISS C. AUGUSTA HASTINGS, Boston Tea Party Chapter, died October 16, 1901. She was an early and valued member.

MISS SARA MYRTA PAVEY, Zebulon Pike Chapter, died October 10, 1901, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged twenty-three years.

MISS AMANDA DOWS, beloved regent of the Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently.

MISS HELEN ELLIOTT, Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Iowa, died September 28, 1901, in Le Claire, Iowa.

MRS. LYDIA DRYDEN CHAPMAN, "Real Daughter," Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware, died April 19, 1901.

MRS. SARAH WARREN HAMLIN, "Real Daughter," Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion, New York, died in Solsville in 1901, aged eighty-two years.

MRS. RACHEL LEWIS PLUMER, life member, Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pennsylvania, died September 7, 1901.

MRS. DICEA M. CLARK, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died at her home in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, May 8, 1901.

MRS. ABBIE H. DWELLY, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died May 21, 1901.

MRS. MARIA LOUISE CLARK WATERMAN, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died at her home in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 17, 1901, greatly mourned.

MRS. LUCY BLISS, "Real Daughter," Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, died September 25, 1901.

MRS. JULIANA HOWE EWING, "Real Daughter," Chicago Chapter, died September 9, 1901.

MISS MARGARET LAY, Chicago Chapter, died September 20, 1901.

MISS ELIZABETH DONNEL, regent, Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, died at her home, September 29, 1901. A loyal and patriotic woman.



NORWALK AFTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS. Published by C. A. FREEMAN, South Norwalk, Connecticut. Price \$1.50, by subscription only.

In commemoration of the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Norwalk, it is proposed to print a book containing about five hundred pages with the above title.

The volume will be profusely illustrated and printed on satin finished paper in the best style of the printers' art, and substantially bound in cloth, stamped in gold.

Its contents will consist of historical sketches of the town, its old families and homes, its educational, religious, professional, commercial, industrial and civic progress, with interesting accounts of Norwalk's contributions to the army and navy from 1776 to 1898, its benevolent work in relief service, and its patriotic work; also the addresses and proceedings with full accounts of the exercises of the Anniversary Celebration on September 8, 10, 11, and 12, 1901.

The edition will be limited to subscribers and their friends. The profit from the publication will accrue to the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association, under whose auspices the work is being prepared.

AMERICAN ORATORS AND ORATORY, being a report of lectures delivered by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON at Western Reserve University, under the auspices of the *Western Reserve Chapter*, Daughters of the American Revolution. Printed by the Imperial Press, on Ruisdael hand-made paper. Limited to five hundred copies.

In the year 1899, the Western Reserve Chapter founded a lectureship of American history in the College for Women, Western Reserve University, to be filled each year by some eminent historian. For the second of these series the chapter was so fortunate as to secure Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The enthusiastic reception accorded these lectures suggested the advisability of issuing them in permanent form.

YEAR BOOKS OF THE CHAPTERS:

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Ferdinand Welch, regent.

The Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg, Illinois, Mrs. Robert Wier Colville, regent. Contains a fine historical program for the year's work.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1901.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

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121 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

• Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1902.)

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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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- Alabama, Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
- Alaska,
- Arizona, Mrs. HUGH H. PRICE, Phoenix, P. O. Box 236.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. WM. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
- Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.
- Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
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- Illinois, Mrs. ROBERT HALL WILES, 5711 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
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| Mississippi, | Mrs. ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214. |
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| Montana, | Mrs. WALTER TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte. |
| Nebraska, | Mrs. LAURA B. POUND, 1632 L Street, Lincoln. |
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| New Jersey, | Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville. |
| New Mexico, | Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Avenue, Santa Fe. |
| New York, | Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson. |
| North Carolina, . | Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville. |
| North Dakota, . . | Mrs. SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo. |
| Ohio, | Mrs. JOHN A. MURPHY, Burnet House, Cincinnati. |
| Oklahoma, | Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie. |
| Oregon, | Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Port- land. |
| Pennsylvania, . . . | Miss SUSAN C. FRAZER, 38 North Lime St., Lancaster. |
| Rhode Island, . . . | Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. |
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| South Dakota, . . | Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs. |
| Tennessee, | Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga. |
| Texas, | Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. |
| Utah, | Mrs. INEZ C. B. WALLACE, 5 Laurel Street, Salt Lake City. |
| Vermont, | Mrs. JULIA JACOB ESTEY, Brattleboro. |
| Virginia, | Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby Street, Norfolk. |
| Washington, | Mrs. GEORGE W. BACON, 512 Tenth Ave. South, Seattle. |
| West Virginia, . . | Miss VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. |
| Wisconsin, | Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee. |
| Wyoming, | Mrs. HARRIET RICHARDS, 2455 18th St., Washington, D. C. |

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 2d, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. William Parker Jewett, Vice-President General, Minnesota; Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General, Kentucky; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Vice-President General, Illinois; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Vice-President General, New York; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Vice-President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Vice-President General, District of Columbia; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, Registrar General; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Historian General; Mrs. Charles Carlyle Darwin, Treasurer General; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Assistant Historian General; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, Librarian General; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Recording Secretary General, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Illinois; Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, Mississippi; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia; Mrs. Harriet Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Crosman rose to a question of privilege and stated that in consideration of the terrible tragedy of President McKinley it was her desire to present a resolution.

Mrs. Page moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the presentation of this resolution.

The following was then offered by Mrs. Crosman:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Board of Management a most grievous calamity has overwhelmed our Nation, in the death of the revered and well-beloved President of the United States, William McKinley, and

WHEREAS, We meet today still under the shadow of that awful tragedy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire to pay our heartfelt tribute of veneration to the memory of our martyred President, and to record our appreciation of his remarkable character as a great ruler, a pure patriot, a noble citizen, and a notable example of the highest ideal of American manhood,—who being dead, yet liveth,—who having faithfully

followed as his chosen beacon "the Kindly Light," even down into the "encircling gloom of the valley of the shadow of a most hard and bitter death, has been thereby led into the dazzling effulgence of a blessed and eternal day." Also

Resolved, That we deeply mourn with the stricken wife in her sore bereavement, and while realizing that her suffering is too sacred and too poignant to be intruded upon, yet would fain extend to her our tenderest sympathy and our prayers that "God's way" will soon bring to her a soothing comfort and a sweet realization of the "peace that passeth all understanding."

Mrs. Estey offered the following: "I heartily second these resolutions, and move that they be suitably engrossed and sent to Mrs. McKinley. Vermont has already paid her tribute of respect on the part of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Unanimously carried by a rising vote.

It was moved and carried that the above resolutions be sent to the Associated Press for publication.

Mrs. Jewett was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "I wish to make a few remarks while we are upon this very affecting subject, and I think there can be no Society from which could come more feelingly these tender resolutions to which we have just listened. We are, in a manner, the eldest Daughter of the Republic,—of that glorious Republic, whose ruler, a broad humanitarian, a loyal patriot, has fallen through the hand of an assassin.

"His death is a matter of deepest sorrow, and it is fitting that we should send messages of sympathy to that stricken woman who, sitting in the shadow of her grief, in her darkened home, weeps and weeps and prays that Death may come to take her to her love.

"O! my friends, she saw life only through the eyes of that devoted husband. We sorrow for her. All should mourn for this noble Chief, who was a second father to our country, whose character was so beautiful that it recalls to memory the chivalric knights, heroic kings and wise statesmen of legend, poetry and history. That life which had so tragical an end at the hand of an assassin, is beautiful to think of, for there was Christian devotion exemplified, and we count his example as the white flower of a blameless life. What an exalted model for us all!

"He met the reverses and slanders that came to him with heroic endurance, the outcome of Christian faith. So, too, at the last, when passing away his murmured words were: 'It is God's way. His will be done.' Thus giving a lesson of saintly faith and dying dignity to his people,—to all the world.

"Let us, then, standing in grief, almost at the open grave of the

Chief of the Republic, pledge anew our faith to one another to live and work together, revering the memory of those who gave their lives and strength to found and make free this land. O! Daughters, let us emulate the example of this patriotic President, who was faithful to his country and to humanity through good and ill report; strong in the midst of tumult, serene in adversity, who devoted himself to the cause of Freedom, not only to America and American patriots, but sought to direct the inhabitants of distant Luzon and her sister islands to the ways of freedom and peace, and gave aid and counsel to the people of Cuba, who were seeking free citizenship and free government.

"So, all honor to the memory of the great, broad-minded Christian statesman, our beloved and martyred President."

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Scott moved that the remarks of the President General on the death of President McKinley appear in their entirety in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Seconded by Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Crosman and unanimously carried. All present arose.

The President General announced that as this was the first meeting of the National Board since the terrible calamity that has befallen the country in the death of its beloved President, that it had been impossible to take any action in regard to the wearing of a mourning badge by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, previous to this time, but that a motion to this effect would be in order now.

The State Regents of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Florida spoke to this, announcing what had been done in this matter in their respective States.

It was moved and carried that the President General appoint a committee to attend to the drafting of resolutions on the wearing of a mourning badge by the National Society as a tribute or respect to our late President.

The committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; Mrs. Page, of Virginia; Miss Lovell, of Mississippi; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Richards, of Wyoming.

The following resolutions were presented for the approval of the Board:

"The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at its first meeting since the death of the late President, William McKinley, recommend that the following resolution be communicated through the Associated Press to the members of our Society:

"*Resolved*, That a badge of black ribbon, with or without the official Insignia, be worn by the members of the Society in memory

of our beloved President, William McKinley, for thirty days after the adoption of this resolution, on this the 2d of October, 1901.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Chairman.

CAROLINE MURPHY,

ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL,

SALLIE NEWTON PAGE,

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,

HARRIET A. RICHARDS.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Chair announced that the regular order of business would now begin and called for the reading of the minutes of the special meeting of June 15th, which had been called for the approval of the minutes of the regular meeting held June 5th.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the special meeting in June, and upon motion the same were adopted by the Board.

The reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the instructions given me at the June meeting of the National Board have been attended to, and although the routine work of the office abates somewhat during the warm months, the work of my desk has gone steadily on, and I have been enabled to render some assistance from my department in the extra work that has been done during the summer at headquarters. It has been my earnest endeavor to sign promptly all certificates of membership and other documents requiring my signature, in order that there may be no delay on my part in the issuance of the same. The correspondence of my desk is up to date, and a beginning has been made in the filing of the numerous papers that have been accumulating for several years in the office of the Recording Secretary General. Number of letters and postals written, 175.

I have received from the following ladies letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the October meeting of the Board:

Mrs. Fowler, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Monfort, of Minnesota; Mrs. Park of Georgia; Mrs. Henry, of Texas; Mrs. Bacon, of Washington State; Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Smith, of Alabama; Mrs. Lounsberry, of North Dakota; Mrs. Richards of Iowa; Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey; Miss Winslow, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Tuttle, Vice-President General of Virginia, and Mrs. Smoot, Chaplain General.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was presented through Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, in the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General, as follows: Madam President and Members of the Board: I have the honor to report the following from June 1st to October 1st, 1901:

Letters received, 64; letters written, 17; application papers issued, 4,357; Constitutions issued, 645; membership circulars issued, 446; Caldwell circulars issued, 179; officers' lists, 489.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

Amount received and expended by the Curator:

Amount received and expended for postage on blanks, June 1st to October 1st, 1901:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Amount received, | \$30 00 |
| Amount expended, | 21 00 |
| Amount received for articles sold: | |
| Rosettes, | \$9 90 |
| Ribbon, | 1 00 |
| D. A. R. Reports, | 1 00 |
| China, | 3 05 |
| Lineage Book, Vol. I, XIII, | 58 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$72 95 |

Office Expenses from August 1st to Oct. 1st, 1901:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| To ice, | \$2 60 |
| " toilet supplies, | 2 00 |
| " messenger's service, | 85 |
| " soap, | 20 |
| " twine, | 30 |
| " large blotters, | 1 00 |
| " 2 qts. ink, | 1 50 |
| " box pens, | 1 00 |
| " falcon file, | 45 |
| " erasers, | 50 |
| " 3 doz. pads, | 75 |
| " 3 doz. pencils, | 25 |
| " postal cards, | 50 |
| " postage, | 1 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$13 15 |

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented for membership, 561; applications verified awaiting dues, 49; applica-

tions on hand unverified, 182. Real Daughters presented for membership, 9. Badge permits issued, 209. Resignations from the Society, 64; deaths, 23.

The work of verification has been going steadily on through the summer, and upon my return I went at once to work signing the certificates of membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Some discussion followed as to the obligation of State Regents to inquire into the causes of resignations from their respective States.

Mrs. Murphy, State Regent of Ohio; Miss Frazer, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, and Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General from Minnesota, expressed their views upon this subject. The Registrar General then read the names of the members resigning.

Miss Blair requested that the name of one lady resigning be withheld, it being the desire of the Chapter that this member should not resign. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Henry was requested to take the Chair.

Upon motion of Miss Hetzel, the report of the Registrar General was accepted, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants; also moved that the resignations be accepted, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Wiles expressed great appreciation of the work done by the Registrar General and the promptness with which application papers were verified in her department.

A question was raised as to the time that resignations should go into effect; also as to the bearing of resignations on the publication of the new Daughters of the American Revolution Directory.

The President General requested a full discussion of this matter.

Mrs. Lockwood, a member of the Directory Committee, explained to the Board the necessity for arriving at a decision in regard to resignations in connection with the Directory about to be published, and presented the following: "Resolved, That Resolution No. 144 of the Statute Book, January 7th, 1897, be rescinded."

At the request of the Chair the Recording Secretary General read the resolution referred to from the Statute Book.

The Treasurer General made a statement to the effect that it has been the custom as soon as resignations are received to turn them over to the Corresponding Secretary General, who, in turn, notifies the State Regents of the resignations in their respective States, requesting an investigation of the same before acceptance by the National Board.

At the request of the President General the Treasurer General made certain explanations in regard to resignations.

The matter was discussed and the motion of Mrs. Lockwood again read, voted on, and carried.

Mrs. Murphy, State Regent of Ohio, moved: "That the Directory shall stand as compiled up to July 1st, 1901." Motion carried.

Mrs. Scott was requested to take the Chair.

It was stated that there were two statutes in regard to resignations that conflicted and for this reason it was well to rescind the one just acted upon, which was one of the statutes in question.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following: "Resolved, That a resignation from a Chapter or the National Society, received from a member in good standing, so far as any obligations on her part are concerned, shall date from the date of the resignation, but that the names shall remain upon the rolls until the resignations are accepted by the National Board."

Amendment by Mrs. Crosman: "That all Chapters shall be required to report all resignations at once, without any delay, upon the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer General."

Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, asking that the Chair request the officers who are interested in these resolutions to speak and explain wherein it will facilitate, or interfere, with their work.

The State Regents of Rhode Island, of Vermont, and of Mississippi; Mrs. Lindsay, Vice-President General from Kentucky, and Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General from Minnesota, spoke to this.

The President General resumed the Chair, and called for action on the amendment offered by Mrs. Crosman to the motion of Mrs. Wiles. This was again read by the Recording Secretary General, voted on and carried.

The original motion of Mrs. Wiles was read, voted on and carried.

The entire resolution, as amended, was read as follows:

Resolved, That a resignation from a chapter or the National Society, from a member in good standing, so far as any obligations on her part are concerned, shall date from the date of the resignation; but that the names shall remain upon the rolls until the resignations are accepted by the National Board."

"That all Chapters shall be required to report all resignations at once, without delay, upon the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer General." Carried.

At 1.20 p. m., upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, the Board adjourned, for a recess, until 2.15 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 2, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.35 p. m. by the President General, who requested that the State Regents present lay any matters they might desire before the Board.

Miss Frazer, State Regent of Pennsylvania, expressed, on the part of Mrs. Mellon, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, and herself, the pleasure it would afford the Pennsylvania Daughters to receive the members of the National Board of Management at the annual conference of the Pennsylvania Chapters, to be held in Harrisburg on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October.

This was acknowledged with thanks by the President General on the part of the Board.

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, announced that owing to the illness of Professor Tuttle, the annual State conference of Virginia had been postponed.

Miss Lovell, State Regent of Mississippi, informed the Board that there were two Chapters in her State in process of organization, and that it was her intention, upon her return home, to stop in another place where it was proposed to form a Chapter.

Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, stated that the work in Rhode Island had been quiet during the summer, but with the return of the autumn, the usual interest in Daughters of the American Revolution matters was reviving.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, extended an invitation to the Board to the State conference to be held in Vermont on Thursday, October 10th, when the principal subject for discussion would be the advisability of the reduction of the representation at the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Estey announced that a Chapter had been formed quite recently in her State and was called the "McKinley" Chapter, in honor of the late President.

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, stated that their State conference was held the first week in June last, to which all members of the Board had been invited, at which time the proposed Amendments to the Constitution were considered; also, selection was made of their State Vice-Regent, Miss Eliza Mansfield, of Peoria.

Mrs. Wiles said: "Ladies, I come to you representing the office of State Regent. These affairs are not personal to me. I bring a communication from Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot of Illinois, State Regent from 1893 to 1898, now Honorary Regent. It is my duty as State Regent to present this communication," which communication was read to the Board.

Mrs. Wiles then offered the following resolution, which was seconded:

"I move, therefore, that this communication from Mrs. Kerfoot, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, be placed on file, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to write Mrs. Kerfoot that the action against which she justly protests was without the knowledge or sanction of the Board, and that the Board deeply regrets its occurrence."

Mrs. Lindsay was requested to take the Chair.

After a great deal of discussion, Mrs. Estey offered the following: "Madam President, I move that the resolution offered by Mrs. Wiles, with the amendment, be laid on the table."

The Chair said: "It was moved to table the motion of Mrs. Wiles, with the amendment, but by the unanimous consent of the Board final action was not taken on this."

After further discussion, the Chair said: "Are you ready for the question? All in favor of tabling this, will please rise and be counted."

There were ten voting in favor, and eight against tabling.

The Chair: "The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is tabled."

The following was offered by Mrs. Wiles and seconded: "I move that the Board express its opinion that none of the records can be copied or printed without the permission of the Board."

The motion as written reads: "Resolved, That the Board rules that its official records, or any part of them, cannot be copied, printed, or distributed, without the permission of the Board." Carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Scott: Madam President, I wish to offer this resolution: "I move that the National Board, or the President General, appoint a committee of this Board to investigate and hear this case; that the committee be authorized to secure the best impartial legal advice, be instructed to accept the opinion of its legal advisers, submit it to the Board as their report, and that the Board submit to the next National Congress this report of its committee, with the earnest recommendation that the Congress approve this report, and thus finally close this case in a purely legal and judicial manner."

Mrs. Henry moved that the State Regent of Illinois read the paper to which she has referred. Motion carried.

The following was read by Mrs. Wiles:

WHEREAS, The State Regent of Illinois has presented to the Board a communication signed by all the National ex-officers of the State of Illinois from 1893 to date, and endorsed by herself, therefore, be it

Resolved, That so far as this Board is concerned, the action of previous National Boards and Congresses in regard to the matter al-

luded to in the above communication, is final, the Continental Congress having sole power to re-open any matter on which it has once acted, and likewise sole authority to raise and determine the question whether it will, or will not, review the work of any preceding Board or Congress."

(Signed)

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
State Regent of Illinois.

Mrs. Wiles then offered the following amendment by substitution to Mrs. Scott's motion; seconded by Mrs. Darwin:

"WHEREAS, The State Regent of Illinois has presented to the Board a communication signed by all the National ex-officers of the State of Illinois, from 1893 to date, and endorsed by herself; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That so far as this Board is concerned, the action of previous National Boards and Congresses in regard to the matter referred to in the communication, is final, the Continental Congress having sole power to re-open any matter on which it has acted, and likewise sole authority to raise and determine the question whether it will, or will not, review the work of any preceding Board or Congress."

(Signed)

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
State Regent of Illinois.

While this motion and amendment were pending, at 6.20 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, *October 3, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and accepted.

President General: "It has been moved and seconded that the motions of yesterday stand approved. All in favor of this will say aye."

Motion carried.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following motion: "In accordance with the wish of the Board, I move that the communication presented with my resolutions, though recorded in the minutes, be not published in the Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Wiles' amendment by substitution was then discussed at great length and at the request of some members of the Board, by unanimous consent, Mrs. Wiles re-wrote her motion to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Continental Congress alone has jurisdiction to discuss and determine, at its discretion, this question."

Mrs. Eagan moved: "To table all discussion of this matter as far as this Board is concerned." Motion lost.

Previous question was ordered.

President General: "The question is now in favor of closing debate on this. All in favor of so doing will please rise."

Nine voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative. A division was called. Eleven voting in the affirmative; five in the negative.

President General: "That vote was on closing debate. We will now hear the motion."

"*Resolved*, That the Continental Congress alone has jurisdiction to discuss and determine, at its discretion, this question."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the resolution of the State Regent of Illinois as a substitute for that of the Vice-President General of Illinois. A vote is now in order."

Previous question was ordered.

President General: "All in favor of substituting this motion of the State Regent of Illinois will say aye; all those opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it. It seems to the Chair that the ayes have it; but if you think best, we will take a rising vote."

A rising vote was called. Motion carried.

The original motion as amended by the substitute of Mrs. Wiles was then voted on, and carried.

President General: "It seemed to the Chair that the ayes had it in the voting on that question. But there is a call for a division, some thinking the motion was not carried. The Chair did not hear this at first. The question now is as to whether or not the Board wishes to accept the substitution of Mrs. Wiles for the motion of Mrs. Scott."

A rising vote was called. Nine voting in the affirmative; eight in the negative.

This vote was taken after several of the ladies had left.

At 2.55 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 3.15 p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *October 3, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 3.20 p. m. by the President General.

The report of the Librarian General was presented and read, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board:

Bound Volumes.—1. Colonial and Revolutionary Homes of Wilton, Norwalk, Westport, Darien and vicinity. Published by the Norwalk Chapter, 1901. 113 pp. illus. 8°. Presented by Mrs. Samuel R. Weed. A book to delight all lovers of the olden days, as it

brings vividly to mind the men and manners of that period. Special stress is laid upon the events of the Revolution and the part taken therein by the inhabitants of these towns. 2. *The Cambridge of 1776*, with which is incorporated the diary of Dorothy Dudley, now first published, together with an historical sketch, etc. Edited by Arthur Gilman. Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Cambridge, 1875. 123 pp. illus. 12°. From the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, in exchange. The following extract from the preface well describes the book: "The wish of the editor and his co-laborers has been to present a picture of the Cambridge of 1776, putting the reader in possession of such facts as would enable him to realize the feelings of our fathers * * * and in some measure to appreciate the trials they unflinchingly endured." The Hannah Winthrop Chapter has greatly added to the interest and value of the book by binding in many photographs of places in and about Cambridge. 3. *An elaborate history and genealogy of the Ballous in America*. Compiled by Adin Ballou. A. & L. Ballou, publishers. 1323 pp. illus. 4°. Presented by the family of the Hon. Latimer W. Ballou through Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution. An exhaustive history of the family, together with many collateral lines. The book is well indexed. 4. *Index to American genealogies*. 5th edition. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1901. 352 pp. 4°. The last edition of this indispensable guide for genealogist. 5. *List of titles of genealogical articles in American periodicals and kindred works*. Giving the name and residence, and earliest date of the first settler of each family, and adding deficiencies in brackets. Joel Munsell's Sons. Albany, 1899. 165 pp. 4°. 6. *The American Genealogist*, being a catalogue of family histories, a bibliography of American genealogy, or a list of the title pages of books and pamphlets on family history published in American from 1771 to date. 5th edition. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1900. 7-16. *American Ancestry*; giving the name and descent in male line, of Americans whose ancestors settled in the United States previous to the Declaration of Independence. Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1887-1899. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. The last thirteen books received in exchange from the publishers. These are most useful books, long and favorably known to all workers in the genealogical field. 17. *Public papers of George Clinton*, first Governor of New York. Published by the State of New York as appendix "N" 7th Annual Report of the State historian. Albany, 1901. Vol. IV. From the New York State Library, in exchange. This volume covers the period from September, 1778, to June, 1779, and gives many facts relating to the military history of the State never before published. Especially interesting are the letters relating to the Indian massacres at Cherry Valley and elsewhere. 18. *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*. Vol. V. Part I. Contents: 1. *Proceedings of the First Provincial Congress*

of Georgia, 1775. 2. Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety 1775 to 1777. 3. Account of the siege of Savannah from a British sources. Published by the Savannah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a contribution to Georgia history. Savannah, 1901. XIV, 139 pp. 8°. A debt of gratitude is surely due to the Chapter through whose patriotic efforts the publication of so important an addition to Georgia history has been made possible. 19. Notes and Queries, historical, biographical and genealogical, relating chiefly to the interior of Pennsylvania. Edited by William H. Egle. Harrisburg Publishing Co. Harrisburg, 1901. Annual volume, 1900. Besides the usual amount of genealogical data, transcripts of church and town records, a number of Revolutionary muster rolls, diaries and orderly books are given. Presented by the Harrisburg Publishing Co.

20. Waynesboro. By Benjamin Mathias Nead. Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, 1900. 428 pp. illus. 4°. A history of the first 100 years of that town is here given. No attempt has been made to include genealogies, but all of material value relating to the life and growth of the place, with many historic items are presented. It is to be regretted that family histories were omitted. The typographical features are excellent. From the publishers. 21. Report on edible fungi of New York, 1895-1899. By Charles H. Peck, State botanist. University of the State of New York, Albany, 1900. 234 pp. 68 colored plates. 4°. From New York State Library, in exchange. 22. History of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., at Harrisburg. By William H. Egle and James M. Lamberton. Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, 1901. XV, 405 pp. illus. 8°. Presented by the Harrisburg Publishing Co. 23. Register of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1901, with lists of soldiers, sailors and patriots at whose burial places markers have been placed. Boston, 1901. 185. 70 pp. illus. 8°. Besides the list of the members admitted during the past year, and the Revolutionary records of their ancestors, a complete list is given of the Revolutionary soldiers, sailors and patriots throughout the country whose graves have been marked by the Sons of the American Revolution. 24. Chapter Sketches, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Patron Saints. Edited by Mary Philotheta Boot. Introduction by Charles Frederick Johnson, New Haven, Connecticut Chapters. It is with both pleasure and pride that I report the accession to our library of this monumental work of the Connecticut Daughters. In every respect it reflects great credit upon all whose combined efforts have produced such an important contribution to historical literature. The memoirs of the noble men and women from whom the majority of the Chapters derive their names, are arranged in groups the first representing the civil power; the second the military power; the third, relief service, followed by

a group of heroic women. Then come sketches of the seven towns whose names are borne by the Chapters, while the last monograph is devoted to Nathan Hale. After reading the book, the life of and the time, with its toils and struggles, seem more real, and the "Patron Saints" personal friends.

As thirty-four out of the forty-four Connecticut Chapters are named for women, it is evident that this volume is, above all, a lasting memorial to the Connecticut women whose names are thus commemorated.

26. History of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Philadelphia, 1879. 512 pp. illus. folio. From Mrs. Russell M. Whitney, through the Olean Chapter, in exchange. Many biographical and family sketches are to be found in this county history, as well as notices of the various towns within its borders. A number of the early settlers were either Revolutionary soldiers, or children of the same, and reference to their services at that time are scattered through the volume. This makes the third New York county history in our library.

27. Historical sketches of the town of Leicester, Mass., during the first century from its settlement. By Emory Washburn. Boston, John Wilson & Son, 1860. 2. 467 pp. 8°. Presented by the Chapter now forming at Leominster. A well written town history, containing many Revolutionary muster rolls, making it very useful in verifying military services. 28. Patriotic Citizenship. By Thomas J. Morgan. American Book Company, New York, 1895. 368 pp. 16°. From the publishers. A most useful little book, full of patriotic and inspiring selections gathered from many sources. The plan of the book is unique, and though intended for use in the public schools, it will be found of great assistance to those desiring to learn more about our flag and the "privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship." 29. History of Pettis County, Missouri. 1882. 1108 pp. 4°. From the Sedalia Chapter, in exchange. Many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers settled in Missouri and from the family lines included in this volume much genealogical information can be obtained. 30. Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, New York, 1901. 68 pp. Presented by the Society.

31. Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War. Prepared and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Boston, 1901. Volume 8. This volume of the Massachusetts archives brings the record of individual services down to "Jyp," inclusive.

Unbound Volumes.—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1900-1901. Philadelphia, 1901. 73 pp. 4°. From the Society, in exchange. The Royal House, Medford. Published by the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 8°. Presented by the Chapter. Year Book of the Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1901. 10 pp. 12°. Presented by the Chapter. Proceedings, 2nd Annual

State Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia. Held at Atlanta, Ga. 47 pp. 6th Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1901. Albany, 1901. 97 pp. 8°. The Landmark of Fraunces Tavern. By Melusina Fay Pierce, 2nd edition. Published by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. New York, 1901. 44 pp. 12°. An eloquent plea for the restoration of this landmark of the American Revolution, made famous as the scene of Washington's "Farewell" to his generals and aides. From the Society. Circular No. 55 of the California Sons of the American Revolution, 1901. 8 pp. From the Society. Program of the first State conference of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. Held at Waynesville, N. C., July 2-5, 1901. 8 pp. Report of State botanist, 1899. Albany, 1900. 43 pp. pl. 8°. An historical sermon delivered on the 175th anniversary of Christ Church, Boston; also historical notes on the North Church. By C. W. Duane. Boston, 1901. 57 pp. illus. From the Harriet Winthrop Chapter, in exchange. Pioneer Women of Wyoming; an address before the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. By Frederick C. Johnson. Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1901. Presented by Mrs. Katharine Searles McCartney. A very interesting picture of pioneer life in the Wyoming Valley before and after the Revolution, special attention being given to the hardships endured by the women.

Periodicals.—Spirit of '76, for August and September. Publications of the Southern History Association, for May, July and September. "Old Northwest" Genealogical quarterly, for July. William and Mary College Quarterly, for July. Essex Antiquarian, June to September. Connecticut Magazine, for July. Medford Historical Register, for July. Bulletin New York Public Library, June-September. Virginia Historical Magazine, for July. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for July. Annals of Iowa, for July. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for July. True Republic, July-September. Genealogical Advertiser, for June. Avery Notes and Queries, for August. Patriotic Review, for September.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,

October 2, 1901.

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the Librarian General be accepted with thanks to the donors of the books. Carried.

Miss McBlair said: "I would like a special vote of thanks to the State Regent of Connecticut for this rare volume."

Miss Hetzel moved that a special vote of thanks be sent by the Librarian General to the State Regent of Connecticut for this rare and beautiful volume. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood presented, on the part of Mrs. Tulloch, the REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS, stating that Mrs. Tulloch had been ill and was unable to attend the Board meeting, but sent greeting and hoped to be present at the next meeting.

The report read as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: The following resignations of Chapter Regents are presented for acceptance: Mrs. Eliza C. M. Tift, of Tifton, Georgia; Miss Mary Adelia Harris, of Cedartown, Georgia, and Miss Clara Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Three regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Annie F. N. Edwards, Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Laura D. Worley, Ellettsville, Indiana, and Mrs. Grace Van E. Gladding, Norwich, N. Y.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regent appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Sarah Jaques Bozeman, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Phelps Gillett Allen, Estherville, Iowa; Mrs. Martha Dorinda Joslin England, Leominster, Massachusetts; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Barret, Montana; Mrs. Jean Morrison Rapp, Las Vegas, New Mexico; Mrs. Addie Donnell Van Noppen, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Scofield Clifford, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. Antha Clift Buxton, Middletown Springs, Vermont; Miss Anna Mary Riddlich, Suffolk, Virginia, and Miss Margaret Medora Hurlbut, Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 10; Charter applications issued, 9; Charters issued, 15: "Lewis," Eufaula, Alabama; "Joseph Habersham," Atlanta, Georgia; "Hannah Weston," Machias, Maine; "Lydia Darrah," Lowell, Massachusetts; "Nancy Hunter," Cape Girardeau, Missouri; "Nathaniel Woodhull," New York, N. Y.; "James Madison," Madison, N. Y.; "Jackson-Madison," Jackson, Tennessee; "Frances Bland Randolph," Petersburg, Virginia; "Virginia Dare," Tacoma, Washington; "Colonel Charles Lewis," Point Pleasant, West Virginia; "John Bell," Madison, Wisconsin; "Tyrona," Lake Mills, Wisconsin; and the re-issue of the "Maricopa," Phoenix, Arizona, and "Kettle Creek," Washington, Georgia. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters written, —.

WHEREAS, The members of the "Andrew Jackson" Chapter of Edgefield, South Carolina, have been dropped for non-payment of dues, and the members of the "Susannah Elliott" Chapter of La Grange, Georgia, have been placed at large, and those of the "Elizabeth Zane" Chapter of Zanesville, Ohio, have sent in their resignations, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters requests that the National Board of Management declare these three Chapters null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

On motion of Mrs. Lindsay an expression of sympathy was sent Mrs. Tulloch on account of her illness.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 31—Sept. 30, 1901.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Amount on hand at last report, | \$19,663 17 |
| Annual dues, June (\$1,093.00, less \$43.00 refunded), | \$1,050 00 |
| “ “ July (\$651.00, “ \$15.00 “ | 636 00 |
| “ “ Aug. (\$743.00 “ \$11.00 “ | 732 00 |
| “ “ Sept. (\$938.00 “ \$81.00 “ | 857 00 |
| Initiation fees, June (\$290.00, “ \$5.00 “ | 204 00 |
| “ “ July (\$75.00, “ \$1.00 “ | 74 00 |
| “ “ Aug. (\$144.00, “ \$2.00 “ | 142 00 |
| “ “ Sept. (\$293.00, “ \$6.00 “ | 287 00 |
| Blanks, | 7 89 |
| New Certificates, | 3 00 |
| Current interest, | 267 80 |
| Ribbon sales, | 1 00 |
| Rosette “ | 9 90 |
| Stationery commissions from Caldwell & Co., .. | 12 51 |

Total increase of the 4 months,..... \$4,284 10

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total current fund, | \$23,947 27 |
| Less amount voted to permanent fund by 10th Congress. | 6,000 00 |
| | <hr/> \$17,947 27 |

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Files, | \$1 35 |
|--------------|--------|

Office of Recording Secretary General.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Stenographer, 4 months' salary, | \$400 00 |
| Extra clerical service, 2 days, | 2 00 |
| 12 special tin boxes for records, | 15 00 |
| 3,114 seals for certificates, etc., | 7 90 |
| Messenger, telegrams, etc., | 5 19 |
| Office supplies, | 8 90 |
| Advertisement of Flag Day in "Post," | 3 50 |

Office of Corresponding Secretaries General.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Clerical service, | \$40 00 |
| 10,000 copies officers' list, | 52 00 |
| 10,000 application blanks, | 83 65 |
| 2,000 copies amendments to be voted on, | 19 50 |
| 4,000 copies amendments to constitution, passed, | 15 25 |
| Office supplies, | 3 50 |

213 90

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Clerical service, 4 months, | \$312 25 |
| Chairs, | 7 50 |
| Engrossing 16 charters, | 8 00 |
| 50 cloth envelopes, | 4 25 |
| 200 charter application forms, | 4 25 |
| Messenger, telegrams, etc., | 2 91 |

339 16

Office of Registrar General.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Clerical service, 4 months, | \$703 96 |
| Repairs to typewriter, | 6 75 |
| Office furniture, | 28 50 |
| Badge permits, | 5 50 |
| Binding 7 volumes records, | 21 00 |
| 2,000 mailing tubes, | 23 00 |
| Messenger, expressage and office supplies, ... | 18 53 |

807 24

Office of Treasurer General.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Clerical service, 4 months, | \$602 50 |
| Revenue stamps, | 1 00 |
| 1,000 vouchers and 2 bill books, | 17 50 |
| Electric fan, | 21 00 |
| Table, | 2 35 |
| 3 check books, | 18 75 |
| Mimeographing 200 letters, | 2 00 |
| Auditing accounts, May 1—July 31, | 30 00 |
| Messenger, | 50 |
| Office supplies, | 8 15 |

703 75

*Office of Historian General.**Lineage Book Account.*

| | |
|---|----------|
| Clerical service, 4 months, | \$520 00 |
| Publishing 1,000 copies, Vol. XIII, | 556 00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Postage, | 26 50 |
| Making 2 plates, | 16 00 |
| Expressage and office supplies, | 4 30 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total expense, Lineage Book, 4 months,.. | 1,122 80 |
| Less receipts from sales, | 60 10 |

Net expense of Lineage Book, 4 months,..... 1,062 70

Office of Librarian General.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Clerical service, 3 months, | \$180 00 |
| Expressage, | 3 94 |
| 1,000 index cards, | 2 25 |
| Vol. 8, Massachusetts archives, | 3 25 |
| | 189 44 |

General Office.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Curator's salary, 4 months, | \$340 00 |
| Office supplies, | 20 48 |
| Cleaning rooms and moving furniture, | 12 00 |
| Repairing furniture, | 4 85 |
| Typewriting paper, ribbon, &c., | 16 60 |
| Putting up awnings, | 3 00 |
| Packing Buffalo exhibit, | 4 48 |
| Table case for " " | 4 60 |
| | 406 01 |

Magazine Account.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Editor's salary, 4 months, | \$333 34 |
| Business Manager's salary, 4 months,..... | 300 00 |
| Postage for Editor, | 10 00 |
| Quarterly allowance for genealogical department, | 12 50 |
| Publishing June number, | 391 18 |
| " July " | 364 73 |
| " Aug. " | 262 31 |
| " Sept. " | 271 97 |
| Auditing accounts, May 1—July 31, | 10 00 |
| 500 bills and 1,000 postals, | 14 75 |
| 11 half-tone plates, | 31 30 |
| Binding 1 volume, | 1 25 |
| Stationery, | 6 55 |
| Office expenses, | 39 79 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total expense of magazine, 4 months, | \$2,049 67 |
| Less receipts from subscriptions, &c.,.... | 781 15 |

Net expense of the magazine for the 4 months,.... 1,268 52

State Regents' Postage.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| New Hampshire, | \$8 50 | |
| New Jersey, | 10 00 | |
| Pennsylvania, | 5 00 | |
| Wisconsin, 1¼ years, | 13 35 | |
| | <hr/> | 36 85 |

State Regents' Stationery.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| Connecticut, | \$1 42 | |
| Georgia, | 1 28 | |
| Illinois, | 1 42 | |
| Massachusetts, | 2 77 | |
| Michigan, | 5 40 | |
| New Jersey, | 1 42 | |
| Ohio, | 2 84 | |
| Pennsylvania, | 2 84 | |
| South Carolina, | 1 42 | |
| Virginia, | 1 42 | |
| | <hr/> | 22 23 |

Postage for Active Officers.

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, | \$2 30 | |
| Recording Secretary General, | 12 94 | |
| Registrar General, | 5 94 | |
| Treasurer General, | 1 60 | |
| Librarian General, | 1 00 | |
| Historian General, | 1 00 | |
| General office, | 9 43 | |
| On application blanks, | 30 00 | |
| “ certificates, | 60 00 | |
| 4,000 stamped envelopes, | 86 40 | |
| | <hr/> | 210 61 |

Officers' Stationery.

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| President General, | \$26 84 | |
| Recording Secretary General, | 9 83 | |
| Corresponding Secretary General, | 3 56 | |
| Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, | 7 85 | |
| Historian General, | 2 85 | |
| Treasurer General, | 19 50 | |
| Registrar General, | 3 63 | |
| General office, | 9 90 | |
| | <hr/> | 83 96 |

Smithsonian Report Expenses.

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| Messenger service and expressage, 3d report,... | \$2 75 | |
| Photograph of Gen. Miranda's tomb for 4th report, | 4 00 | |
| Making 4 plates for 3d report, | 14 60 | |
| 2 dozen pads, for index " | 50 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total expense of report for 4 months,.... | \$21 85 | |
| Less amount received from sales of 2d report, | 2 19 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Net expense of report for the 4 months, | | 19 66 |

Spoons for Real Daughters.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-------|
| Buffington, Mrs. Cynthia, <i>Eunice Sterling Chapter</i> , Kansas; | | | |
| Cady, Mrs. Harriet E., <i>Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | | | |
| Ferguson, Mrs. Rachel Elting, <i>Hendrick Hudson Chapter</i> , New York; | | | |
| Fite, Mrs. Polly, <i>General Sumter Chapter</i> , Ala- bama; | | | |
| Gilbert, Miss Harriet M., Boston, Massachu- setts; | | | |
| Gillett, Mrs. Susannah A., <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wis- consin; | | | |
| Hearn, Mrs. Anne H., <i>Peter Forney Chapter</i> , Alabama; | | | |
| McNeely, Mrs. Mary, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia; | | | |
| Maddox, Mrs. Ruth, " " " | | | |
| Georgia; | | | |
| Phipps, Mrs. Polly, " " " | | | |
| Georgia; | | | |
| Squire, Mrs. Nancy W., <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio; | | | |
| Story, Mrs. Mary, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia; | | | |
| Todd, Mrs. Mary E. F., <i>Prudence Wright Chapter</i> , Massachusetts; | | | |
| Webb, Mrs. Esther W., <i>Deborah Champion Chapter</i> , New York; | | | |
| Wilson, Mrs. Pauling, <i>Joseph Habersham Chapter</i> , Georgia, | | | 35 80 |

Support of Real Daughters.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Rent, groceries and burial expenses of Mrs. Eunice P. Davis, Massachusetts, | 41 00 |
|---|-------|

Tenth Continental Congress.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Engrossing resolutions for Mrs. Daniel Lothrop..... | 30 00 |
|---|-------|

Directory Account.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| Electric fan for office of directory, | \$16 00 | |
| Office supplies for directory work, | 26 50 | |
| Commission paid to advertising agent..... | 49 58 | |
| Postage, paper and scissors, | 9 00 | |
| Wrappers, | 3 75 | |
| Rent of typewriters, | 44 50 | |
| Clerical service, | 814 50 | |
| | <hr/> | 963 83 |

Certificates.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 2,000 certificates, | \$130 00 | |
| Engrossing 1,516 certificates, | 151 60 | |
| | <hr/> | 281 60 |

Rosettes.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Purchase of 200 for sale, | 40 00 |
|---------------------------------|-------|

Rent of Office and Storeroom.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| For 4 months, | 598 00 |
|---------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total disbursements of Current Fund,..... | \$7,798 10 |
| Balance in bank, September 30, 1901, Current Fund, uninvested, | 10,149 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$17,947 27 |

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 4% U. S., registered bonds, face value,..... | \$2,000 00 |
| 2% " " " " " " | 8,000 00 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total current investment, Sept. 30, 1901, | \$10,000 00 |
|---|-------------|

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Cash in Metropolitan Bank, | \$1,829 94 |
| Cash in Washington Loan & Trust Co., | 8,319 23 |
| Bonds of current investment, as above, face value, | 10,000 00 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total assets of current fund, Sept. 30, 1901, | \$20,149 17 |
|---|-------------|

FORT CRAILO FUND.

As previously reported, \$48 05

PERMANENT FUND.

Amount on hand at last report, \$13.746 17

Charter Fees.

| | |
|---|--------|
| John Bell Chapter, <i>Wisconsin</i> , | \$5 00 |
| Nancy Hunter Chapter, <i>Wisconsin</i> , | 5 00 |
| Lydia Darrah Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , | 5 00 |
| Virginia Dare Chapter, <i>Washington</i> , | 5 00 |
| George Walton Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> , | 5 00 |
| Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> , | 5 00 |

Commissions.

| | |
|--|--------|
| On china sales by Wright, | 3 05 |
| On record shields by Caldwell & Co., | 50 |
| On spoon sales by Tyndale & Van Roden, ... | 3 10 |
| On insignia sales by Tyndale & Van Roden, | 198 00 |

Continental Hall Contributions.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Mrs. Mary Isabella Hervey, Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , | 50 00 |
| William Ellery Chapter, <i>Rhode Island</i> , | 25 00 |
| Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Emma L. Thompson, Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , | 25 00 |

Life Memberships.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bourland, Mrs. Mary Adding, <i>Nathan Hale Chap- ter</i> , Minnesota, | 12 50 |
| Du Bois, Mrs. John E., <i>Du Bois Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania, | 12 50 |
| Godcharles, Esther B., <i>Shikelimo Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania, | 12 50 |
| Griffith, Mrs. Hattie N., <i>Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter</i> , Connecticut, | 12 50 |
| McCalmont, Mrs. Harriet Osbourne, <i>Venango Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, | 12 50 |
| McLean, Rose, <i>Washington Court House Chapter</i> , Ohio, | 12 50 |
| Whittlesey, Mrs. Caroline B., <i>Peace Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts, | 12 50 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Interest on permanent investment, | 932 79 |
| Transfer of amount voted to fund by 10th Cong., | 6,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total increase for the 4 months, | 7,379 94 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total cash of permanent fund, Sept. 30, 1901, | \$21,126 11 |

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| U. S. registered 2% bonds, face value, | \$14,000 00 |
| “ “ 3% “ “ “ | 11,000 00 |
| “ “ 4% “ “ “ | 27,000 00 |
| “ “ 5% “ “ “ | 6,000 00 |
| American Security & Trust Co., 4% debenture bonds, | 1,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |

Total permanent investment, face value, \$59,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Cash in American Security & Trust Co., as above, | \$21,126 11 |
| Bonds of permanent investment, as above, face value, | 59,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |

Total permanent assets, Sept. 30, 1901, \$80,126 11

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Oct. 2, 1901.

Approved.

Mrs. Henry announced that she had some letters addressed to the Corresponding Secretary General, which, in the absence of that officer, she was requested to read.

Miss Mickley moved: "That these letters be not read to the Board, as the Independence Hall Chapter matter had been referred to a committee to be appointed at the Continental Congress of 1901."

After some discussion this was put to the vote.

The President General said: "The Chair being in doubt, will call for a rising vote."

Eleven voting in favor of the motion (of not reading the letters): eight in the negative. It was, therefore, ordered that the letters be not read.

Mrs. Lippitt said: Madam President, with the permission of the Board I will present this motion: "I move that the Board reaffirm its rule and practice, of many years standing, namely: That

all questions pertaining to Chapter matters be referred to the respective State Regents; and that, in furtherance of the spirit of this rule, in the absence of any State Regent, the Board will defer listening to the presentation of affairs relating to Chapter matters in her State until she has had due and timely notice of such presentation; and that in her absence no one shall be allowed to state her supposed petition or opinion, unless authorized in writing so to do by the State Regent herself."

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio; also by Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. Motion carried.

The State Regent of Florida read to the Board a report of the Daughters of the American Revolution work done in Florida after the disastrous fire there, some months since.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That the Board in accepting the report of the State Regent of Florida, give an expression of their appreciation of her Daughters of the American Revolution work for those in distress in Florida, by a rising vote of thanks."

Motion carried, all present rising.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That we also thank the State Regent of Florida for her judicious and timely use of the funds." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS was presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay, as follows:

There was a meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee on Tuesday, October 1st. The absence of many of the members was regretted; but letters were received expressing their interest in the work.

Your Committee has the pleasure of reporting the results of some very fine work of Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina. By using some of her best efforts in the English language she persuaded Dr. B. H. Teague, of Aiken, S. C., to give his whole collection of relics to the Society. We understand it is not a large collection, but a most rare and valuable one, and he has been years in making the collection.

Mrs. Waring thinks that his photograph should be sent with the articles, and that they be termed "The B. H. Teague" collection. Your Committee gladly accepted Mrs. Waring's suggestion, and the following letter was written to Dr. Teague:

(Copy)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 26, 1901.

Dr. B. H. Teague,

Aiken, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been informed by Mrs. Waring of your generosity to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in giving into their charge your collection of valuable relics.

The case in the Smithsonian Institution which will contain your

relics is under the special charge of men of science, and they will not only be secure as possible, but will be under the tender care of the Daughters, who will feel a pride in them. Will you do us the honor of allowing us to place your photograph with them?

You will have the gratitude not only of our Committee, but of the entire Society.

Believe me, my dear Sir, as Chairman of the Committee, and personally, I am most appreciative of your gracious gift, and permit me, in behalf of the Committee, to thank you.

With sincere wishes for your welfare,

Most cordially,

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

In the last report of the Committee, which was a verbal one, some papers were presented to the Society. In the minutes we notice that they are simply spoken of as being fac-similes of five papers—four commissions in the Revolutionary army and one furlough signed by George Washington, John Hancock and other historic men. These papers were issued to Rufus Lincoln, and are presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Cornelia W. (Lincoln) Davol.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,

Chairman.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,

RACHEL H. LARIMER MELLON.

October, 1901.

Mrs. Lindsay said: "I have also a photograph of a 'Real Daughter,' which was presented through Mrs. Akers; another letter from Mrs. Waring, in which she speaks of having secured three other valuable relics for the Society."

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was extended the Committee for this report.

Miss Lovell, State Regent of Mississippi, presented to the Committee a gold sovereign of the time of George III.

Mrs. Lindsay: "Madam President, may I ask that a rising vote of thanks be extended the State Regent of Mississippi for this gift?"

This was acknowledged by the Board on the part of the Society and the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. Wiles: "Madam President, I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn until two o'clock tomorrow." Motion carried.

Mrs. Smoot being ill, Mrs. Henry read the REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE, as follows:

Material ordered:

June 26th, 2,000 folders; subscription blanks for Business Manager of Magazine.

June 27th, 500 postal cards.

June 29th, 500 receipt postals for Treasurer General.

July 6th, 1 doz. permit books.

July 12th, 4,000 stamped envelopes; Badge permits, 9 books, 100 per each.

July 15th, 200 Charter applications.

July 30th, 500 postals for Business Manager of Magazine.

July 31st, 1,000 Directory wrappers; 1,000 postals about Lineage Books.

Sept. 14th, 2,000 notification cards for Registrar General.

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
RACHEL H. LARIMER MELLON,
ELLA L. JEWETT.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE was read by Miss Hetzel, as acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Sternberg:

The total amount of bills approved from May 31st to October 1st, was \$8,987.84. Of this amount I have approved bills amounting to \$8,644.59, the balance, \$343.25, were approved by Mrs. Sternberg before her departure from the country. The largest sums expended have been for:

| | |
|--|------------|
| The American Monthly Magazine, | \$2,049 67 |
| The Lineage Book, | 1,162 50 |
| The Directory, | 963 83 |
| Certificates, and engrossing same, | 281 60 |
| Rent, | 558 00 |
| Postage for Officers, | 210 61 |
| State Regents' postage, | 36 85 |
| State Regents' stationery, | 22 23 |
| Miscellaneous stationery, | 83 96 |
| Amendments, | 34 75 |
| Spoons for 15 "Real Daughters," | 35 80 |
| Office supplies, and cleaning furniture, | 41 93 |
| Pay roll for 4 months, | 3,002 50 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Finance Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

October 2, 1901.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Auditor, Mr. Bushnell, stating that the accounts of the Treasurer General were entirely correct.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON 3RD SMITHSONIAN REPORT was given verbally, as follows: "When complete this report will occupy about 400 pages; the last report was 345, with the index. I suppose the index will be about 60 pages. It will be a much larger book than

the preceding volume and will have 84 plates, instead of 51, as in the last one. The reading of the proof the first, second and third times, is about complete; the index proof has just come back and I have begun on that, with my husband's help. The volume will be out either this month or early next month. According to the action of the Board, I ordered 100 volumes to be delivered here."

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

On motion, this report was accepted with thanks to the compiler. An expression of thanks was also extended by the Board to Mr. Darwin.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was read: The Magazine Committee met on October 2d, at 902 F street. The members who were present were able to report to the Chairman a decided advancement of interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, as evinced by inquiries and letters concerning it, and also by having, during their summer travels personally endeavored to increase its circulation, especially among Chapters in small towns, somewhat removed from the center of the Daughters of the American Revolution movement. In one instance, in a town where no Chapter of our Society exists, some copies of the Magazine were given to a few ladies summering there, with the suggestion that they should institute "piazza readings" from patriotic papers printed in those magazines, with a discussion of the incidents of American history contained therein; thus, perchance, bringing to light hidden treasures of patriotic traditions, and local heirlooms of Revolutionary times.

The summer vacation is not a time especially conclusive to activity, yet are we sure that good seed has been widely sown, and that the harvest of the coming season will show encouraging results.

There is no special suggestion or recommendation emanating from the Magazine Committee this month, Madam President. The Editor writes most cheerfully; the Business Manager reports most favorably and hopefully, and your Magazine Committee, as a unit, desires to report itself ready for winter work and activity, with renewed energy.

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION was given verbally by the Chairman, Mrs. Lockwood, as follows: Madam President, I have no written report, but of course you have heard the reports from all the officers of each department, which, in a measure, cover any report that I could make. But I desire to say that the work, as far as can be seen, was never in better condition than at this time. The Card Catalogue is literally up to date. There were a few marriages

that were not reported promptly (people are, it seems, more ready to marry than to report it), and this hindered somewhat the work of the Directory; but aside from that, the work is up, and I think each one here feels her own responsibility and is endeavoring to give her best efforts to the work."

Report accepted.

Report of the Credential Committee was given by Mrs. Lockwood, in the absence of Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman.

After some discussion of the report, Miss Frazer moved that this report be approved without the signatures, which may be attached later.

Motion carried, and report ordered to be printed.

Mrs. Wiles moved: "That one copy of all papers sent to Chapter Regents be sent to the State Regents." Motion carried.

At 6.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 2 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, *October 4, 1901.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved: "To reconsider the motion in regard to reading the letters in regard to the Independence Hall Chapter."

President General: "Ladies, you have heard the motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania to reconsider the motion of yesterday." All in favor of this will say "aye." It was so ordered.

Miss Hetzel moved that the acting Corresponding Secretary General read the letters in question. This was done.

After much discussion the following motion by Mrs. Eagan, amended by Mrs. Wiles and Mrs. Lockwood, was offered: "I move that Miss Baird-Huey be granted her request for a full copy of charges made against her by the then State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Roberts, either written or oral ('charges' to be interpreted according to the discretion of the Executive Committee), in Board meeting of February 7, 1901; these papers to be examined by Executive Committee. And further resolved, that the Executive Committee have authority to consult a lawyer in this matter, and no action to be taken until reported and acted upon by the Board."

The question was called and a rising vote was taken; thirteen voting in the affirmative, and three in the negative. Motion carried. The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

Miss Hetzel moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance

with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented a supplementary report.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: I wish to add to my report a request to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a Chapter at Leicester, Massachusetts, to be known as the "Colonel Henshaw" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

Report accepted and request granted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the firm of Caldwell & Co. in regard to the contract proposed to be made with Miss Dutcher.

Mrs. Scott was requested to take the Chair.

A good deal of discussion followed.

The President General resumed the Chair.

After more discussion on this subject, Mrs. Scott moved: "That the National Board of Management request the President General to hold Caldwell & Co. to their responsibility in the matter of this contract." Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That this Board send resolutions of condolence to the family of Mrs. Field." Motion carried

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That a committee be appointed by the President General to draw up resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Hogg in her great affliction, the death of her husband." Motion carried by a rising vote.

Miss Mickley presented for the approval of the Board a form of application for membership in the National Society, permission for which had been granted at a previous meeting of the Board.

Upon examination of the same, it was moved and carried that this form of application be accepted and that it be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Lindsay asked that the proceedings of this meeting be copied for her by the stenographer, presenting the request in the form of a motion, seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, and carried. The same was granted Mrs. Wiles, upon request.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the matter of appointing a stenographer for the Eleventh Continental Congress be deferred until the November meeting of the National Board." Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This was granted, upon motion. The Recording Sec-

retary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the instructions of the National Board of Management, the ballot had been cast for the members presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Crosman said: "Madam President: As a member of the Committee appointed to have the early minutes of the Society transcribed, I would like to offer the following: Resolved, That the Board express its appreciation of the timely and efficient aid given to the Committee appointed to transcribe the early minutes of the Society, by Mrs. Gahoon, who worked frequently after office hours to do this, assisted by Miss Maclay and Miss Finckel, and that we now thank them for this generous aid by a rising vote of thanks." It was so done.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was read as follows: To the Auditing Committee, National Board of Managers, Daughters of the American Revolution. Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have completed the detailed examination of the accounts of your Treasurer General, to and inclusive of the month of September, and find that the balance admitted by that officer on the 30th of said month is correct, and that the entries in the book are in proper form.

I have also examined the accounts of the Business Manager of the Magazine, and find them correct.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

October 4, 1901.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President: I have to-day the pleasure of presenting the 13th volume of the Lineage Book. Two hundred and eighty-three Chapters have been furnished with sets of the Lineage Book, and before the next meeting I will have a list of the names of Chapters in the different States that have received the twelve volumes.

Madam President: Since our last meeting a great sorrow has come upon this Nation and this Society. The death of our beloved President by the hand of an assassin. When the terrible news of his death reached this office there was not an officer within call and the Curator had been called to the bedside of a dying relative. Hearing this in Maryland, I came at once to Washington, reaching here on the morning of Monday, September 16th. I met the Registrar General on my way to the office. We telegraphed to the President General for authority to close the office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-

day; but receiving no answer, I wrote the order which the Registrar General also signed, closing this office on those days. During the afternoon we received a telegram from the President General, requesting that a memorial service be held by the Daughters. As it was too late to get them together, we issued a request that the Daughters in the District should on Tuesday, September 19th, the day sacred to memorial services, meet at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of which our lamented Chief Magistrate was a member. There were so few Daughters in Washington at that time and the time was too short to reach those at a distance, that this seemed the only course possible.

Trusting this may meet the approval of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That should any occasion of national moment arise, causing the closing of the offices of the United States Government, that the office of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be closed." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS: Madam President: I have the honor to report that I have examined the By-Laws of the following Chapters: "Springfield, of Ohio; "Rainier," of Seattle, Washington; "Distaff," of St. Paul, Minnesota; "Mercy Warren," of Springfield, Massachusetts; "Jennie McNeal," of Salt Lake City, Utah; "Elizabeth Wadsworth," of Portland, Maine; "Nathan Hale," of St. Paul, Minnesota; "Watauga," of Memphis, Tennessee; "Lydia Cobb," of Taunton, Massachusetts; "Judea," of Washington and Litchfield, Connecticut; "Mohegan," of Sing Sing, New York; "Melzingah," of Fishkill, New York; Madison county—"Mary Ball," of Tacoma, Washington; "Sagoyewatha," of Seneca Falls, New York; "Army and Navy," of Washington, District of Columbia; "Ostego," of Cooperstown, New York; Onondaga—"Lycoming," of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and "Chicago," of Chicago, Illinois.

At the meeting of the National Board, December 6, 1899, on motion of Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, the State Regents were empowered to examine the By-Laws of the Chapters of their respective States and report to the Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws.

In accordance with this action of the Board, I have received reports from the State Regents of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Nebraska, which I enclose.

(Signed)

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
Chairman of Committee on By-Laws, N. S. D. A. R.

February, 1901.

Report accepted.

At 7.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess for refreshment until 7.30. The President General ordered lunch, which was served at the rooms.

The President General called the meeting to order at 7.45.

Miss Lovell moved: "That the Recording Secretary General write Mrs. Draper that the report of the Librarian General is made to the Board and published in the Magazine." Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That those members who have not paid their dues for the required length of time be dropped from the Society, but that their names be not read." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay read for the approval of the Board the telegram which it was proposed to send to Mr. Van Roden, as follows:

Mr. George Van Roden, of J. E. Caldwell & Co.,

902 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

"Will it not be possible for you to meet the National Board at headquarters at ten to-morrow morning."

This was approved by the Board and the telegram sent to Caldwell & Co.

Mrs. Scott moved: "That when we adjourn, an informal meeting of the Board be held to-morrow morning at 11.00 for the purpose of meeting the representative of Caldwell & Co. on business, to be followed by a short formal meeting for the purpose of reporting the result of the informal meeting." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel, Chairman of the Committee on Ancestral Bars, made a short report, which was accepted.

Miss Lovell moved: "That the choice of the Committee on Ancestral Bars be sustained by the Board." Carried.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

June 1 to September 30, 1901.

| | |
|--|----------|
| To subscription as per voucher and cash register, | \$556 60 |
| To sale of extra copies, | 24 01 |
| To cut of Real Daughter, | 3 00 |
| To advertisements, | 181 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Amount delivered to Treasurer General, | \$764 61 |
| Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment: | |
| To printing June number, including mailing and postage, . | \$391 18 |
| To printing July number, including mailing and postage, . | 364 73 |
| To printing August number, including mailing and postage, . | 362 31 |
| To printing September number, including mailing and postage, | 271 97 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Salary of Editor, four months, | 333 34 |
| Salary of Business Manager, four months, | 300 00 |
| Half-tone plates and cuts, | 31 30 |

McGill & Wallace:

| | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| 500 receipt postals, furnished and printed, | \$6 25 | |
| 500 expiration postals, | 6 25 | |
| 500 bill-heads, | 2 25 | |
| | | 14 75 |
| To postage, Editor, | | 10 00 |
| To Mrs. Newcomb, quarterly payment on Genealogical Department, | | 12 50 |
| To Caldwell & Co., stationery, | | 6 55 |
| To Hodges, Binding Vol. XVIII, | | 1 25 |
| To Auditing, May, June, July, | | 10 00 |
| To Office expenses, July, August and September, as per itemized account rendered and attached, | | 23 26 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,033 14 |

OFFICE EXPENSES.

June 1 to September 30, 1901.

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| To mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per voucher, | \$3 95 | |
| To postage, four months, | 8 44 | |
| To extra postage due, | 02 | |
| To postal cards, 125, | 1 25 | |
| To express, | 90 | |
| To freight and cartage, June numbers, | \$2 05 | |
| To freight and cartage, July numbers, | 1 74 | |
| To freight and cartage, August numbers, | 1 25 | |
| To freight and cartage, September numbers, | 1 30 | |
| | | 6 34 |
| To telegrams, | | 1 03 |
| To falcon files, | | 90 |
| To one registered letter, 8c.; sharpening knife, 10c.; messenger, 15c.; janitor, 10c., | | 43 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$23 26 |

The summer has been a busy one, for besides the regular work in connection with getting out the several numbers of the Magazine and of keeping the mail up to date, etc., over one thousand bills for delinquent subscriptions have been sent out.

The receipts show \$181 received for advertisements, but there are other new ones which do not figure among the receipts as yet.

These advertisements have come through the Business Manager's office and not through our agent. I received a call, however, from Mr. Limeburner in August, and he expressed the belief that their efforts during the summer will bring in some business this fall and

winter. It is necessarily slow work, building up a business among general advertisers for a new medium.

During my absence from the city for a part of September, I made arrangements with one of the young ladies in the office to acknowledge the receipt of all mail containing money, and to forward to the Editor any that was meant for her department, and to me any which needed my immediate attention. I, of course, reimbursed her for this, as the work was done out of office hours. At my own expense, however.

I have not received many replies from the circulars which I sent out to all Chapter Regents urging them to appoint agents for the Magazine in the Chapters. Where this has been done the good results are being seen. It would be very helpful if the State Regents would bring the matter of the Magazine before the State conferences and show that no member can be an intelligent voter who does not know what the National Board is doing and does not keep in touch with the work accomplished by the Chapters throughout the country.

We were much disappointed in the appearance of the cover of the July number, owing to the unsatisfactory plate, as a result of the engravers not having reinforced the drawing before making plate. There was not time to have the new one prepared for the August number, but the September number shows a great improvement. In connection with this, I must call attention to the difference in the appearance of the Magazine owing to the cutting of the leaves, a change which I think some felt was due to the new cover, not realizing the true reason. I, therefore, bring before you an uncut copy, that you may see how materially the appearance of the Magazine is improved when in its original size. I have received some rather severe letters in criticism of the cutting of the leaves, two from gentlemen who preserve the Magazine for binding, which necessitates their being cut twice.

Realizing that cutting the leaves always impares the value of a periodical for binding, as well as its general appearance, I was sorry that I did not know when the matter was being discussed in the Board. In the single number of the Congressional Proceedings the difference was not serious, as it could be overcome by careful binding. On the other hand, I have heard from other subscribers who prefer the cut leaves, because they find it less trouble.

In any event, it is probably wiser to let the Magazine be of uniform size throughout the volume.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

At 9.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn

(Signed)

ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Recording Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

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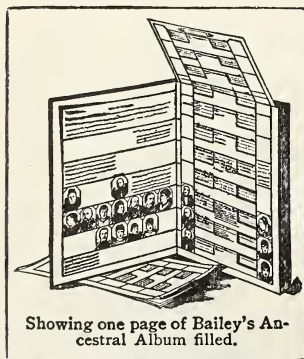
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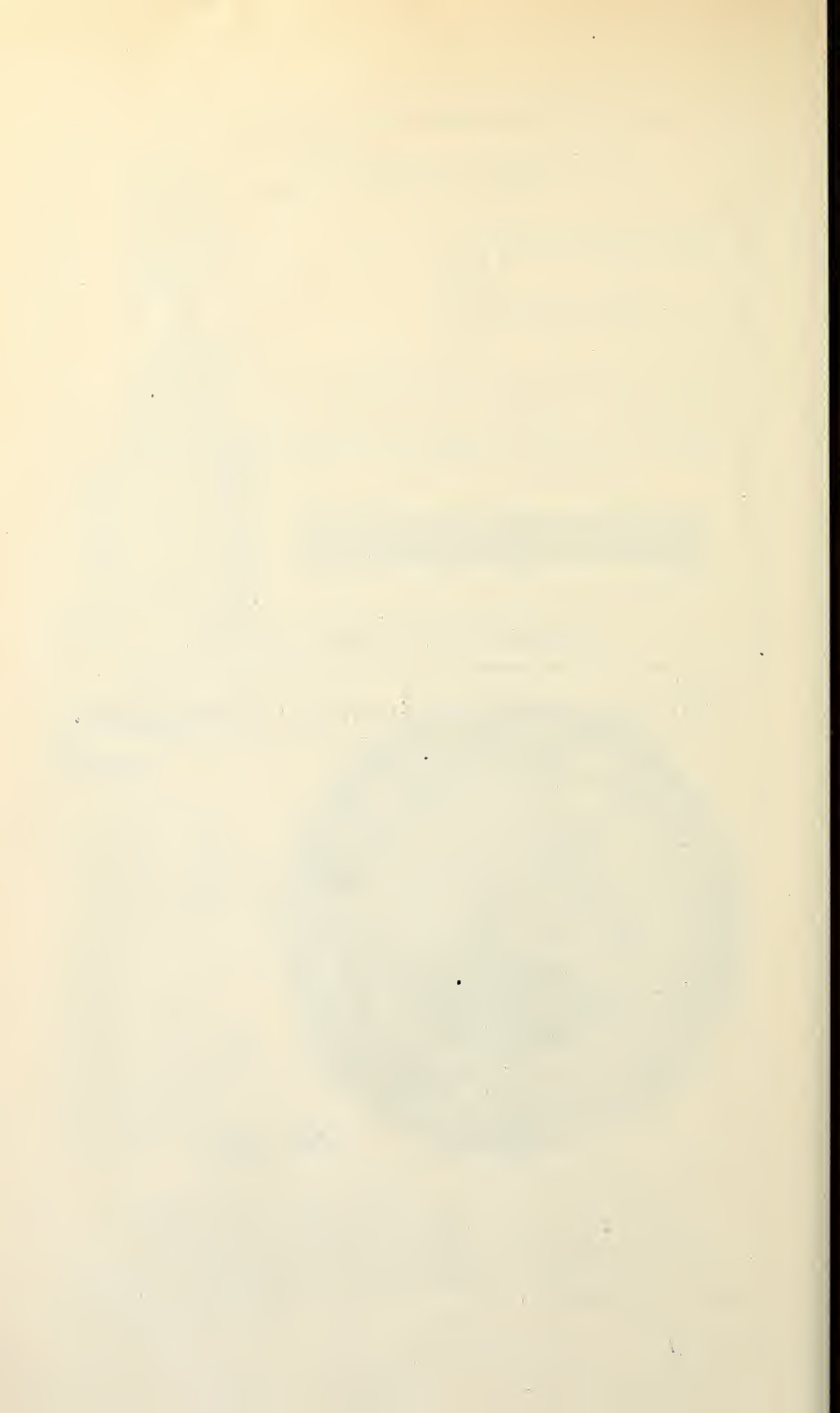
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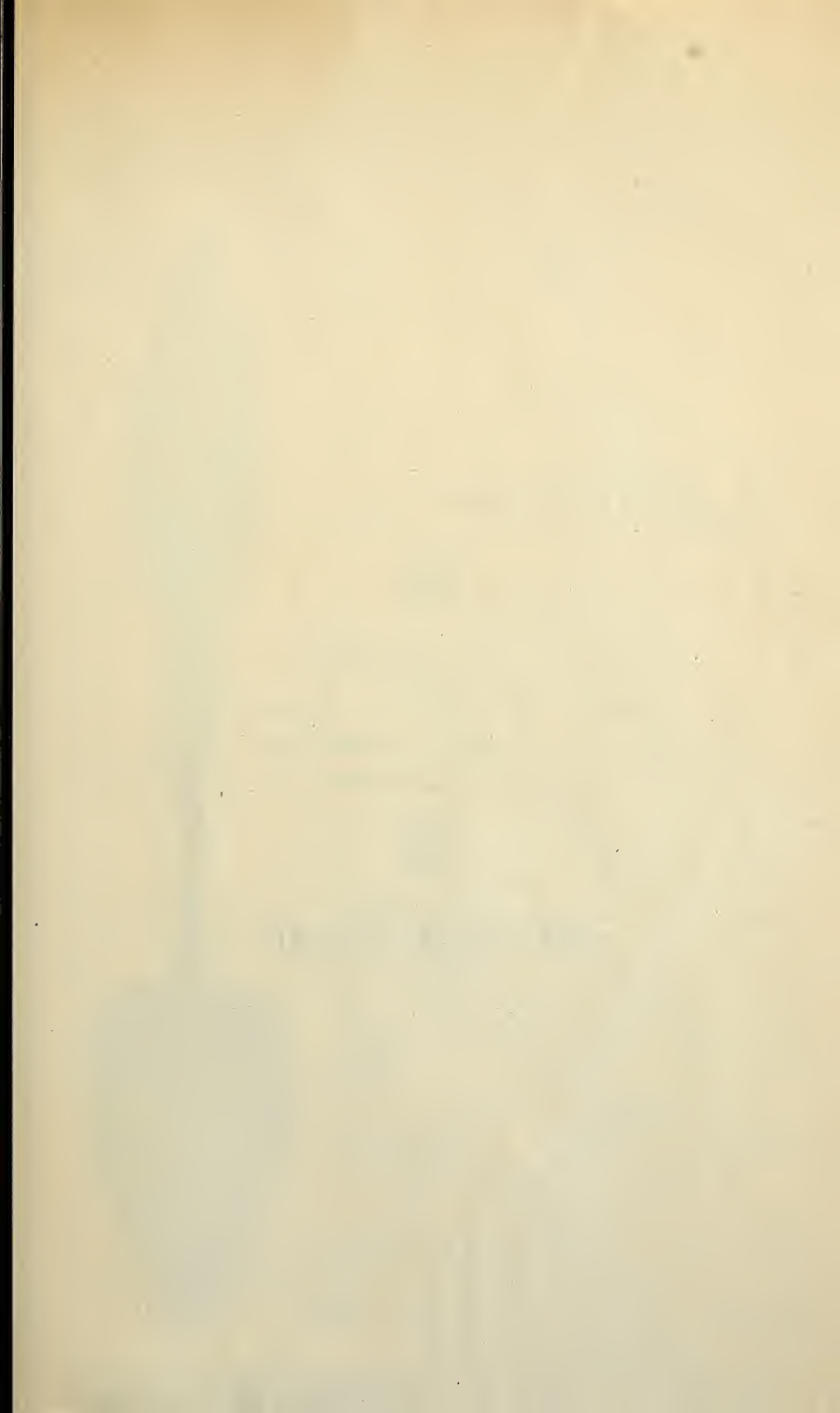
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